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THE TIMES

Dexter's dramatic 'Forza' at the Paris Opéra, page 7

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possibility of his return to parliamentary duties and of his psychiatric condition.

It gave its opinion, however, that the continued lack of representation of Walsall, North, was a serious matter and if Mr Stonehouse did not return or take steps to resign, the House would wish to consider vacating the seat.

In his letter to Mr Palme quoted in the report, Mr Stonehouse, writing on March 4, was able to say that he had not been charged with any criminal offence.

He said that an enforced return to England would cause irreparable psychiatric damage to him and added that he had suffered "the most vicious campaign of persecution by the British press of any recent figure in British public life".

He had adequate means from contracts to write books, he said, so that he could never be a charge on any country's public funds.

The Swedish Government rejected his application.

MPs welcomed the report yesterday, and most of those taking a close interest in the case hoped that Mr Stonehouse would respond by voluntarily returning to England to face the charges.

Mr Geoffrey Edge, Labour MP for Aldridge-Brownhills, who has been handling correspondence from Mr Stonehouse's constituents, said in a radio interview that the committee's recommendation was good news for him.

He believed the people of Walsall, North, were sick of not having an MP to represent them. He and Mr Bruce George, Labour MP for Walsall, South, had done their best to cope with the representations made by people from Walsall, North, but obviously they could not provide them with a full service.

Mr Clifford Boulton, clerk to the select committee, said last night that the committee had received a letter from Mr Stonehouse. It is the first direct communication the committee has had from him. "At the moment", Mr Boulton said, "the committee are not in a position to disclose its contents or to say what their response to the letter will be." It was possible, he added, that a further statement would be made tomorrow.

Second Report from the Select Committee on the Rt Hon Member for Walsall, North (Stationery Office, 18p).

"A sad end": Mr Harry Richards who was Mr Stonehouse's agent and is now chairman of the Walsall, North, constituency Labour Party, said of the report (Our Walsall Correspondent writes): "We were hoping John would resign of his own accord. This is a sad end to what was a brilliant career. The select committee in the last report showed extreme fairness and in fact gave him a gentle

Continued on page 2, col 1

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Dublin still to press for power sharing in Ulster

From Christopher Walker
Dublin

Mr Liam Cosgrave, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, yesterday reaffirmed his government's determination to press for a power-sharing Executive in Ulster despite the "loyalist" coalition's landslide victory in last week's Convention elections.

His statement to the Dail was the first official reaction from the Dublin government to the election results, regarded by many politicians in the republic as having potentially disastrous implications. The statement came after the heated controversy caused by the broadcast on Sunday in which Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien, Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, Dublin, said there was no way of enforcing power sharing on loyalists who had won a majority at the polls.

After a lengthy Cabinet meeting yesterday, Mr Cosgrave told the Irish Parliament that the government's policy on Northern Ireland was based on two principles—the necessity for a power-sharing Executive and the need to recognize the relationship which exists between the two parts of Ireland in such matters as economic and social policy and security.

Mr Cosgrave faced angry questioning from Mr Jack Lynch, opposition leader, who asked if Dr O'Brien's remarks could be taken as an "abandonment of the aspirations for unity long and deeply held by the Irish people".

Mr Cosgrave made it clear that his government would take every opportunity to press its point of view in British and international circles. It is understood that an early meeting will be sought with either Mr Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, or Mr Wilson.

Mr Cosgrave's statement will give some solace to Roman Catholic politicians in Ulster who have reacted bitterly to what they saw as a deliberate attempt by Dr O'Brien to weaken their position in the new Convention.

Recognition of the need for some form of power sharing would be a "necessary precondition for the creation of stable government and peace in Northern Ireland", Mr Cosgrave said. But he refused to be drawn by questions from the opposition benches to make any criticism of Dr O'Brien, who is believed to have had government clearance before making his broadcast.

Mr Cosgrave later had a private meeting with Mr Heath, former Conservative Party leader, who was in Dublin on a two-day visit. One subject thought to have been raised was apprehension felt in the republic about the reported rightward swing in the Conservative Party's policy on Northern Ireland.

Other Irish news, page 2
If Convention fails, page 16

The historic St Leonard's Church, Streatham, London, gutted by fire on Monday night.

Firemen told to answer emergencies only

A decision that firemen should answer emergency calls only from next Monday was taken in secret session at the Fire Brigades' Union conference at Bridlington yesterday as part of a campaign for more pay and a shorter working week.

The order will apply for three months. Firemen who disobey are threatened with expulsion from the union. They are being told to stop all other duties at fire stations except for one period of drill each day.

The decision was one of several recommendations from the union's executive council which gained conference backing. The others were claims for more pay, a 40-hour instead of 48-hour week, a shift allowance and better rates for weekend work.

The claims will be made immediately to the national joint council.

The union is also claiming an immediate rise to match the increase in the cost of living since the last pay settlement, in November, 1974, invoking the "exceptional circumstances" clause in the 1974 agreement.

Power strike threat: The national executive of the Electrical Power Engineers' Association yesterday voted without dissent to ask the 28,000 members in a secret ballot for authority to undertake a campaign of industrial action, including strikes (our Labour Editor writes).

The ballot will be conducted by the Electoral Reform Society, and the result is expected on June 9. Failing a satisfactory settlement of their claim for 33 per cent rises, the power engineers are threatening serious industrial action after that date.

Mr John Lyons, general secretary of the association, said last night that the dispute raised two issues, the integrity of the negotiating process and the position of professional and other skilled sections of the community.

Dispute between Mr Benn and steel chief may develop into disagreement on minister's role

By David Young

The dispute between Sir Monty Finniston, the British Steel Corporation chairman, and Mr Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary of State for Industry, over BSC's redundancy plans is on the verge of developing into a row over the fundamental role that Mr Benn can play in the day-to-day running of the industry.

In a new exchange of letters yesterday between the two men—delivered by hand the half-mile between their respective offices—Mr Benn raised several points which, it is understood, leading figures in the industry and in Parliament consider to place him between the Act which set up the corporation and the running of it.

Sir Monty Finniston and the executive members of his board drafted a reply to Mr Benn which put forward their point of view and suggested that the dispute should now be taken off the public platform, which they feel has been erected by Mr Benn.

Whether their reply goes far enough to satisfy Mr Benn or give him the assurances he sought is unlikely. The BSC attitude is that officially it is making no comment at all on the latest development, but it is clear that its members are evading rather than avoiding adopting a posture at this stage.

Mr Benn's curt letter yesterday typifies how relationships between his department and BSC have developed

Apart from the letters, the two men have had no other form of communication since their meeting over a week ago when Mr Benn asked the chairman to give his views on, among other things, the relationship between nationalized industry and the Government.

Its contents, however, have surprised BSC. The board is understood to feel that the moves Mr Benn is now suggesting are excessive to deal with a problem which senior management and responsible full-time trade unionists can solve with consultation and without full ministerial intervention.

Mr Benn's letter says: "I have invited the TUC Steel Committee to let me have their views on the four issues discussed in our correspondence.

"When these are available, I would suggest that we have a tripartite meeting at top level between the TUC Steel Committee, your board and ministers to go over these matters and seek to identify an agreed policy which would be the basis of future working."

Sir Monty's reply to this will leave Mr Benn in no doubt of the BSC's initial reaction. He said: "I will discuss with the board your proposal for a tripartite meeting to consider the various issues and will let you know its views."

The other points raised by Mr Benn were on the long-term and short-term BSC proposals. He said: "Meanwhile, it is very important that the long-term and short-term problems be considered quite separately.

"I would therefore be grateful for an absolutely clear assurance that you will take no action to meet the recession that would in any way pre-empt the outcome of the Government's closure review or inhibit BSC's ability to meet demand once the situation improves.

"On the short term I must ask you to explore your corporation's proposals fully with the unions, taking full account of their views and alternatives. The Government must know the outcome of these discussions in good time before any final decisions are reached."

The British Steel chairman's reply to these points reminds Mr Benn that in his letter the previous day Sir Monty had emphasized the necessity for keeping the long-term and short-term issues separate.

He also adds that the unions have already been given assurances that BSC will in no way pre-empt the outcome of the closure review and that any plant closed because of lack of demand will be kept in a state "enabling them to be reopened when trade recovers—unless their permanent closure has been or should be decided upon as part of the outcome of the Government's closure review".

Michael Hatfield writes: Sir Monty Finniston, addressing a private meeting of Conservative backbench MPs last night, was asked what the corporation would do if Mr Benn rejected the BSC's proposals for reducing the workforce. He replied: "Probably pay them for doing nothing".

Parliamentary report, page 10

Pro-communist forces threatening Laotian capital

Vientiane, May 6.—Pathet Lao forces, backed by North Vietnamese, have forced Vientiane troops to retreat from the strategic Sala Phoukhoune region to pose a dangerous military threat to the Laotian capital, military sources said today.

There has been sporadic fighting in the area over the past three weeks with the pro-communist Pathet Lao driving the Vientiane troops from a number of positions. Some of the heaviest fighting since the 1973 ceasefire has been around the Sala Phoukhoune crossroads and an airfield near by, 92 miles north of Vientiane.

The military sources said the retreat gives the Pathet Lao extended control over the main road between Vientiane and the royal capital of Luang Prabang.

The military sources said the Pathet Lao forces, supported by artillery and tanks, drove an estimated two battalions of Vientiane troops towards the town of Kasy, about 80 miles north of Vientiane. Two outposts north of Kasy fell to the Pathet Lao last night, according to latest reports reaching here.

Fighting in the area broke out on April 14, and has continued despite an order from the coalition government, formed more than two years ago by the two sides under the terms of the 1973 peace agreement, to cease fire and return to original positions.—Reuter.

Our Diplomatic Staff writes: Mrs Minh, a member of the Provisional Revolutionary Government (Vietcong) in Paris, will today attend a conference in London organized by the British Peace Committee. It is expected that Mrs Minh also will call at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office to see Mr C. W. Squire, head of the South-East Asian Department.

A spokesman made clear yesterday that this call does not imply recognition by Britain of the PRG as the new government of South Vietnam.

The British and French Governments have for some time had a number of unofficial contacts with communist representatives from South Vietnam which has not amounted to recognition, but it seems likely that recognition by Britain will not now be delayed much longer.

Meanwhile, it is now fully expected that some refugees from South Vietnam will be admitted. Those with previous ties or connexions with Britain will be given preference. There are between 200 and 300 South Vietnamese nationals already in Britain. Together with those now to be admitted, the total, it is believed, will still be only a few hundreds.

Britain should offer to pay for the resettlement of Vietnamese refugees with money earmarked for relief in Indo-China and southern Asia, Mr Philip Goodhart, secretary of the Conservative 1922 committee, said yesterday. It would be best if they could be resettled in other parts of South-East Asia.

Melbourne.—Senator D. R Willesee, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, announced that the Australian Government had officially recognized the new Revolutionary Government in South Vietnam. Canberra was convinced that it was in full control of Saigon.

New York.—The new Government in Saigon has been invited to attend the United Nations conference being held in Mexico this year as part of the International Women's Year.

The decision was taken by the economic and social council last night in spite of objections from the Americans.

Other Indo-China news, page 3

Lectures cancelled as university teachers protest

Lectures were cancelled at many universities throughout the country yesterday as teachers held protest meetings and marches over the latest pay offer by the Department of Education and Science. Universities affected included Bristol, Bath, Leeds, East Anglia, Sussex, and the University College of Wales, Swansea.

Mr Prentice is to meet the Association of University Teachers next Wednesday. He may improve the offer, believed to be of about 18 per cent. The association, which wants 28 per cent, yesterday criticized the department's negotiators and urged Mr Prentice to tell them to negotiate more reasonably Page 2

Question time to be broadcast

Question time on June 9, the initial broadcast from the House of Commons in the four-week live radio experiment, will have commentators for the BBC and Independent Radio News sitting cramped together, necessitating precautions so that their remarks are not picked up by the wrong microphone, the BBC said Page 3

Commonwealth accord

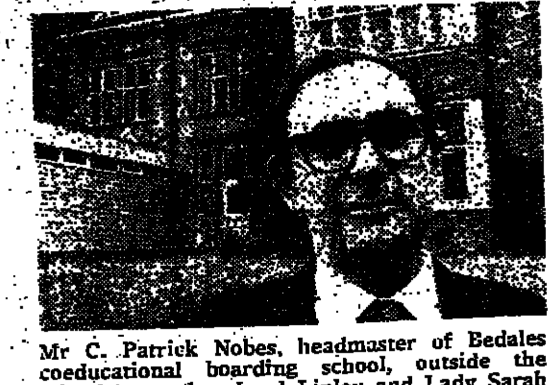
Commonwealth leaders are preparing to launch two important initiatives, concerning Rhodesia and international trade, agreed at their summit conference in Kingston, Jamaica. Their communiqué, provoking much argument in the drafting stage, is expected to show a spirit of compromise over wide areas of conflict. Britain is deeply involved in both issues Page 5

Cardinal Mindszenty dies

Cardinal Josef Mindszenty, the former Primate of Hungary who spent 15 years in refuge at the American Legation in Budapest, died of a heart attack in Vienna yesterday, aged 83. Ironically, his last quarrel was with the Vatican over its attempts to improve church-state relations in Eastern Europe Obituary, page 18

Seventh Cambridge rape

A secretary aged 21 became the seventh victim of rape at Cambridge in seven months at lunchtime yesterday. She later underwent surgery for a knife wound in the stomach Page 2



Mr C. Patrick Nobes, headmaster of Bedales coeducational boarding school, outside the school yesterday. Lord Linley and Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones, the children of Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon, are to attend the school from next September. Page 2

Reporter jailed for his refusal to give answer

Mr Gordon Airs, chief reporter of a Scottish national newspaper, was in jail last night after he refused in the High Court in Glasgow yesterday to break his pledge of secrecy to a man alleged to have been involved in the planning of a secret "Free Scotland" army.

Lord Keith ruled that Mr Airs was in contempt of court after his repeated refusal, despite the judge's direction, to identify the man in court.

After Lord Keith made his contempt ruling Mr Lionel Daiches, QC, for the defence, said that the man, William Anderson, one of the accused, now released Mr Airs from his pledge.

Mr Daiches asked Mr Airs if Mr Anderson was the man he met during investigations for a story on extremist nationalist organizations. Mr Airs agreed it was.

Lord Keith ruled that the contempt of court must stand.

Mr Airs, of the *Daily Record*, Glasgow, had been giving evidence at the trial of seven men accused of conspiring by criminal means to further the purposes of the Scottish Army of the Provisional Government.

Top jobs at Leyland

British Leyland's board yesterday announced five senior appointments in line with recommendations in the Ryder report. All the appointments are internal: Mr Derek Whittaker becomes managing director of the car division; Mr Gerry Wright finance director; Mr Ronald Ellis is reconfirmed as managing director of the truck and bus division; Mr David Andrews leads the international section; and Mr David Abell becomes managing director of the special products division Page 19

Hospitals: Private medicine can cope with reduction of 450 in number of health service pay beds, Bupa says 2

Councillor accused: A councillor was handed a bribe of £800 in a London club for helping a building company to get a £750,000 contract, it was alleged at Newcastle upon Tyne Crown Court yesterday 2

Political advisers: Mr Wilson at the Commonwealth conference explains his experiment in authorizing the appointment by ministers of outside advisers 3

Portugal: Left-wing rivals meet unexpectedly and agree on cooperation and the firm defence of liberties achieved since the revolution 4

Israel: King Hussain says Jordan, Egypt and Syria are ready to recognize the Jewish state as part of a peace settlement 6

Bank advances: Demand on the London clearing banks showed signs of stabilizing in the four weeks to mid-April. The £107m fall in sterling advances was mainly seasonal 19

Japan and Britain: Eight-page Special Report to mark the state visit of the Queen to Japan

Leader page, 17

Letters: On political tactics in EEC vote, from Mr Richard Wilkins and others; on the House of Lords decision on law of rape, from Professor J. C. Smith and Mr Jack Lindsay; on the Newmarket demonstration, from the Duke of Devonshire and Mr Roger Mortimer

Leading articles: Threat to private medicine; Reassessments of the Middle East; Cambodian atrocities

Obituary, page 18.
Cardinal Mindszenty; Mr Kenneth Keating

Diary, page 16
The statesmen's wives discuss Women's Liberation in Jamaica, and have a livelier conference than their husbands

Arts, page 7
John Higgins on John Dexter's production of *La Forza del Destino* at the Paris Opéra: Irving Wardle reviews *Dear Janet Rosenberg, Dear Mr Kooning* at Hampstead: John Percival on *Giselle* at the Coliseum.

Features, pages 6 and 16
Christopher Walker on Ulster: If the new Convention breaks down—how close will Ulster be to the brink? Richard Harris on China: Inside China's shrine to self-sacrifice and Chairman Mao; Bernard Levin: Not so quiet, I am glad to say, on the licence front:

Sport, pages 8 and 9
Tennis: Rhodesia expelled from Federation Cup; Rugby Union: England party arrive in Australia; Cricket: Oxford-Cambridge "team of the week"

Business News, pages 19 to 27
Stock markets: Buyers remained nervous and the *FT* Index dipped 3.9 to close at 311.1.

Financial Editor: Burmah's accounts: Mothercare is disappointing

Business features: Steps being taken towards a more clearly defined role for the actuary are described by Margaret Drummond

Business Diary: The former Ford men who are among the newly announced heads of British Leyland's proposed operating companies

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HOME NEWS

University teachers disrupt lectures in campaign over pay

By Neville Hodgkinson and David Walker

Mr Prentice, Secretary of State for Education and Science, is to meet university teachers next Wednesday over the pay dispute that disrupted lectures at many universities yesterday.

He is anxious to avoid arbitration, although not ruling it out, and may improve the offer, believed to be of about 18 per cent, that has been put to the universities by his department's negotiators. He is adamant that *under the social contract there* should be no increase before October 1 because of a 7 per *cent rise that took effect last* October.

The Association of University *Teachers says the Government* has broken the wage guidelines of the social contract by enforcing a *big deterioration in* the living standards of its members, and that a rise of 28 per *cent will be necessary if no* increase is paid before October.

In London yesterday, associa*tion delegates passed a resolu*tion condemning the attitude of the department's negotiators and calling on the Secretary of State to instruct them to negotiate more reasonably.

Mr Laurie Sapper, general secretary, said some politicians and Whitehall officials were vindictive towards the universities, in spite of protestations to the contrary.

A meeting of the association council is to be held on Friday next week. Further protests, including the withholding of examination marks, will be considered, unless a settlement has been reached or a date for arbitration agreed.

At most universities yesterday, protest was muted, taking *the* form, as at Edinburgh, Southampton and Lancaster, of a lunch hour meeting.

The sympathy of many university authorities with the academics was evident. Mr T. C. Thomas, *vice-chancellor of* Liverpool University, told a meeting of 500 of the staff that he supported their claim.

In Bristol, Dr A. W. Merrison, vice-chancellor, addressed a meeting of *academics from the* university and Bath University, and at Leeds University, Lord Boyle, of Handsworth, the vice-chancellor, spoke on the financial worries of universities.

Nearly a thousand people *from* Manchester and Salford universities took part in a march, and lectures at East Anglia, Sussex and the University College of Wales, Swansea, were severely disrupted. In Glasgow some lecturers took half the day off to attend a meeting.

An individual protest has been made by Professor A. N. Allott, head of the department of law at the School of Oriental and African Studies, London University. He has resigned as the university's representative on the court of governors of the Polytechnic of Central London.

He says in his letter of resignation that over recent years he has watched "with friendly interest" the development of the polytechnics, the progress of which has drawn largely on the good will and support of university academics.

He has also witnessed, he says, a run-down of the universities that has become, in effect, official government policy.

Parliamentary report, page 10

Crown says councillor given £800 in club

Councillor Francis McKenna was treated to lunch at the *Constitutional Club in London* and then handed an £800 bribe for helping a building company *to get a £750,000 contract. It* was alleged at Newcastle upon Tyne Crown Court yesterday.

Mr Peter Taylor, QC, for the prosecution, said that the building company's managing director gave Mr McKenna the cash in used £10 notes, wrapped and sealed in brown paper.

Cyril Albert Rance, aged 67, the managing director, of Walsham Close, Felpham, Sussex, denies corruptly giving Mr McKenna, then a member of the Chester-le-Street Rural District Council, £800 for favours shown or to be shown in rela*tion to building contracts* in which Carlton Contractors, of Epsom, Surrey, were concerned.

Mr McKenna, *aged 63, of* Durham Place, Barley Mow, Birtley, Tyne and Wear, now a *member of Gateshead District* Council, denies corruptly receiving the money.

Mr Taylor said *the £800* was a reward to Mr McKenna for using his influence to help to secure a housing contract for Carlton Contractors. Mr McKenna pressed the case in *his council* and Carlton Contractors was awarded a contract for 200 houses at Birtley worth *£750,000.*

Counsel said that about the most important character in the *story was Maurice Byrne*, former Mayor of Pontefract, West Yorkshire, who admitted *corruption and* was jailed at Leeds Crown Court in July, 1973.

The trial continues today.

Trust changes plan for St Edmund's as support and enthusiasm grow

Attempt to give redundant church a new life

From Michael Baily
Salisbury

An attempt is being made to turn one of Salisbury's most important and beautiful churches into a community centre and arts workshop for people in the city.

The experiment is being watched with interest by the Redundant Churches Fund, which acquires up to 100 *redundant* churches each year, many of which have to be demolished because no suitable *alternative use can* be found to justify maintaining the fabric.

St Edmund's, a magnificent medieval building near the centre of Salisbury, was until recently one of the city's two leading churches after the cathedral. When the decision was made to concentrate worship in one, St Thomas's, which is in a *better position* than St Edmund's, was chosen.

A trust was formed earlier this year with the *initial pur*pose simply of saving St Edmund's from disrepair. But support and enthusiasm have been such that it is now aiming much higher: "to bring St Edmund's, and through it Salisbury, back to life".

People who helped form the trust have been joined by many others with an interest in the arts: music, drama, painting and pottery. More than a score are now involved in organizing activities at St Edmund's in which several hundred others, including children, have already *participated.*

"We started with the idea of posh concerts to raise money", one of the organizers said, "but now we want to bring people *out on the streets and in here* to have fun".

Salisbury, a fine cathedral *city with a population of* 40,000, is "very beautiful", they say, "but for many of those who *live here, very dull. It is* a centre for the aristocracy, the Church, and the Army; but they are a minority of a particular class.

"Since we started, more and more other people have started to come out of their holes and join in."

The biggest event so far has been a children's festival which ran for a fortnight over Easter, attracting up to 400 children a day to games, crafts, spontaneous drama, and a carnival through the streets with singing, dancing and food.

Each day there are informal classes in painting, drawing, pottery, embroidery, woodwork and weaving. Professional artists work and sell their work at St Edmund's, and teach others. A youth choir and chamber group are being *formed.*

The Church Commissioners are prepared to let St Edmund's to the trust *for* £100 a year, but the lease obliges full repairs to be made, which could cost another £5,000 a year. Approaches are planned to official bodies for financial support, but thought is also being given to upkeep by the community.

The trust hopes to have firm proposals by autumn that will secure St Edmund's "as a historic building and a living entity". If they fail, it could become a warehouse.

Seventh rape victim stabbed in attack

From Our Correspondent
Cambridge

A secretary, aged 21, found bound, and with a deep stomach wound yesterday was the seventh victim of rape in Cambridge in the past seven months.

She had walked home at lunchtime to her bed-sitting room in a terrace house in Pye Terrace. Police believe the man was watching the building. He slashed at her clothing with a knife he has used twice before in attacks and after assaulting her stabbed her with it. Then he bound and gagged her *and fled into a crowd* of workers from one of the Pye electronics factories near by.

Half an hour later the wounded girl freed herself, staggered to a telephone box 60 yards away and called an ambulance. The police set up road blocks but Det Supt Bernard Hotson said last night: "We were just too late."

The girl underwent an abdominal operation in Addenbrooke's Hospital and her condition last night was satisfactory.

Mr Hotson said: "The whole pattern of the rapist's methods changed today. Before, he has always attacked in the early hours of the morning."

The police said the man was wearing a brown anorak with a zip fastener, dark trousers, and a *black leather hood.*

Dropping out: Company Sergeant-Major Thomas Bentley, of The Parachute Regiment, the last serving soldier who "dropped" at Arnhem, who is leaving the Army next week. He was at Dunkirk, was twice mentioned in dispatches at Alamein, won the Distinguished Conduct Medal at Arnhem, and was made an MBE in 1971. Since 1960 he has been the sergeant-major in charge of recruitment at Nottingham. He is 55.

Royal children to attend Bedales

By a Staff Reporter

*Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon are to send their chil*dren, Lord Linley, aged 13, and Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones, *aged 11, to Bedales, in Peters*field, Hampshire, Britain's oldest and most progressive co*educational boarding school.*

An announcement from Kensington Palace yesterday said *that both had passed the en*trance examination and would go together in September.

The choice was made *by* Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon *in collaboration with their children.* They were impressed by the academic and artistic reputation of the school, which they *visited last year.*

Lord Linley is at present at Millbrook Preparatory School, near Abingdon, Berkshire; and Lady Sarah is at Francis Holland School, London.

Bedales (fees £1,344 a year) was *founded in 1893 by Mr J. H.* Bradley. It then ran counter to the currents of the day by *being coeducational and empha*sizing William Morris's ideas of arts, manual crafts, and freedom from excessive *discipline.* The prospectus states: "Human relationships, especially mutual understanding between the sexes, are thought to be of paramount importance."

Bedales recently suspended 30 pupils until the summer term after secret drinking parties. The headmaster, Mr Charles Nobes, said then that those involved, half of them girls, had offended against the school's *motto: "Work of each for weal of all".*

Mr Nobes said yesterday: "This school is suitable because rank and class matter very little. These two children—they are different, and it is *no* use pretending that they are not—will be called by their Christian names like everybody else." Bedales was the most famous coeducational school in the world, particularly well *known* for its artistic side, music, and arts and crafts.

"I think this rather impressed Princess Margaret and Lord *Snowdon when they visited us*", he said.

Scots and Welsh civil services opposed

From Peter Hennessy
Margate

The Civil and Public Services Association expressed over*whelming opposition at its* annual conference in Margate yesterday to the establishment *of separate civil services along*side any future Scottish and Welsh Assemblies created by *the Government's devolution* programme.

Mr William Kendall, the association's *general secretary,* said they were opposing the fragmentation of the Civil Service.

The association, the largest white-collar Civil Service union, with 215,000 members in clerical grades, has 20,200 members in Scotland and 10,780 in Wales.

Mr Kendall was non-committal about the possibility of the association resorting to industrial action to prevent the division of the Civil Service.

Mr Alan Price, delegate from the Department of Trade and Industry branch in Newport, said: "*Devolution is a sham,* and a device for the establishment of glorified county coun*cils in England and Wales.* For this 5 per cent of voters at the polls the Civil Service could be butchered."

Mr John Molloy, of the Civil Service Department in London, *in one of the few speeches in* favour of separate civil services, said the association could not deny the right of the people of Scotland and Wales to a say in their own affairs.

Moderates were disappointed yesterday at their failure to increase their representation on the association's national executive committee. The election results did not alter the 16-10 left-wing majority on the committee.

A left-wing attempt to unseat Mrs Kay *Losinska,* the new, moderate president of the association, on the ground that she was an executive officer and *ineligible* for association membership, was ruled out of order. Mrs Losinska is a personal secretary in the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, with the temporary rank of executive officer.

The conference passed a resolution calling for the estab*lishment* of day nurseries for working mothers in the Civil Service. A pilot nursery project in Cardiff had proved successful, delegates were told, and the establishment of a creche to cater for the needs of 6,000 civil servants working in the Croydon area was expected by the end of the year.

The association also called for a post-entry closed shop in the Civil Service. It will press the Government to require the 45,000 clerical officers who are not members of a trade union to join the association.

Pay dispute halts newspapers

Production of some provincial daily and weekly newspapers stopped yesterday because of industrial action by two printing unions in support *of a pay claim.*

Twenty staff at one newspaper were dismissed and union leaders predicted widespread disruption before the *end of the week.*

Members of the National Graphical Association (NGA) and the Society of Lithographic Artists, Designers and Engravers (Slade) have banned overtime work and taken other action in support of their claim.

Worst affected yesterday was the King and Hutchings group at Uxbridge, publishers of the Slough *Evening Mail* and several other local papers, where all production was halted.

Printing of the *Gravesend and Dartford Reporter* was also stopped, resulting in the dismissal of the 20 men.

Mr Norman Walker, head of industrial relations for the *Newspaper Society, which repre*sents provincial managements, said there was disruption at *Bristol, Liverpool and Coventry.* The society and the British Printing Industries Federation *are to meet today.*

Both the NGA and Slade have rejected an offer to raise the basic weekly wage for printing craftsmen from £29.43 to £41.

The National Association of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel (Natsopa) has accepted an offer of 32½ per cent increases after a ballot.

'Cut prison population by 40 pc' call

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Protests about the increase in the prison population to almost 40,000 came yesterday from the National Association of Probation Officers (Napo) and the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders (Nacro).

Mr Nicholas Hinton, director of Nacro, called for a cut of up to two-fifths in the prison population of England and Wales and said the burden should be on the prison authorities to prove a case if they wished to withhold parole.

In a letter to Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, MP, Mr David Mathieson, chairman of the Parliamentary and Public Relations Committee of Napo, called for more encouragement and resources for the probation service.

A Home Office report published yesterday suggested that the increased criminality of people received into prison was one reason for the declining numbers of prisoners eligible to be sent to open prisons.

One in four went to an open prison in 1969 and 1970, against one in three in 1965. But in 1969 more than a third of all men received into prison had been convicted at least 11 times. In 1965 the corresponding figure was a quarter.

Of those transferred to open prisons in 1969 and 1970, 3 per cent absconded; 18 per cent *were recaptured on the same* day. Those who ran away did little harm.

Absconding from Open Prisons, a Home Office Research Unit report (Stationery Office, 95p).

Criticized social worker 'did not have authority'

Miss Patricia West, a social worker, who was criticized by a judge for turning away an outpatient from a Sheffield mental *hospital, had no authority to* admit patients, it was stated yesterday.

Mr Ronald Cobbett, of Raven Road, Sheffield, sought admission the day before he stabbed three women, one fatally.

Mr Justice Brabin made his remarks when Mr Cobbett was sent to Broadmoor at Sheffield Crown Court on Monday for the manslaughter of Mrs Grace Wright and the attempted murder of two young women.

The judge called for an inquiry into why Mr Cobbett was not taken into hospital when he told the social worker he felt he was going to do *something terrible.*

Mr Colin Dickinson, central district administrator of the Sheffield Area Health Authority, which controls the hospital, the Whiteley Wood Clinic, said a social worker had no authority to admit any patient to a bed.

Mr Cobbett, he said, had a *14-year history of mental illness.* Last year a psychiatrist considered him symptom-free.

Councillor Mrs Winifred Golding, chairman of Sheffield's Family and Community Services Committee, said: "I have called for all the facts. We shall do all we can to see that such a thing never happens again."

Pay-bed can be coped wi Bupa say

By John Roper
Medical Reporter

No undue strain resources is expecte of the Government' to remove, as a first private beds from Health Service hos British United Provi ciation (Bupa) said

The association est only 2,000 beds are replace the 4,500 hos As state hospital priv modation disappeared vate beds would bec able and the recentl Independent Hospita would take an impor in providing them.

The association welc assurance given by M Secretary of State f Services, that she wa vate practice to be from the state health an orderly way; it comed her hope that tl *industrial action in t* tals would cease.

Because little inform *available on Mrs Castl* intention to extend h ing powers over pri pitals, it was impo comment beyond say the association was to learn that there talks with the privat

The British Medical tion said *last night* expected an early mee Mrs Castle. It wanted t bed occupancy, *commo* lists, and the question pensation for docto would no longer have beds available in healt hospitals.

It also wanted to kno of the proposal to ext minister's powers ov licensing of private homes.

Leading article,

Decision soo on pay rise for the Servic

By Our Defence Corresp

Recommendations on rise for the Services hav sent by the Armed Forc Review Body to the Minister, Mr Rodgers, M of State for Defence, con yesterday. A Governmen sion is expected within days.

Consideration of the r believed to have been d by the Prime Min absence at the Common conference in Jamaica.

The Services received last rise a year ago. That Phase 3 increase ranging tween 5½ and 15 per cent review body is expecte restore comparability with lian salaries, which the Se complain has been lost du the past few years.

Speculation has referred possible increases of up to *per cent, but with some ta* back in higher accommodat charges. The rises, back da *to April 1, will include* ranks up to and including t of brigadier in the Army *equivalent ranks in the ot* Services.

Mr Jenkins away: Mr Jenk the Home Secretary, has b paired for tonight's divisio the close of the defence del in the Commons (our Polit Editor writes).

He is due today to mak pro-Market speech to a u conference in the Isle of M and there were protests by th Labour whips, members of union, who were obliged to at Westminster to vote.

Mr Jenkins's pair is sai have been arranged by Millish, the Government C Whip.

Battered wives' unit proposed

A three-point plan was *forward yesterday by the S* tish Labour Women's Advi Committee to help batt wives.

It recommended that special unit should be se in the Scottish *Office to* cover the facts about the na and extent of wifebea *help local authorities to* vide facilities for the w and to develop a long-t *comprehensive programm* eradicate the evil.

Scots must pay

Commenting on an Ec High Court ruling on Mc that sewage charges dema from ratepayers whose pre were not connected to a p sewer were illegal, Mr Wi Greer, director of sewerag the Strathclyde region, sa Glasgow yesterday that u Scottish law all ratepayers liable to pay the sewage r

Mr Rees frees another 15 men from Long Kesh

From Stewart Tendler
Belfast

The number of internees released in response to the *Provisional IRA's ceasefire* reached 272 yesterday when a further 15 prisoners were freed from the Maze Prison at Long Kesh.

Eight of those released were being held under interim custody orders; the other seven were detainees. There are 304 prisoners still in custody, 173 detainees and 131 under custody orders.

Mr Rees, the Secretary of State, has signed the order for the first sitting of the Constitutional convention tomorrow in the Parliament building at Stormont. The meeting is expected to be brief, involving only the registration of members and the formation of a committee to set up standing orders. That is not expected to be a very intricate task, as similar conventions elsewhere have required a very basic set of rules.

Direct rule: Mr Leo Abse, Labour MP for Pontypool, said yesterday in a statement issued at a press conference in London called by the Troops Out movement: "The Government must make it clear that the people of Britain are prepared neither to undertake direct rule nor to underwrite a new non-power-sharing *Ulster Assembly*" (the Press Association reports).

"Direct rule is a guarantee of *the importation of violence into* Britain's cities", he said. The loss of soldiers' lives could not *continue indefinitely.*

"The Government must state now the only options open to *the Convention. There must* either be a genuine power-sharing compromise, or there *will be total economic and mili*tary disengagement by Britain."

Ulster jobs Bill aims to end religious discrimination

By Our Political Staff

Equal job opportunities for persons holding different religious beliefs is an objective of the Fair Employment (Northern Ireland) Bill, introduced in the House of Lords and published yesterday. The Bill also seeks to make it unlawful for an employer to discriminate against a person on grounds of religion or politics.

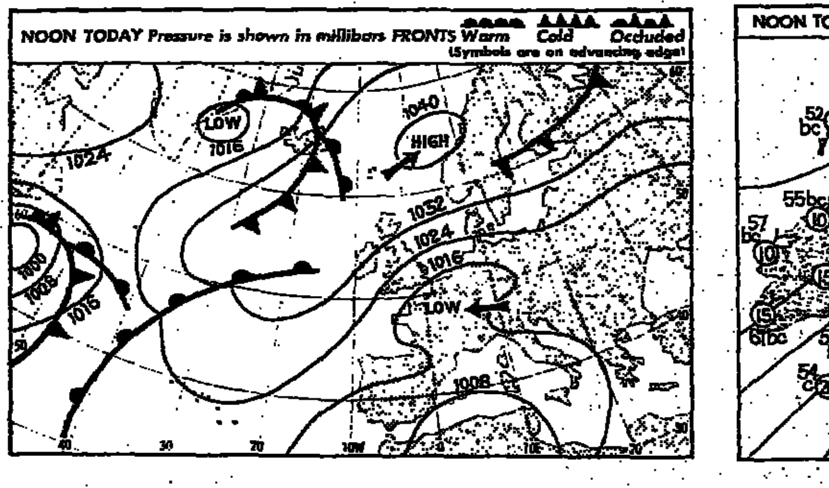
An independent body, the Fair Employment Agency, would be set up to promote equality of opportunity, preferably by voluntary means, and to remedy *unlawful discrimination. The* agency will also have an educational function.

*Another body, the Fair Em*ployment Appeals Board, would deal with representations made *against the agency's directions* for securing equal opportunity after an investigation into em*ployment practices. Both the* agency and the board will be appointed by the head of the Department of Manpower Services for Northern Ireland.

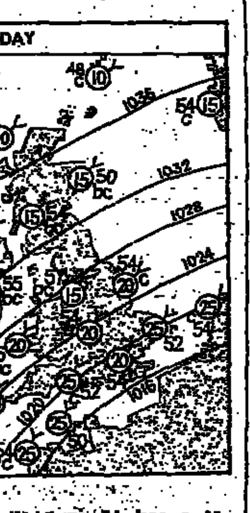
The agency will be empowered to investigate firms' employment practices, and where it thinks fit it will attempt conciliation and then, *if* necessary, ask for a written undertaking that action will be taken. If that is not complied with, the agency will issue a direction on the employer or organization, enforceable through the county court, to abandon or modify any offending practices.

The Bill defines discrimination in Clause 16(2): "A person discriminates against another person on the grounds of religious belief or political opinion if, on either of those *grounds,* he treats that other person less favourably in any circumstances than he treats or would treat any other person in those circumstances."

Weather forecast and recordings



NOON TODAY *Pressure is shown in millibars* FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)



NOON TODAY

Today

Sun rises: 5.23 am
Sun sets: 8.33 pm
Moon rises: 5.32 am
Moon sets: 4.41 pm

New Moon: May 11.

Lighting up: 9.3 pm to 4.31 am. High water: London Bridge, 12.22 pm, 6.4m (21ft). Avonmouth, 5.17 am, 10.6m (34.7ft); 5.43 pm, 10.9m (35.7ft). Dover, 9.31 am, 5.5m (18.1ft); 9.50 pm, 5.7m (18.6ft). Hull, 4.21 am, 5.9m (19.4ft); 4.25 pm, 6.1m (20ft). Liverpool, 9.38 am, 7.9m (25.8ft); 10.7 pm, 7.9m (26.0ft).

Pressure will remain high to the N and low to the S of the British Isles.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE England, Channel Isles: Mainly cloudy, rain at times, heavy in places; wind NE, fresh, locally strong at first; max temp 14°C (57°F).

East Anglia, E Midlands, Central S England: Sunny intervals, becoming rather cloudy, perhaps *rain in places later;* wind NE, fresh; max temp 14°C (57°F).

E, Central N England: Mainly dry, sunny intervals but becoming rather cloudy; wind NE, fresh; max temp 14°C (57°F).

SW England, S. Wales, W Midlands: Mainly dry, sunny intervals but becoming rather cloudy; wind *NE, fresh; max temp 16°C (61°F).*

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Mainly dry at first with sunny *periods but outbreaks of rain* in the S, probably extending to other areas later.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover: Wind NE, fresh or strong, locally gale at first; sea rough.

English Channel (E): Wind NE, strong, locally gale; sea rough.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind NE, fresh, locally strong; sea mostly moderate.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 15°C (59°F); min, 7 pm to 7 am, 6°C (43°F). Humidity, 7 pm, 45 *per cent.* Rain, 24 hours to 7 pm, nil. Sun, 24 hours to 7 pm, 3.7 hours. Barometer, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,022.5 millibars, rising.

1,000 millibars=29.53in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Algiers	s	20	68	Copenhgn	c	15	59	Lisbon	s	18	64	Nice	f	11	52
Amstrdm	s	16	61	Dublin	s	12	54	Locarno	r	9	48	Nicosia	s	22	72
Athens	f	19	66	Edinburgh	s	11	52	London	c	12	54	Oslo	s	17	63
Barcelona	c	15	59	Florence	c	15	59	Luxembrg	c	13	55	Paris	c	13	55
Beirut	f	21	70	Funchal	f	18	64	Madrid	f	18	64	Reykjavik	r	5	41
Belfast	s	14	57	Genova	c	11	52	Majorca	c	16	61	Rome	c	21	70
Berlin	f	18	64	Gibraltar	c	17	63	Malaga	f	17	63	Ronldswy	c	13	55
Biarritz	s	13	55	Guernsey	c	10	50	Malta	c	22	72	Stockholm	s	16	61
Birmnghm	s	12	53	Helsinki	s	16	61	Manchstr	s	12	54	Tel Aviv	s	21	70
Bristol	s	14	57	Innsbruck	f	16	61	Moscow	f	23	73	Venice	c	15	59
Brussels	c	14	57	Istanbul	f	20	68	Munich	f	17	63	Vienna	f	20	68
Cardiff	s	14	57	Jersey	c	9	48	Naples	s	20	68	Warsaw	f	20	68
Cologne	c	18	64	L Palmas	s	20	68	New York	s	18	65	Zurich	c	12	54

At the resorts

24 hours to 6 pm, May 6

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max temp °C	°F	
E COAST					
Scarbrough	9.3	—	11	52	Sun pds
Bridlington	11.6	—	10	50	Sunny
Gorleston	7.2	—	9	48	Sun ints
Clacton	3.8	—	13	55	Sun ints
Margate	1.3	—	10	50	Cloudy
S COAST					
Hastings	4.1	.02	14	57	Rain pm
Eastbourne	5.3	.02	13	55	Rain pm
Brighton	6.8	.01	14	57	Rain pm
Worthing	4.6	—	15	59	Cloudy
Bognor R	5.5	—	15	59	Sun ints
Southsea	5.3	—	16	61	Sun ints
Sandown	3.7	—	16	61	Cloudy
Bournemth	9.9	—	17	63	Sun pds
Exmouth	10.0	—	17	63	Sun pds
Torquay	9.8	—	16	61	Sunny
Falmouth	12.0	—	15	59	Sunny
W COAST					
Douglas	11.7	—	15	59	Sunny
Morecambe	10.3	—	16	61	Sun pds
Blackpool	10.8	—	15	59	Sunny
Southport	11.5	—	14	57	Sunny
Ilfracombe	13.7	—	14	57	Sunny
Newquay	13.2	—	12	54	Sunny

Overseas selling prices: Austria, Sch 15; Belgium, BFr 25; Denmark, Dkr 3.50; Finland, Fmk 2.50; France, Frs 2.50; Germany, DMk 1.80; Greece, Dr 20; Holland, Dfl 1.75; Italy, Lire 400; Luxembourg, Lf 28; Madeira, Esc 18; Malta, 9c; Norway, Kr 4.00; Portugal, Esc 17.50; Spain, Pts 35; Sweden, Skr 3.50; Switzerland, SFr 2.50; USA/Canada $1.00.

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Inland and Air Edition Subscription rates on request.

Mr Stonehouse must go, MPs decide

Continued from page 1

push to avoid any unpleasantness."

Mrs Stonehouse returns: Mrs Barbara Stonehouse, the MP's wife, was staying in secret with friends *yesterday after return*ing to London from Australia (a Staff Reporter writes). It is not known if she will be returning to Melbourne, where her husband and Mrs Sheila Buckley, his secretary, face extradition charges.

Mr Stonehouse said in Melbourne yesterday that his wife had returned to London with *the last section* of the manuscript for his memoirs.

The MP said his wife left secretly because the section in question was about Scotland Yard and he did not want the Australian police, who earlier this year took away other parts of the manuscript for examination, to read it. The memoirs are expected to be published *in November.*

Mr Stonehouse, whose extradition is sought on 21 charges *alleging forgery,* fraud, theft and attempts to obtain money from insurance companies by *deception,* and *Mrs Buckley,* who faces six charges, including one of conspiring with him to defraud shareholders, were remanded for three weeks on Monday when they appeared before a magistrate in Melbourne.

MP "in difficult position": Mrs Stonehouse said in London last night that her husband could *not* return to Britain now even if he wanted to (the Press Association reports). In a state*ment, she said:*

The Commons select committee's decision puts my husband in a very difficult position. In view of the legal proceedings in Melbourne he cannot return even if he wanted *to.* He is still unwell and in no position to deal with *what* he considers has been, and no doubt would be, a hostile reaction.

In a BBC television interview last night, Mr Stonehouse read from a letter, which, he said, he sent yesterday to the House of Commons. It read in part:

Whatever the outcome of these extradition proceedings, I wish to return to the Commons as soon as possible in order to make a statement. I want you to know I intend to be back in Westminster as soon as it is physically possible.

Lawyer's advice: Mr J. A. Patterson, the Melbourne lawyer who has been acting for Mr Stonehouse, said last night that he had advised Mr Stonehouse that it was not in his interest to fight extradition in Australia but rather to return to England without resisting (our Melbourne Correspondent writes). However, "it would be a breach of his bail if Mr Stonehouse tried to return to Britain now", he added.

State industries for scrutiny

The select committee on nationalized industries reported to the Commons yesterday that its sub-committees will inquire into British airways, into *the pricing* policies of electricity and gas and into the Post Office's letter post.

There will be an inquiry into Cable and Wireless Ltd, and the committee will have surveillance over the Water Council and regional water *authorities, created* under the Water Act, 1973.

Milhench gun sale

A collection of 48 guns owned by Mr Ronald Milhench, who was jailed for forging the signature of the Prime Minister, is being offered for sale by a firearms dealer of Cannock, Staffordshire.

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Cramped quarters for Commons broadcast

By a Staff Reporter

Two commentators, one for the BBC, one for Independent Radio News (IRN), will sit together in cramped conditions for the first live broadcast from the House of Commons on June 9

The broadcast, the first day of the four-week experiment in broadcasting Commons proceedings, will cover question time. The commentators will be Mr *David Holmes and Mr Edmund* Boyle, political editors of the BBC and IRN respectively.

The session could prove lively for listeners if the Prime Minister decides to make a statement after question time (about 3.30 pm) on the EEC referendum, which will have taken place four days earlier.

Mr Peter Hardiman Scott, former BBC political editor and now chief assistant to the director-general, said the statement would also be broadcast live, together with reaction in the House.

The accommodation offered to the broadcasters, he said, had been less than the broadcasting authorities would have liked and some way would have to be found of ensuring that the commentators' voices were not picked up on each other's microphones.

Parliamentary procedures for *question time was* that MPs do not read out the question on the order paper for the day but merely call out a number, so commentators would have to identify the questions to be asked, particularly the potentially more important ones, to help listeners to follow the proceedings.

IRN, which serves almost 20 *commercial* stations, will announce plans for the four weeks coverage on Monday. The BBC has announced a lengthening of parliamentary radio reports and extracts will be used in news and current affairs programmes on both radio and television.

According to the parliamentary schedule, question time on June 9 will be largely devoted to questions on industry. They are due to be answered by Mr Benn and junior ministers.

Mr Wilson explains role of the advisers

From David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent
Kingston, Jamaica, May 6

Mr Wilson has shed light on one of the more mysterious aspects of his political artistry, his fondness for "political advisers". The Labour Government *has often been criticized for* bringing in outsiders, who are attached to ministers.

The Prime Minister was opening a discussion on techniques of government at the Commonwealth conference.

Two reasons explained the experiment, he said: pressure of work on ministers and the nature of the Civil Service.

The British Civil Service took pride in impartiality. Unlike the United States, political change did not mean drastic changes in the Civil Service, and that gave the system continuity and stability.

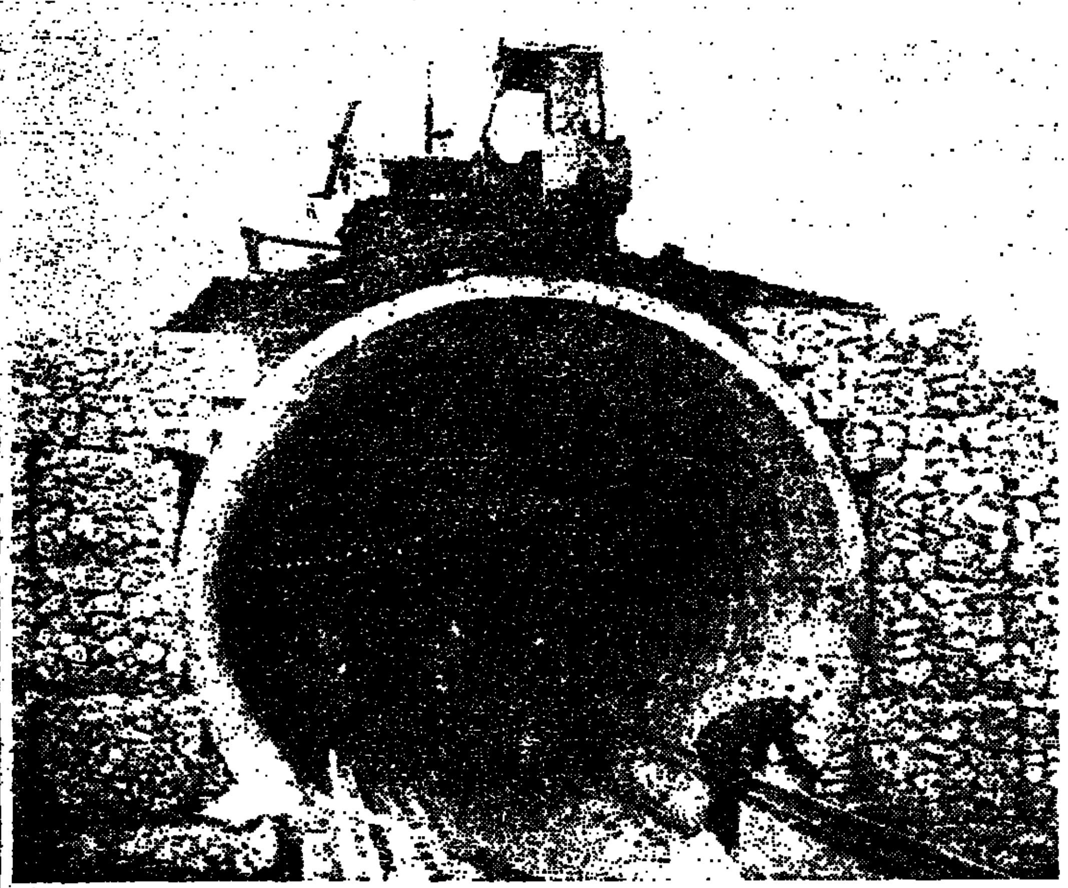
Senior civil servants could be too isolated from changes in society. Accordingly, he had authorized the appointment by ministers of political advisers. There were only 30 spread around 15 departments, but they played a definite role.

They acted as a "sieve", examining papers as they went to ministers, drawing attention to difficulties, especially those having party political implications or electoral considerations.

As "devillers", they chased up ministerial wishes, keeping in touch with outside interest groups, and doing speech writing and research.

He described the advisers as "an extra pair of hands, ears and eyes", more politically committed and aware than the Civil Service neutrals.

That was particularly true for a radical reforming party in government, since "neutralism" might easily *slip* into *conservatism* with a small "c". The experiment was in its early stages and, in a typically British way, difficulties were being worked out as they went along.



A 350ft surface tunnel is part of a test track at West Allotment, Tyne, and Wear, for Tyneside's new underground Metro.

Corruption jibe angers Mr Benn

By Our Parliamentary Staff

There were angry exchanges in the Commons standing committee on the Industry Bill yesterday after Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, had been accused of corruption by Mr Heseltine, the leading Opposition spokesman.

After four requests from the Chair, Mr Heseltine withdrew any "personal interpretations".

He had referred to "potential areas of corruption" in the provisions for compulsory disclosure of information.

Mr Benn, replying to the debate, said Mr Heseltine's comments concerning corruption under an Act of Parliament were distasteful. The amount of corruption that could have occurred under the Conservatives' 1972 Industry Act far exceeded what could be done here, he said.

Mr Heseltine retorted: "I tend to agree that there were opportunities of corruption under the 1972 Industry Act. I *think he (Mr Benn) has proved* it in the way he used it in the Norton Villiers Triumph situation."

Amid loud Labour protests, *which included a cry of* "You despicable man" from Mr Heffer, Mr Benn's former deputy in the Department of Industry, Mr Benn, visibly angered, said Mr Heseltine was using parliamentary privilege to charge him with corruption.

Mrs Butler, the committee chairman, asked Mr Heseltine to withdraw the remarks, but he declared: "I believe the Secretary of State persistently has misused his powers for the narrowest political purposes."

As protests continued Mr Heseltine said he was not referring to financial corruption but to the use of power to exert pressure on organizations—"a corrupt use of political power".

Mrs Butler said the word "corruption" in a personal sense was out of order. If Mr Heseltine did not withdraw she must report him to the House.

Ruling on rape will not be reversed

By Our Political Staff

Emergency legislation to reverse the House of Lords ruling last week on the *interpretation of the law about rape* is out of the question, Mr Roy Jenkins, Home Secretary, told a deputation of backbenchers last night.

He said he was not convinced that the *judgment would have* much, if any, effect. He would wait to see if it would become "a rapist's charter".

Mr Jack Ashley, Labour MP for Stoke-on-Trent, South, who led the deputation, commented:

I am deeply disturbed by the Home Secretary's refusal to introduce urgent new legislation. *Waiting to see if the judgment* turns out to be a rapist's charter is like waiting for a bank to be continuously robbed before defending it.

Pressure on the Home Secre*tary to change his mind* would continue.

Master on school murder charge

Peter Price, aged 36, a schoolmaster, killed his girl friend, aged 16, in the school office *when she tried to end their* love affair, Mr Islwyn Griffiths, QC, for the prosecution, said at Birmingham Crown Court yesterday. After strangling her, Mr Griffiths added, he drove to his brother's home in London with her body wrapped in a blanket.

Mr Price, of Glascote Heath, Tamworth, Staffordshire, pleaded not guilty to *murdering* Diane Broadhurst, of Chelmsley Wood, Birmingham. The defence said it was admitted that Mr Price caused the girl's death *by strangulation*.

The trial continues today.

Return to racing

Legislation to allow horse racing on the Isle of Man after a ban lasting for more than forty years completed its passage through the Manx Parliament yesterday.

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The Turkish DC 10 crashed on March 23, 1974, after a cargo door blew open killing 346 people. British Airways are introducing *two DC 10s on their* London-Los Angeles route.

Mr Shore told Mr Ashley last week that the Civil Aviation Authority had assured him that the aircraft, after modifications, was now safe.

Airbuses grounded: British Airways' Lockheed TriStar airbuses were grounded at Heathrow air*port yesterday after maintenance* engineers refused to work on the aircraft unless they received increased payment (the Press Association reports).

Baby returns to father who caused injuries

From Our Own Correspondent
Nottingham

Social workers have returned a baby boy to his father, who in December caused the child injuries which doctors fear could affect his brain.

Judge Jones said yesterday at Nottingham Crown Court that it was extremely necessary for a careful watch to be kept on the family.

Mr John Milmo, for the prosecution, said the boy suf*fered head injuries*, four fractured ribs and extensive bruising. Blood clots were removed from his head in an operation. Doctors feared there *could be some effect to the* brain and it was not known if he would recover fully. He said the injuries were caused by the boy being grasped firmly and *shaken violently*.

The father, Christopher Goodman, aged 20, of Alexander Street, Nottingham, was said to have told the police that he shook the baby because he kept crying after he and his wife had had a dispute and she had left for work. Mr Goodman pleaded guilty to ill treating his son in a manner likely to cause unnecessary suffering on December 5 last. He was placed on probation for two years.

Mr David Jones, a social worker, said: "It was the unanimous decision that the baby should be returned to his parents. We felt that they could meet the needs of the child and that it was at no risk. I am *making weekly visits and* a close watch is being kept."

Doctor cleared of defrauding health service

Dr Emmanuel Cowan, aged 61, who was alleged at the Central Criminal Court to have used prescription forms like cheques and pound notes, was cleared yesterday of defrauding *the health service*. Dr Cowan, of Station Road, Sidcup, Kent, practises from a surgery in Sherwood Park Avenue, Bexley, Kent.

Hugh Eyre, aged 46, a chemist, of Beaconsfield Road, Bickley, Kent, was fined a total of £1,000 and given 18-month concurrent prison terms, suspended for two years, on each of 21 charges of forging and uttering prescriptions and obtaining cash from the health service. Mr Eyre, whose premises are in Sherwood Park Avenue, admitted the offences.

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of Fareham so that the house could be used in perpetuity as the official country residence *of the British Prime Minister*. The trustees had been advised by the police that the diversion was necessary to secure the safety of the Prime Minister and his guests.

Mr Robert Smith, an assistant chief constable of Thames Valley police, said that security at Chequers had been kept under constant review since 1968. He continued:

Unfortunately, the great increase in the use of violence as a political weapon over the last few years has made it necessary to take much stricter precautions at Chequers than had been considered necessary in peacetime in the past.

I would like to emphasize that while the security of the Prime Minister himself must be regarded as a serious consideration, the situation is made more urgent by the fact that heads of state and heads of government from overseas are frequently entertained at Chequers. We consider the present route constitutes an unacceptable risk under present conditions. It enables the public to walk freely across the park in front of the house, which is clearly visible from the path at many points. There is a clear view of the terrace at a range of not more than 475 yards.

Any skilled marksman using modern, easily portable firearms, would have no difficulty in hitting a person or group of persons on the terrace. Since the public have at present a perfect right to use the path at any time of day or night there is no effective way of ensuring that it is not used by persons who wish to endanger the life of the Prime Minister or his guests.

If the attack were made from the path there would be no warning whatever. But even if the intruder's intention was to approach the house itself the route of the path would enable him to get within a comparatively short distance before he needed to do anything which aroused suspicions.

Objectors maintain that the path has been a public right of way for more than 100 years and that the new one would take walkers too near to petrol fumes from cars on the road and waterlogged land.

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Channel Islands celebrate end of German occupation

By Philip Howard

The only part of the British Isles occupied by enemy forces for any substantial time since the Norman invasion is celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of its liberation this month.

Many Channel Islanders are coming to London today for the opening of a commemorative exhibition of the five years of German *occupation*. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, who made an historic visit with George VI a few weeks after liberation in June, 1945, is attending a private view at the Imperial War Museum.

Other guests will include the Bailiffs of Jersey and Guernsey; the President of the States of Alderney; Brigadier A. E. Snow, who commanded the *liberating* forces; Brigadier H. W. Le Patourel, VC; and many Islanders who lived through the occupation, some of them in German prisoner-of-war or concentration camps.

Many of the exhibits have been *brought* over from the Channel Islands; some contributed by individuals from their private collections of trophies and wartime memorabilia. They include a colour film of the liberation, taken on a film that had been secreted under floorboards for five years and now shown publicly for the first time.

The exhibition shows vividly how a few actively resisted, a few actively collaborated, and most did their best to adjust to a life dominated by extreme *shortages of all essential goods* and a mass of bureaucratic regulations.

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MPs reject male midwives

An amendment to the Sex Discrimination Bill to prevent men from becoming midwives was carried after a government defeat by nine votes to seven in the Commons standing committee considering the Bill yesterday.

Mrs Renée Short (Wolverhampton North-east, Lab), moving the amendment, said valuable, scarce womenpower would be wasted chaperoning male midwives. Many immigrant families in her constituency would find male midwives objectionable.

Dr Shirley Summerskill, Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, said the Government *appreciated* the strong feelings of the Royal College of Midwives against male midwives, but wanted to uphold the right of women and men to have access to the work of their choice.

Mr Ian Gilmour, Opposition spokesman on home affairs, said the Government should accept the *amendment* and that an exception to the Bill should be made in respect of male midwives.

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HOME NEWS

Success claimed for learning centre

From John Chartres
Manchester

A report on the first seven years of the construction of the Manchester education precinct, covering 280 acres and now housing a working population of 30,000, says that the implementation has demonstrated the validity of the main principles laid down by the planners in 1967.

The report, issued in Manchester yesterday by the joint planning committee says that the £30m of building completed so far has adhered closely to the original plan drawn up by the consultants, Hugh Wilson and Lewis Womersley, after joint action by Manchester Corporation, the university, the Institute of Science and Technology and the United Manchester teaching hospitals.

"At the same time", the report says, "a number of significant changes have been successfully introduced, the most notable being the designation in 1970 of Manchester Polytechnic, formed by an amalgamation of Manchester College of Arts and Design, Manchester College of Commerce and the John Dalton College of Technology."

The report avoids direct reference, however, to some of the difficulties that have arisen. The precinct centre has proved to be a sharp disappointment, with more than half the 32 shop blocks still unlet more than two years after their completion.

There are hopes that the forthcoming opening of a branch of the city's public library may attract more members of the public to the precinct, which yesterday displayed itself as a draughty and unwelcoming corner.

The final tidying up of what was one of Manchester's most depressing areas is also held back by the listing of a substantial number of old buildings as being of architectural or historical interest.

Nevertheless the precinct, a mile and a quarter long by a third of a mile wide, does convey something of the atmosphere of a seat of learning, in contrast to the previous conglomeration of old and new university buildings, derelict housing, small factories and a plethora of restaurants owing allegiance to various parts of the Orient.

The report says that the gradual replacement of that pattern has now reached the stage where special emphasis needs to be given to the landscaping of open spaces. Bicycle lanes, and stands are also proposed.

Ban on a dye for sweets, but not yet

By Hugh Clayton

A common food colouring used mainly in sweets and soft drinks is to be banned next year because it has been found to poison pigs. But this year there will be no restriction on the use of the additive "Orange RN", which does not have to be declared in lists of ingredients on grocery packets.

The Ministry of Agriculture said yesterday that experts on food contaminants and poisons had decided that it would be "prudent" to take Orange RN off the list of authorized food colourings.

That was because a joint committee from the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations had decided that not enough was known about the additive for a decision

The ministry also noted experiments in Denmark which suggested that the additive "produced a toxic effect on the red corpuscles and liver of certain pigs". The substance is not allowed under general EEC rules, but the Treaty of Accession allows Britain to continue its use until the end of 1977.

Girl stole baby

Susan Forrest, aged 18, of Portsmouth, admitted at Winchester Crown Court yesterday stealing Anthony Cullem, aged seven months, by force. Stealing £34.75 belonging to the Southern Gas Board. The case was adjourned for reports.

BBC chief's claim on fairness

The art of political balance was now so finely developed by broadcasters that it was no longer a cause for much concern, Sir Michael Swann, chairman of the BBC, said yesterday. Anyone monitoring the BBC over a period would find fair justice done to the strength and multiplicity of views found in the House of Commons or the electorate.

Sir Michael, giving the convocation lecture at Leicester University, emphasized the need to ensure that society saw not just the difficulties of health, housing, poverty, productivity, or inflation, but understood something of the complexity of tackling them.

Quoting from a National Union of Journalists working party paper to the Committee on the Future of Broadcasting, he said that if the union really wanted total freedom for broadcasting "to stray from the broad assumptions on which our society is based", it was pursuing a deeply undemocratic line.

He mentioned a paper by Mr Peter Jay, of The Times and Mr John Birt, of London Weekend Television which had stirred up a "ferocious" argument among people in television by pointing to what they called television's "bias against understanding". They thought it derived from too much instant unrelated news and concern with the failings of society.

There was one lesson to be drawn, that broadcasting needed much more critical analysis, Sir Michael said.

Prisoners' letters still being stopped, group say

By Our Legal Correspondent

Prison authorities were continuing to violate the European Convention on Human Rights, despite a recent ruling by the European Court in Strasbourg in favour of a prisoner who was denied the right to correspond with his lawyer, a prisoners' rights pressure group claims.

In a petition to the court, which has also been sent to member-states of the Council of Europe, the Prisoners' Human Rights Committee say that prisoners' letters are still being stopped by jail governors.

In February the court held that a Home Office decision not to allow Sidney Golder, a long-term prisoner, to write to his lawyer was contrary to two articles of the European convention, including one guaranteeing respect for an individual's correspondence.

Mr Jenkins, the Home Secretary, announced in March that he was studying the implications of the court's judgment. No decision has been made and prison governors are still acting on the existing prison rules, which allow them control over correspondence.

The Prisoners' Human Rights Committee, asks the court to censure the British Government for its continued breach of the European convention.

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EEC REFERENDUM

Advertising takes half of anti-EEC grant

By Roger Berthoud

The National Referendum Campaign, the umbrella organization of groups opposing continued British membership of the EEC, intends to spend half of its government grant of £125,000 on advertising. According to its chairman, Mr Neil Marten, Conservative MP for Banbury, most of the rest will go on leaflets, pamphlets and stickers. There has also been a small allocation for office expenses.

Mr Marten was announcing details yesterday of NRC's strategy for the referendum campaign at a press conference in Park Lane, London. That seemed a strange place to be pleading the relative poverty of the anti-EEC campaign, which provided one of the main themes of Mr Marten and his senior aides.

But the room concerned, in which there will be daily press conferences from May 19 until referendum day, turned out to be a rent-free donation from the owner of the building, Sir Ian MacTaggart. Sir Ian is a vice-chairman of the Get Britain Out group, as well as being the managing director of the Western Heritable Investment Company and chairman of the Society for Individual Freedom.

Mr Christopher Frere-Smith, the chairman of Get Britain Out, said that the Government's £125,000 subsidy was something of a mixed blessing, since it had deterred other potential donors. "Everyone thinks we are frightfully rich", he complained. Mr Marten hoped other contributions would come rolling in when the real issues emerged.

Mr Ron Leighton, the organizing secretary of Get Britain Out, complained that there were not enough funds available to make press advertising possible. "We do not expect contributions from multinational corporations", he said with pride.

Since the supporters of membership were far richer, the Government's show of even-handedness in giving both umbrella organizations £125,000 was a sham, he added. Instead of having a properly organized press campaign, the NRC would have to concentrate on literature for distribution in factories. Two million copies of four pamphlets were being printed.

Mr Douglas Jay, Labour MP for Wandsworth, Battersea, North, and chairman of the Common Market Safeguards group, pointed out that there had been a steady flow of small subscriptions, and that most of the grassroots action groups were self-financing.

Mr Bob Harrison, the New Zealander who is acting as NRC's director, rejoiced in the clashes of opinion within their movement. "We are glad of our differences, as we are a popular movement. That is why we are going to win", he said.

Friday will be the first heavy day for anti-EEC oratory, starring Mr Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, in York, Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, and Mr Eric Heffer, Labour MP for Liverpool, Walton, in Bristol, Mr Marten in Banbury and Mr Jay in Balham, London. On Saturday, Mr Enoch Powell, Ulster Unionist MP for Down, South, will be attempting to bring home the Conservative vote in Bournemouth, where Mr Shore will be speaking on Sunday.

Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, opens fire in Putney, London, next Monday, and will be heavily engaged in Wales. Mr Powell has scheduled fixtures in Edinburgh, Birmingham and Blackpool. Among the livelier events should be a debate at the Oxford Union on June 3 between Mr Shore and Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, on the one side, and Mr Edward Heath and Mr Thorpe, leader of the Liberal Party, on the other.

Mr Neil Marten, flanked by Mr Douglas Jay (left) and Mr Robert Harrison, announcing plans of the National Referendum Campaign against membership in London yesterday.

Danes fear British withdrawal

From David Cross
Brussels, May 6

The EEC referendum campaign in Britain was undoubtedly encouraging opponents of the Community in Denmark to intensify their efforts to bring their country out, Mr Ivar Norgaard, the Danish Minister for Foreign Economic Affairs, said today.

"The prospect of a 'no' vote in the British referendum is adding fuel to the fire of those people in my country who want to reopen the whole question of Danish membership", he told me during an interview in Brussels.

Mr Norgaard, who has been Denmark's minister in charge of European affairs for most of the past three and a half years, is irritated that the views of his government about British membership of the Community have become submerged in the welter of Danish anti-EEC views being used in Britain to back the case for a British withdrawal. He said:

Take the case of our unemployment rate, which some anti-Marketeers in Britain have used to show that EEC membership increases unemployment. For a start, the 12 per cent figure used by us is calculated on an entirely different basis from the system used in other EEC countries. If we used their system of calculation, our unemployment rate would be running at about 6 per cent.

(That would put Denmark on a par with Belgium and below the unemployment rate in Italy and the Republic of Ireland, for example.)

We do not deny that we have a serious problem of unemployment in our country, but that has nothing to do with membership of the Community. In fact it would have been worse if we had not joined the Community, because it would have been impossible to keep our currency rate as stable as it has been within the Community. Outside the EEC we would have had to devalue the Danish crown substantially and that would have eroded our competitiveness further.

He feels that the intensified anti-EEC campaign in Denmark is one of the reasons why recent public opinion polls have shown a majority against membership in his country.

People hear only the arguments against, because the anti-Marketeers are the only people still fighting a propaganda campaign. But if the people had to decide whether to withdraw, they would then have to think about the alternatives to EEC membership. Then we would probably see the same switch in public opinion which has taken place recently in Britain.

Mr Norgaard "firmly believes and hopes" that the referendum in Britain will produce a "yes" vote. "To my mind it would be a disaster to Britain, to Europe and to the whole world if Britain leaves the Community. I hope and trust that the British people will save us from what I fear would be a nightmare", he told me.

Nevertheless, he has begun to consider what Denmark's attitude should be in the event of a vote for British withdrawal. "I feel that we would have to have another referendum, not for legal reasons but for moral and political reasons. The last referendum (before Danish entry) was undertaken on the understanding that Britain would be joining the Community. A "no" vote by the British now would change all that."

But if Britain were to withdraw, the Danish Government would probably want to wait a year or so before deciding how to proceed. "We could not make up our minds immediately, because we would have to know the consequences of Britain's withdrawal." Would the British negotiate a free trade agreement with the Community or would they close their frontiers to trade with the outside world, he wondered.

It would be very difficult for Denmark to accept Britain's withdrawal. The two main reasons Denmark had joined alongside Britain were the importance of the British market for its agricultural goods and because politically, culturally and socially the two countries had close ties.

He feared that Britain's withdrawal would have very damaging effects on the whole development of Europe and would create a whole lot of problems for Denmark.

Paris, May 6.—The Dutch Prime Minister, Mr Joop den Uyl, reaffirmed the need for continued British membership in an interview published in Le Monde today. "Britain's presence in the EEC ensures a better balance inside an organization which might otherwise be dominated by Bonn and Paris", he said.

The Netherlands considered the EEC as "a peaceful alternative" to a "military third block" at the world level. "We want to forge a civilian Europe, a Europe of the citizens, and build a new type of society, midway between the American-style capitalist society and the socialist societies", the Prime Minister, a Social Democrat, added.

This "new society" should notably be marked by a combination of private ownership and state control.

Mr den Uyl said his government was against a European nuclear force, which might increase tension with Eastern Europe. But that question would "not arise for about a decade, except if the United States were to decide on a withdrawal of its forces from Europe". — Agence France Presse.

Opponents 'worried by company they keep'

By Penny Symon
Political Staff

The longer the referendum campaign went on, the more embarrassed were the anti-EEC people by the company they were keeping, Mr Eldon Griffiths, MP for Bury St Edmunds, said last night. They were showing a flustered reaction to their ally, Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, now that he was revealed in his true colours.

Mr Griffiths, the Conservative spokesman on Europe, who was speaking in Leicester, said that he never thought Mr Benn was a "Red" but considered him an idealist, atoning for his lordly origins by idealizing the workers. He added:

But when anyone in his adult political life joins in "demos" with Marixsts, spouts extensive left-wing propaganda, and pushes forward policies that are applauded by the Morning Star, he should not be surprised if onlookers form the impression that he may have something in common with the communists.

Mr Griffiths said that if Mr Benn succeeded in completing his present programme, Britain would be the most state-controlled industrial nation outside the Soviet block. He said:

Mr Benn regards the Common Market as an impediment to his plans and that is why a significant number of level-headed Labour MPs are now convinced that he sees a "no" vote in the referendum as the quickest way of his becoming Prime Minister. In the event of the electorate repudiating Mr Wilson by voting "no", many of Mr Benn's colleagues believe that within months he would be bidding to take Mr Wilson's place.

He added that the thought of that development had already led a number of opponents of the Community to have second thoughts about voting against Europe. However much they might dislike the Community, they disliked "Bennery" more. He continued:

I trust this lesson will not be lost on that dwindling minority of people who once imagined that voting "no" to Europe might help the Conservative Party.

Mr Christopher Tugendhat, MP for Cities of London and Westminster, South, a Conservative spokesman on foreign affairs, said last night that the countries of the European Community should play a more active role in international affairs. "This is a matter on which Britain should take the lead", he told the Warley West Conservative and Unionist Association.

Lord Banks, writing in yesterday's Liberal News, said that he would like to see a slow movement over the years towards a political union in Europe of a broadly federal character. He said:

Executive power would be gradually transferred from the Council of Ministers to the Commission and legislative power from the Council of Ministers to the European Parliament. The first and urgent step is direct elections to the European Parliament, which would eventually have complete democratic control at Community level.

Political union 'tops agenda at July summit'

By Our Political Staff

Mr Christopher Frere-Smith, chairman of the Get Britain Out Campaign, said at St Marylebone last night that the Government had tried to deceive the British people into believing that there was no question of the EEC becoming a "European Union".

Mr Callaghan, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, had said on April 1 that that was quite unrealistic and not desired by the British people. Mr Frere-Smith said: "Far from calling off this aim all the Government did in the renegotiations was to shelve the question until after the referendum".

The campaign had discovered that the next EEC summit was to be held in Brussels on July 6 with the proposal to develop the Community into a full political union at the top of the agenda.

"The aim of the Common Market has always been the creation of one state: that is to say that Britain would just be a small part of a huge superstate if we stay in", Mr Frere-Smith said.

Mr Benn stings Tories into protest on steel

By Our Political Editor

After Mr Short, the Leader of the House, had told the Commons yesterday that in the Prime Minister's absence abroad he was watching how ministers' observed the guidelines on EEC questions, Mr Benn, the Secretary of State for Industry, stung Conservatives into protest by his handling of a statement on the steel industry.

At one point Mr Benn said that the United Kingdom steel industry would be controlled elsewhere and, as Labour cries showed, he meant controlled from Brussels. He added that under the Treaty of Paris powers in respect of the steel industry were transferred in important respects.

Although it is clear to every MP that Mr Benn and Mr Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, are consistently stretching the Prime Minister's guidelines at question time, Conservatives had no strong case against Mr Benn yesterday.

Before the Dublin summit of EEC heads of government, Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, entered specific reservations about the coal and steel treaty, on the grounds that there is now no control over private sector investment in the British steel industry, although the public sector investment is subject to control.

Nevertheless, it is clear at Westminster that Mr Benn and Mr Shore find no difficulty in making clear from the Treasury bench their disagreement with Government policy to continue in membership of the EEC, and it is difficult to see that Mr Wilson will be able to avoid intervening to vindicate the guidelines when he returns to London at the end of this week.

Union swing: There was a "growing swing" among trade unionists in favour of Britain staying in the EEC, the industrial officer of Britain's third biggest union said yesterday. "Fifty trade unions support the Trades Union Alliance for Europe", said Mr David Warburton, of the 880,000-strong General and Municipal Workers' Union. "The more facts trade unionists have, the more they are in favour."

Parliamentary report, page 10
Voting under protest, page 16

SNP would want a say in Brussels

Scotland would demand to be represented in Brussels if Britain votes to remain in the EEC, Mr Douglas Henderson, Scottish National Party whip, said yesterday.

Mr Henderson, MP for Aberdeenshire, East, said the SNP still believed it was in Scotland's best interests to leave the EEC, and that would be the theme of its campaign. "But, if there is a 'yes' vote, we must accept the democratic verdict of the people and apply contingency plans", he said.

"For a start, that would mean representation for Scotland in all the Common Market institutions. It might mean, to begin with, attaching a Scottish representative to the British delegation in Brussels.

Food industry heads favour staying in

By Hugh Clayton

Leaders of the food industry have persuaded the Britain in Europe campaign to prepare a nationwide advertising campaign in favour of EEC membership in which food issues will be emphasized. Pressure for the campaign has been exerted by two organizations, one in Britain in Europe and the other in the Food and Drink Industries Council.

The industries council, which operates the impartial Truth About Food referendum news service, did not intend that the existence of its referendum working group should become public knowledge.

Mr Peter Reynolds, chairman of the RHM company, makers of Mother's Pride bread, is chairman of the group, which has been constituted as a subcommittee of the council's communications working party.

Mr James Goldsmith, chairman of Cavenham, is a member of the council's referendum working group and of the food advisory committee of Britain in Europe. Mr Tim Fortescue, secretary-general of the council, is also on the advisory committee.

Mr John Sainsbury, chairman of the store company that bears his name, is a member of the same committee and is understood to be a coopted member of the referendum working group.

Othe coopted members are Mr John Powell, chief economist of the National Farmers' Union in charge of commodities and EEC matters, and Mr Colin Cullimore, managing director of the Dewhurst chain of butchers' shops.

Mr Cullimore said that Truth About Food was separate from the campaign to secure continued EEC membership. "It is an impartial body which will counteract misleading comments from either side", he said. "It will not give opinion, purely fact". He added: "But it is difficult to be anti-Market and tell the truth about food".

Mr Sainsbury said at a food distributors' conference last week that shop staff should be briefed so that they could answer the "lies and allegations" of those who oppose continued British membership. "Some people believe that so much is at stake that they ought to put pro-Europe leaflets at every checkout", he said. "I don't agree with that".

WEST EUROPE

Portuguese left-win rivals meet for reconciliation ta

From Jose Shercliff
Lisbon, May 6

Conversations between the Portuguese Socialist and Communist Parties took place unexpectedly last night and lasted until the early hours of today. The site was the Communist Party's headquarters in Lisbon, and the delegates were, for the Socialists, Dr Mario Soares, the Secretary-General, Dr Salgado Zenha, Senhor Alberto Antunes and Senhor Manuel Alegre; and for the Communists, Senhor Alvaro Cunhal, the Secretary-General, Senhor Octavio Pato, Senhor Carlos Costa and Senhor Carlos Brito.

A communiqué issued after the talks stated that the delegates had examined the political and revolutionary situation, together with problems concerning cooperation between the two parties within the framework of the alliance between the Armed Forces Movement (AFM) and the people.

Cooperation was agreed upon for both parties recently signed the "platform of agreement" with the AFM, which is to form the basis of the new constitution.

The meeting also agreed on the firm defence of the liberties and conquests achieved since April 25, particularly nationalizations and agrarian reform measures. It is understood that further talks are to take place.

It is generally assumed that the meeting came as a result of talks between President Costa Gomes and the party leaders after incidents on May 1 in his presence which brougl confrontation between t munists and Socialists. that the President, hopi compromise, must have on at least a public att a reconciliation between factions.

Dr Soares had con publicly that members communist-dominated I dical (federation of unions) shut the door face when he was enter official tribune at the M rally in Lisbon. Con Party and Intersindical denied this, and accus Socialists of trying to trouble. The Socialists ated, and the matter be political issue.

Political observers he that the situation dev after the Socialists' el victory, which placed th Portugal's most popular with 37.87 per cent of th against the Communists' per cent. Some believe th victory may be provokin Communists, who have hi withheld their outright tion, to come into the op

However, this does no either the AFM, which is of political party squabbl the other serious parties, as the Democratic PP, Centrist CDS, which do no military interference in political life.

Since the elections, it been made clear by leaders that they would liked the people to have a blank vote, which could been interpreted as their dence in the AFM rather in the political parties.

Italy's Communists scorn left-wing conscripts

From Peter Nichols
Rome, May 6

Conscript soldiers with extreme left-wing political views, claiming to represent "the whole uniformed proletariat", have just finished their first national congress.

According to reports of their meeting, held in a building already occupied by squatters in a Rome suburb, they estimate their strength throughout the armed forces at "several thousand". They apparently have been in existence for some five years, but only came prominently into the news during the anti-fascist demonstrations last month and the May Day rallies.

Young men in military uniform marched in several processions, with red handkerchiefs masking their faces. Unauthorized photographers were kept at a distance or had their film exposed. Questions were asked in Parliament and they have been strongly attacked by the extreme right and ridiculed by the Communists as "infantile".

Most of their complaints were specific rather than ideologi They varied from an alle lack of shower-baths for se months in a barracks at Pac to the nuisance of "sudden a unjustified" states of ala declared in certain barracks.

They asserted that a rece exercise in the north-east w "a provocation against Yug slavia" because it appear to be a practice attack acro the border.

The conscripts also hav maintained that man manoeuvres were simply trai ing for anti-guerrilla action especially in parts of the cour try with left-wing administra tions.

Their main worry at the moment seems to be whether they will be able to vote in the important regional election next month. Soldiers have the right to vote; but these young men on the far left say that manoeuvres are due to take place near to polling day and they are concerned that soldiers of proven right-wing views will be free to vote while the left-wing elements will be kept on duty.

Nato nations to hold talks on arms sales

By Our Defence Correspondent

Arms sales in Nato are likely to form the main topic of discussion by 10 defence ministers in the alliance's Eurogroup who meet in London today, their first gathering outside Brussels.

This is the first meeting since December, when the concept of the "two-way street", in which Americans would buy some weapons from Europe, and vice versa, first gained ground.

Among the focal points for discussion should be the recent study for the State Department in Washington which suggested target figures for the mutual purchase of arms. The views of the Eurogroup will then be relayed to the Defence Planning Committee at its meeting in Brussels later this month.

Talks on Greek plans for joining EEC

From Our Correspondent
Athens, May 6

M Ortoli, the president of the EEC Commission, arrived in Athens today for talks on Greece's association with the Community, as well as its desire to become a full member.

He will also have discussions concerning the harmonization of agricultural policies and the Greek application for a loan of $480m (£200m) from the European Investment Bank.

Greece has been associated with the EEC since 1962, but during the military dictatorship the Community refused to transact any but current business with the regime.

After the restoration of democratic rule last year the Greek leaders decided to seek full integration before 1980.

Secret service 'may have faked tape evidence'

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, May 6

Whose side who is on, is one of the recurrent puzzles in the thick undergrowth of Italian public life and it cropped up again today when apparently well substantiated reports described how the secret service was alleged to have tampered with tape recordings of evidence concerning right-wing conspiracies against the state.

Dr Filippo Fiore, the Rome investigating magistrate who is dealing with a number of charges concerning right-wing conspiracies, today issued judicial allegations against two unnamed people who were said to be suspected of "violating public custody" in that they "tampered with objects held in custody by an official".

The allegations concern tape recordings handed to the judicial authorities by the secret service and containing the confessions of a person believed to have been involved in a right-wing conspiracy in December, 1970. The recordings are now said to be only copies.

The suggestion is that the original tapes contained material unwelcome to the secret service, or persons in it.

General Vito Miceli, formei head of the secret service, has just been released from custody on bail after being charged with political conspiracy and involvement in the affair of December, 1970.

Signor Remo Orlandini, aged 64, believed to be a leadin figure in the attempted cou (if such it was) was arreste and interrogated in March 1971. He was released for lac of proof.

Last September the secre service handed to the judiciar what was alleged to be th transcript of the recordin made during the interrogatio of Signor Orlandini in a Lugan restaurant.

This interrogation was sai to have been conducted by tw secret service men named in th press as Captain La Bruna an Colonel Romagnoli. The judge then asked for the origina tapes and were given a recor ing by, it is said, Captain L Bruna himself. Signor Orlandi then stated publicly that he ha made his confession "for joke".

South African writer wins French award

Nice, May 6.—The South African writer, Nadime Gordimer, has been awarded the Nice Festival of Books top prize this year, although few of her works have appeared in French. The prize includes a cash award of £3,000.—Agence France Presse.

State employees strike in Italy

Rome, May 6.—About half a million civil servants and othe state employees went on strik today for six hours, closin Ministries and airports throug out the country. the civil service.

هكذا من الأصل

h-east Asian countries divided licy towards new nunist states in Indo-China

bbett.
May 6

ist South-east hance to begin in the wake of esses in Vietnam will come next e foreign mini- Association of Asian Nations t in Kuala Lum-

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l already moving modation with Jakarta likely to anti-communist the other three rs are likely to in an organiza- wide gaps in

alaysia's stance rld will remain its policies of peration and regional neutrality. The Foreign Ministry says it hopes the new Governments in Vietnam and Cambodia will also find regional cooperation and neutrality relevant to their needs.

In any event, a spokesman said today, Malaysia did not subscribe to the domino theory and was not pessimistic. "We have an abiding faith in our own resilience and in the ability of other South-east Asian countries to look after their own security", he added.

Malaysia has recognized the new Governments in Saigon and Phnom Penh and hopes to open relations with Hanoi "soon". There is confidence that the communists will concentrate on reconstruction and reconciliation and that effects on security in other countries will be small.

Beyond South-east Asia, much seems to hang on Malaysia's and ASEAN's relations with Peking, Moscow, Washington and—for the first time in decades—Tokyo. Hopes of neutrality depend on great power guarantees, and it is not clear how the four powers will see their interests in this region.

As America falls back from Thailand and the Philippines to its Pacific island bases—it is unlikely to get a Singapore foothold—Japan may see its security directly threatened. It needs both passage for oil through the Malacca Strait and access to South-East Asian raw materials, and it may switch from low-posture diplomacy to a more assertive role to secure them.

Similarly, China and Russia must compete for influence, as best they can, with governments suspicious both of communism and of the overseas Chinese living in their countries.

Thus Malaysia looks out on a world which has suddenly become vastly more complicated. This complexity may fairly be held to contain opportunities as well as threats, but until they have been identified policy will be expressed in hopeful abstractions.

There is no evidence that Malaysians, Government or people, are much perturbed by events in Indo-China, but it remains to be seen whether such concepts as regionalism, neutrality and cooperation will produce the security they are held to represent.

A relevant comment was made tonight by Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, the Malaysian Home Affairs Minister. In a broadcast he said that the fall of American dominoes need not presage the fall of local political dominoes. The collapse of American policy in Indo-China would not cause other states to collapse "unless their internal order happened to be a function of American support".

Whether or not a country went communist depended not on the success of American foreign policy but on the success of the internal and external policies of the country itself, he added. Malaysia pursued national resilience as its first premise of national security and independence, and tried to maximize its security through a policy of neutralization. Thus Malaysia exemplified the irrelevance of the domino theory, Tan Sri Ghazali said.

close door after ift had bolted

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vernment today d States to halt ithdrawal from American-sup- which fleeing se pilots flew States airbase week. ericans had al- ed a two-day emove all the aircraft either rce base in the on to the deck arrier USS Mid-

re consider it the supreme e Thai armed e been unaware of upwards of clearance must rom the Thai re any aircraft ave Thailand. as declared that return the air- visional Revolu- ment in Saigon inheritor of all former Repub- Vietnam. But in r James Schle- fence Secretary, United States itle to the air- e military assis- me under which lied. eral Chatichai e Thai Foreign y had a 25-minute meeting with the American Embassy deputy head of Mission, Mr Edward Masters, who later agreed to a "temporary suspension" of the removal of the aircraft.

I visited U-Tapao airbase this morning but it was possible to see no more than 50 South Vietnamese aircraft parked around the apron of the base.

According to eyewitnesses at U-Tapao, more than 20 aircraft were picked up by helicopters and transferred to the Midway on Sunday and yesterday in full view of people on the base.

The Government has issued a series of contradictory statements about the best way to rid Thailand of the serious dilemma posed by the presence of the planes on Thai soil. First the Defence Minister said that the United States should handle the affair itself; then the Cabinet met and decided to stop the withdrawal and lay claim to the planes for Thailand until peace and order should be restored in Vietnam.

The aircraft removed from U-Tapao included F5 jets and A37 fighter-bombers as well as some C130 cargo planes which were said to have been flown direct to Clark airbase. The aircraft still here are mainly Caribou transport planes, elderly DC3 Dakotas, C119 troop carriers, single piston-engined fighters and a host of other small propellor-driven aircraft.

357 weary refugees find shelter in France

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, May 6

The first group of refugees from the French Embassy in Phnom Penh arrived at Roissy airport early today from Bangkok in an Air France Boeing chartered by the French Government.

They looked dazed and lost in unfamiliar surroundings. There were 357 of them, including 110 children, most of them unaccompanied.

Only 40 of them had relatives or friends who had come to meet them. Many were Cambodians of French nationality, without any ties in this country and only the thin cotton clothing they stood up in. A number had no identity papers, and it took the authorities two hours to decide to let them in.

The ordeal they had endured was written on their haggard faces. Twenty were ill with dysentry and were taken to hospital, among them an elderly couple who had walked 50 miles to the haven of the French Embassy.

Reporters had gathered at the airport to cover their arrival. The refugees refused to answer questions for fear of endangering the lives of others still in Cambodia.

Mme Simone Veil, the Minister of Health, was on hand to welcome the refugees to France. She told them: "What you need most is to rest. Social workers will come and visit you to find you a home and work. If any of you have problems, we are there to solve them."

The refugees were taken by bus to one of the three centres fitted out to receive them. A hostel for migrant workers at Mery-sur-Oise, north-west of Paris, was used as a clearing centre.

Most of the refugees were scattered about the halls with their luggage and bundles, while children ran around and babies trembling from cold and wrapped in blankets huddled up against their mothers.

Aranyapathet, Thailand, May 6.—Khmer Rouge soldiers today told journalists at the border with Thailand that a second convoy of refugees from the French Embassy in Phnom Penh was only 37 miles away.—Reuter.

ary of State joins with Vietnam doves

Correspondent
y 6

today managed like the dovish vern over Viet- he United States de a mistake" ed the error in ties when Mr iends were in

ly astonishing ls with the early critics occurred retary of State's the NBC tele- t show which he a sort of serial

ly made a mistake in Vietnam to turn Vietnam into a test case for our policy and not for the Vietnamese policy back in 1962 and 1963 when we first got involved there . . .", he said.

Did he mean he now realized that the United States should have stayed out, he was asked. He replied: "No, but we perhaps might have perceived it more in Vietnamese terms rather than as the outward thrust of a global conspiracy."

As for the future, Dr Kissinger essentially restated the Nixon doctrine of helping those who help themselves, which Congress has now made somewhat selective.

er officials 'stabbed to death'

May 6.—Khmer ties in the north- r of Cambodia tly executed at als of the former in a systematic mination, accord- reaching neigh- and.

ssman, who fled Battambang, said wly escaped being a group of 15 he businessman, t his name should oned, said he was stody by Khmer rs in the border et, where he had es of getting out y.

On May 1, a group of 15 government officials were summoned by the Khmer Rouge and told they were to attend a meeting with representatives of the new regime in Battambang, which is about 70 miles from the border.

The businessman said he was told to return to Battambang with them in order to transport some of the officials in his Land Rover. The group got into the Land Rover and another car and were escorted by two lorry-loads of Khmer Rouge soldiers.

When it was still in the countryside about 25 miles from Battambang the convoy stopped. The businessman said they were all ordered out of the vehicles and their hands tied. He then overheard the Khmer Rouge leader tell his soldiers that the group was to be taken off the road into ricefields and stabbed to death.

He said he was released after the drivers of the vehicles told the Khmer Rouge he was not an official but was merely providing transportation on his own way back to Battambang. Khmer Rouge soldiers at the scene then told him that with the 15 who were about to be executed, a total of 91 government officials would have been eliminated in the area.—UPI and Agence France-Presse.

Leading article, page 17

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT TO
NERS OF ANTIQUE ORIENTAL RUGS
WISHING TO SELL AT AUCTION

Boswell & Co. AG., of Switzerland, are pleased to that their books are now open for entries of fine Oriental rugs to be offered at forthcoming auctions in e regret that we are only able to accept Caucasian, n, Turkoman and tribal works, entries for other origins d already. Owners wishing to sell their rugs should, in instance, forward a colour photograph of each item, d not be professionally taken, to the London offices of Boswell. Additional information regarding age, history ition should also be enclosed. All rugs selected for sale n will be in keeping with the company's tradition for nly fine and rare old pieces, in very good condition for . Please contact Rippon Boswell & Company, 55 Curzon ndon, W.1.

Ships disembark 10,000 more at Philippines

Subic Bay, Philippines, May 6.—The influx of South Vietnamese refugees into this American naval base began to tail off today as 10,000 more were landed from 10 ships.

Most of the estimated 80,000 people plucked by helicopters from Saigon or picked up from small boats in the South China Sea have now landed here and been transferred by aircraft to the Pacific island of Guam.—Reuter.

The photograph by Gerald H. Gay, of the *Seattle Times*, which won him the Pulitzer Prize for Spot News Photography. It is entitled "Lull in the Battle" and shows firemen resting during a waterfront fire.

Orders to CIA did not come from Dr Kissinger

From Fred Emery
Washington, May 6

Dr Kissinger, the Secretary of State, has denied that he had anything to do with improper White House orders to the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

The Secretary of State and Dr Schlesinger, the Defence Secretary, who supported his denial, were among witnesses called to closed session hearings yesterday of the President's investigation commission under the chairmanship of Vice-President Rockefeller.

In the allegations about the CIA's improper involvement in domestic intelligence activities (from which it is prohibited), Dr Kissinger's name has cropped up as the White House official directly responsible for transmitting presidential orders to the CIA.

Throughout the Nixon and Ford years, Dr Kissinger has been assistant for national security affairs, in which capacity he serves as director of the staff of the National Security Council (NSC) and chairman of the so-called "Forty Committee" which directs covert activities abroad.

Mr Richard Helms, former CIA director and at present ambassador to Iran, has reportedly stated that both President Johnson and President Nixon expressed the wish that the CIA respond to the anti-Vietnam war movement.

Speaking to reporters yesterday Dr Kissinger was precise, implying by omission that others in the White House were responsible. "Since I have been in Washington", he said, "the NSC or the NSC staff or the assistant to the president for national security affairs did not concern themselves with domestic intelligence or were not informed about domestic intelligence".

Asked about Mr Helms's statements, he said of President Nixon: "No such presidential concern was transmitted through me or through the NSC."

So through whom? Dr Schlesinger, who as CIA director in early 1973 disclosed and suspended domestic intelligence activities, managed to corroborate both Mr Helms and Dr Kissinger saying that "expressions of interest . . . had come though channels other than the NSC channels, from senior White House officials". He named no names but noted the incident of using the CIA to help the "plumbers", the group that broke into the office of Dr Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

Initiative on Rhodesia expected after Commonwealth talks

From David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent
Kingston, Jamaica, May 6

The Commonwealth heads of government, before the conclusion of their conference in Kingston today, were drafting a communiqué in which two important initiatives are expected to be agreed—one on Rhodesia and one on international trade.

Despite much argument, a spirit of compromise appeared to be winning the day. Mr Wilson said: "We have come half way over the bridge to meet our partners' views on economic questions; and we hope they will come half way over the bridge towards us. If so, we can make real progress."

On Rhodesia, the Africans have shown a new awareness of Britain's dilemma and seem at last to have been persuaded that it really wants to make sanctions effective and bring the illegal regime to an end.

They are pleased that Mr Wilson has agreed to get in touch at once with the new leaders in Mozambique in order to discuss how Britain can give them aid in advance of international assistance. The idea is that Mozambique should seek to close its borders to Rhodesian trade and traffic as soon as possible without waiting for its independence in June.

There is also a new willingness on Britain's part to consider aid for Botswana, to help Sir Seretse Khama, the President, to take a tougher position on applying sanctions against Rhodesia. In these circumstances, the flat refusal by Mr Wilson and Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, to countenance giving any money to help the "freedom fighters", as requested by President Nyerere of Tanzania, will probably not arouse African ill feeling.

On the economic front, it looked as if a compromise would be reached between Mr Wilson's proposals for a new deal on trade in food and raw materials, and the more grandiose ambitions for rewriting the world's economic system advanced by Mr Forbes Burnham, the Prime Minister of Guyana, on behalf of Caribbean countries.

The British aim, which Mr Wilson will pursue in Washington, where he goes by air tomorrow, is to try to secure better practical arrangements for trade in commodities generally.

The compromise formula states that the heads of government recognized the need to take immediate steps towards the creation of a rational and new international economic order, and reaffirms the Commonwealth declaration from the last conference in Singapore.

It then proposes that a small group of experts should draw up a programme of practical measures directed at closing the gap between the rich and the poor countries. These measures would be designed to promote development and to increase the transfer of real resources to developing countries

Eliminating the risk of nuclear thefts

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, May 6

An international convention to protect nuclear installations and transported fissile material against theft by terrorists is likely to be advocated by the 65-nation review conference on the treaty for preventing the spread of nuclear weapons.

Delegates of both the United States and the Soviet Union referred today to the need for international measures to deal with "this grim danger". Mr Gustaf Hamilton (Sweden) pointed out that fissile material stolen in one country could be used for blackmail or other criminal purposes in another.

"A system of international management of fissile material has to be established", he added. "No national solution can be satisfactory. This should be recognized by the conference

Dr Kaunda welcomed in Portugal

From Our Correspondent
Lisbon, May 6

General Francisco Costa Gomes, Portugal's President, greeted President Kaunda of Zambia with military honours on his arrival at Lisbon airport today.

It is President Kaunda's first visit to Portugal. He is accompanied by his wife, Betty, his two sons, and a party of officials, including Mr F. M. Mulikita, the Minister of Education.

The presidential party is being housed in the ancient palace of Queluz outside Lisbon.

It was emphasized in Lisbon before the Zambian President's visit that work would predominate over social events, and this is borne out by the fact that the first working session took place at 4 pm today when President Kaunda spent an hour with General Costa Gomes. Other talks are taking place at ministerial level between members of his delegation and the Portuguese Government.

In welcoming the Zambian leader at the airport, the Portuguese President emphasized that he "played a most important role for us in the solution of decolonization for which the government and I and the Portuguese people must be most grateful". He was referring to the mediating role of President Kaunda which enabled Portugal to reach agreement with Frelimo in Lusaka last year.

President Kaunda will leave for home on Thursday morning. His visit is certainly aimed at burying the hatchet of old quarrels with the former Portuguese regime during the Portuguese African wars.

14 murdered Africans were tortured

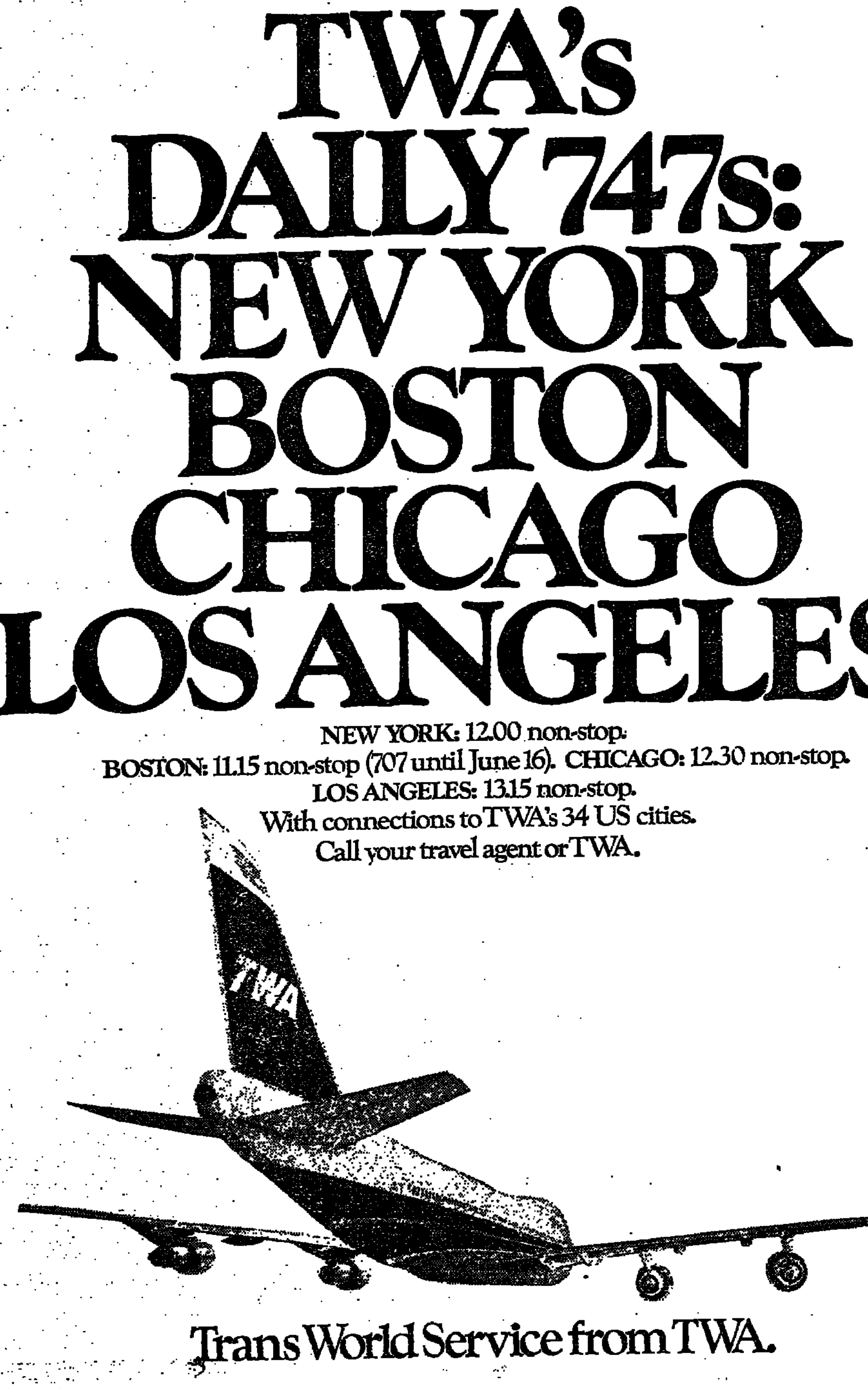
Lusaka, May 6.—The 14 murder victims, believed to be Rhodesian nationalists, brought from Zambia's east province to Lusaka by police yesterday, had been tortured and then strangled, the Government-owned *Zambia Daily Mail* reported today. The newspaper said the bodies were discovered in shallow graves.

The *Times of Zambia* said in a leading article: "In the wake of these deaths, and others which may yet surface, immense tension is bound to arise."

Only one of the badly decomposed bodies had been positively identified at Lusaka University's teaching hospital mortuary. It was that of Mr John Mataure, former political commissioner of the Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu), a leading Rhodesian nationalist movement now outlawed in Zambia.—Reuter.

TWA's
DAILY 747s:
NEW YORK
BOSTON
CHICAGO
LOS ANGELES.

NEW YORK: 12.00 non-stop.
BOSTON: 11.15 non-stop (707 until June 16). CHICAGO: 12.30 non-stop.
LOS ANGELES: 13.15 non-stop.
With connections to TWA's 34 US cities.
Call your travel agent or TWA.



Trans World Service from TWA.

Turks' constitution for Cyprus deplored in London as provocative

By A. M. Rendel

Tough unilateral action by the Turkish Cypriots aimed at *stiffening their hold on the* Turkish zone of Cyprus brought a sharp reaction in London yesterday.

The action taken by the Turkish Cypriots was the promulgation in their gazette of a constitution for the so-called Turkish Federated State of Cyprus which was unilaterally declared on February 13. The *constitution* provides for autonomy for the Turkish Cypriot area.

It says that if a federal system is agreed for the whole island, the provisions of the present constitution for the Turkish-held area can be nullified but it also provides that any federal agreement can be vetoed by a blocking vote of one third of the Turkish Cypriot representatives in the Turkish-held area.

Although neither the unilaterally declared "Turkish federated state" nor its constitution is ever likely to receive international recognition, the Turkish Cypriot move is clearly aimed at giving their community the means to block any proposal for a federal solution to which they might object.

A Foreign and Commonwealth yesterday that any action such as this, which could undermine the sovereignty, integrity and independence of Cyprus was to be deplored. "Furthermore", he added, "at this delicate stage in the inter-communal talks when the necessary climate of confidence should be maintained for the next crucial round in Vienna beginning on June 5, we consider that both sides should refrain from provocative actions."

The fact is that the *Turkish* Cypriots, who are completely controlled by the Turkish Government, have evidently decided that their strong position in the island can safely be exploited. An abrasive policy *will bring about earlier* acceptance by the Greek Cypriots of virtual autonomy for the Turkish Cypriots, with the central government having only the weakest of powers under any eventual federal system.

But the danger of provocative actions such as this is that it may be too much for the Greek Cypriots or Greeks to stomach. The programme of future exchanges might, in that event, be discontinued once again.

Ankara, May 6.—Mr Denktash, the Turkish Cypriot leader today threatened to sell off British goods in Cyprus unless *Britain handed back, or paid* for, property allegedly left behind when about 9,000 Turkish Cypriots left British sovereign areas *in Cyprus last January*.

Mr Denktash said today that Turkish Cypriot goods worth millions of lira were still in the sovereign areas, where the British were holding them for safe-keeping.—Reuter.

Hopes rise for Aegean talks

From Mario Modiano

Athens, May 6

Mr Demetrios Bitsios and Mr *Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil*, the Foreign Ministers of Greece and Turkey, have arranged to hold talks on May 18, probably in Geneva, on bilateral problems and to prepare a meeting between their prime ministers at the end of this month.

Mr Karamanlis, the Greek Prime Minister, and Mr *Demirel*, his *Turkish* counterpart, are due to meet in Brussels about May 28 on the occasion of the Nato summit meeting. They have arranged to have consultations there with President Ford and Dr Kissinger, the American Secretary of State.

How substantial the Greek-Turkish reunion at this level will be depends entirely on the outcome of the foreign ministers' discussions on May 18.

Arabs ready to recognize Israel says King Husain

Charleston, South Carolina, May 6.—King Husain of Jordan said today that his country, Egypt and Syria "are ready, even eager, to make peace" with Israel after years of refusing to recognize the Jewish state.

Describing this as an "historic change in the Arab position", King Husain said: "We *accept the conditions of peace* that have been laid down—recognition of Israel, non-belligerency, Israel's right to exist within recognized borders and our willingness to make and support a final peace."

But the Arab world set two vital conditions—that Israel withdraw from all Arab territory and recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinians in their homeland. "It is as simple as that", the King said in a speech prepared for delivery to the Citadel, a military college.

But Israel was insisting on secure borders outside its original territory, he said, and added: "The United States bears a special responsibility in this regard for you are Israel's major ally and her most important benefactor."

He urged the United States to stop aid to Israel if it did not *withdraw to the borders it held* before the six-day war of June 1967. "If a condition for peace is withdrawal, should not a con*dition for assistance* be the same", he said. "You must help Israel realize that she will only have true security when her *neighbours are willing to live* in peace with her."

King Husain said the Middle East was "littered with lost opportunities for peace", and warned that "there is no assurance that, if we miss this opportunity, there will be another". But he hailed Dr Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy between Egypt and Israel, despite its breakdown, and added: "If there was a failure, it was not Dr Kissinger's." He urged the Secretary of State to redouble his peace efforts.—Reuter.

Leading article, page 17

In brief

Sean Connery's French bride

Gibraltar, May 6.—Mr Sean Connery, the film actor, was married here *today to* Mlle Michelin Boglio Roquebrun, formerly Mrs Cosmau.

Mr Connery's first marriage was to Miss Diane Cilento, the actress, 13 years ago.

Women climbers hurt

Tokyo, May 6.—Seven of the 15 members of the Japanese women's Everest climbing team are reported to have been injured in an avalanche and much of their equipment has been lost.

Return to Moscow

Moscow, May 6.—Mr W. Averell Harriman, Ambassador to Moscow in the Second World War, has arrived here at the head of a United States delegation to take part in celebrations marking the 30th anniversary of the ending of the war.

Play director's prize

Paris, May 6.—Mr Peter Brook, the British theatre director, was awarded the 1975 "Brigadier" prize at the Bouffes du Nord theatre here today for his production of Shakespeare's *Timon of Athens*.

Tanker raid reports

Beirut, May 6.—Palestinian guerrilla sources say they have no information on reports that Arab attacks are planned against tankers travelling through the Persian Gulf.

Summit boycott

Belgrade, May 6.—Yugoslavia's communists have decided to boycott the European communists' *summit* scheduled to be held in East Berlin later this year.

Two new planets

Nanking, May 6.—Astronomers at Nanking observatory *say they have* discovered two minor planets between Mars and Pluto and have called them Purple Mountain 1 and 2.

Cuban union talks

Havana, May 6.—A delegation *of British* trade union leaders has held talks here with Mr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, the deputy Premier of Cuba.

Stolen relics found

Luxor, Egypt, May 6.—Stolen *pharaonic antiquities*, valued at £500,000 have been seized in the house of an antique dealer here.

Rail strikes may disrupt Queen's visit to Japan

From Peter Hazelhurst

Tokyo, May 6

Senior politicians and officials will hold an emergency *meeting in Tokyo tomorrow* in a final attempt to avert a national railway strike which threatens to disrupt the Queen's *visit to Japan this week*.

The Queen, who arrives here from Hongkong tomorrow to begin a six-day state visit, was originally expected to travel on Saturday from Tokyo to the ancient capital of Kyoto on Japan's famous 130 mph bullet train; but leaders of the militant railway workers' unions have threatened to stop all train services later this week unless the Government and the private railway companies agree to raise wages by an average of more than 35 per cent.

As the Government is offering a maximum increase of 8.7 per cent, the dispute is unlikely *to be settled before* the weekend. British officials are therefore ready to abandon the trip by rail and the Queen may fly *to Kyoto, 215 miles south of* Tokyo.

The labour offensive will begin tomorrow. The unions are *to call a go-slow and partial* strikes eventually to paralyse most railway services throughout the country.

A national strike would prevent millions of workers reaching their places of employment, force the closure of many schools and drastically reduce the supply of perishables, such as fruit, fish and meat.

Mr Takashi Hasegawa, the Minister for Labour, today called a meeting of senior Cabinet members and leaders of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party for tomorrow in an attempt to resolve the dispute before the Queen and Duke of Edinburgh arrive for the first *visit by a reigning British* monarch to Japan.

Obviously embarrassed, the Liberal Democratic Party leadership has made a special plea to the unions to suspend action until the end of the royal visit. **Richard Hughes writes from Hongkong:** Tin Hau, the goddess of heaven, removed her umbrella for the final one-hour pageant in honour of the Queen and Prince Philip tonight; and the cheering Chinese crowd in Nathan Road was drenched with rain.

Old hands here agreed tonight that this first visit by a *reigning British monarch to* the colony had been a memorable success. The only shadow was the failure of Chinese party *newspaper representatives to* accept an invitation to a reception at Government House yesterday, because of the presence of *the Chinese* Nationalist press.

But the party press fully reported the royal visit; and several representatives of the party establishment were seen in the rain, enjoying tonight's performance across the street *from the royal stand* where the Queen was seated in robes and crown, joyfully clapping and waving to all the performers.

Campaign for sports boycott of South Africa

Anti-apartheid groups are preparing to launch a renewed campaign to end all South African participation in international sport.

Mr Peter Hain, who led the successful campaign to stop the 1970 tour of Britain by a South African cricket side, said yesterday that a London-based group of international "vigilantes" is being established, ready to mobilize opinion in their respective countries.

Campaigners had already put an effective stop to all major tours to Britain, America and New Zealand, he said.

The first big target was the proposed rugby tour of South Africa, Rhodesia and South-West Africa by an All Black team from New Zealand in 1976.

Uganda inspects its first MiG 21 in flight

From Our Correspondent

Nairobi, May 6

President Amin today inspected the first test flight of a supersonic MiG 21 jet, one of a group supplied to Uganda by the Soviet Union. The aircraft have been assembled at Entebbe.

Today's flight from Entebbe was made by a Soviet pilot watched by Ugandan pilots now under training on the MiG 21.

Uganda is the only country south of the Sahara to receive *this advanced aircraft; and* General Amin said that a new chapter for his armed forces had begun.

The aircraft would not only be available for the defence of the country, he said, but also for the liberation of other parts of Africa should Uganda's help be sought.

Mr Wilbur Mills dilates on drink

From Fred Emery

Washington, May 6

Representative Wilbur Mills, looking fit, has returned to Congress, and for the second time is warning all who will listen about the evils of drink. This time he is being taken more seriously than the first.

Then, during last autumn's election campaign, he ascribed all the bother over his Argentine friend, the striptease *dancer, to the* dangers of "drinking champagne with foreigners". He was reelected in Arkansas.

Now — *after subsequent* appearances with the dancer on nightclub stages had shocked his congressional colleagues into deposing him from his powerful committee chairmanship—he has spent five months in a Florida clinic undergoing treatment for alcoholism.

He vows to be a regular attender of the meetings of the local chapter of Alcoholics Anonymous.

Mr Mills has taken to his new abstinence with the zeal he once applied to the tax legisla*tion over which he presided as* chairman of the House ways and means committee. "I feel better than I have in 25 years", he said. "*I just feel too damned* good to give it up for a drink of whisky."

And he turned gently to the press. "Your *profession* has a high incidence of drinking problems. Don't ever get to the point where you can't put a drink aside".

Asked about Annabel Battistella (alias Fanne Foxe) ("the Argentine firecracker") whose passage from Mr Mills's car into the murky water of the Tidal Basin in central Washington started the uproar, Mr Mills was peremptory. "I am not going to discuss anything in the past that's not going on today".

The lady, *whose career did* not quite blossom as intended, has been quoted as saying that she expects to marry Mr Mills. "Well, I am married", Mr Mills said, "I am not going to commit bigamy". His wife has *accompanied him to the clinic* in Florida.

Mr Mills's candour about drinking has won back some admirers.

Exploding the myth of bra-burning and revealing the basic facts

Robin La

Few women go to war: **Anne Sharpley,** who contributes this week's guest column in our International Women's Year series, is one of them. For 20 years she covered wars and many major international events for the London "Evening Standard".

One of the more baffling male reactions to Women's Lib when it started was—why couldn't we be more witty and light-hearted about it? Why did we have to be so serious, strident even?

As nobody enjoys being called humourless it was a point to puzzle over. No other political group pushing its case was expected to be funny. Does *anybody complain about* a lack of humour among trade unions? What was the basis of this curious demand that we should *be funny? Funny was far from* what we felt. *Five* years ago we were all simultaneously making our own discoveries about how we *had been con*ditioned into being what we were. "Conned" was what we felt. So naturally this recurrent male plea for us to be funny must be part of the "con".

After a little more reflection we saw what it was. Men are used to laughing at us. Humour is directed against women, as it is racial minorities, as a kind of discipline. Take an example. A girl goes into a bookshop and says she wants something to read. "Something light or heavy?" asks the assistant. "It doesn't matter, I've got the car outside." Try transposing that to the male, and it isn't funny.

To be fluffy-brained as a young woman, or dragonish as a mother-in-law, is the way women appear in traditional *humour. And naturally once we* started to be active politically the familiar old weapon of ridicule was used. We were seldom represented as less than strident, and one Sunday newspaper even referred to our "pendulous breasts" in its account of our first march in 1971. That tired old joke about bra-burning, which as far as anyone knows never actually happened, became a switch-off mechanism *for further thought.*

Advertising had already added an insulting dimension to our lot. We are portrayed as total idiots, keeling over with indiscriminate gratitude for detergents, cosmetics and foodstuffs, or keeling over sexually as the male's reward for buying this or that cigar, box of chocolates, bottle of booze or brand of petrol. Television advertising, where we are looted and belittled nightly, demonstrates to our children that we are complete fools, nor is this mitigated by a serious use of women in other programmes. It was with this in mind that Women in Media, the group I joined in 1970, began to write to the B.B.C. and the television companies. Women should be used routinely in news announcing and current affairs programmes, we suggested. Our lack of success *is evident very night on* the screen. Perhaps we weren't funny enough?

Meanwhile another genera*tion is growing up with the im*pression that women have very little to do with real events and spend most of their time being grateful for hair sprays that win admiring glances. Of course we all know this is nonsense, in a way. Yet woman as a charming idiot is deeply implanted by *these means* in male mental reflexes and women are either passive or understanding about it. We are still accepted as a *sort of lesser thing than them*selves. "Just a girl", is the expression even now being used on commercial radio by a company that offers help with office organization. It can all be done by "just a girl".

While women may no longer be told not to worry their pretty little heads about such things, it is clear that the pretty little head rates far lower than its male equivalent. Our identities are constantly prefixed by our looks. "What does she look like?". Count how many times you hear that a day. Was any other political leader in history so physically analysed as Margaret Thatcher? Are we treated to detailed accounts of the physical attributes of male *politicians? We are still de*fined by our hair colour, our shape and our voices, and they limit us every time they are used. Would an ugly woman be allowed through?

Although women are usually represented as being willingly passive and unambitious, it is amazing how many legal devices, social curbs and quota systems had to be employed, *and still are, to keep them in* their place. And that is the nub and kernel of Women's Lib. A woman's right to choose. Historically *she had no choice*. Given the choice it is amazing how she has cut down on the number in families, seeks abortions, struggles towards a less confined existence. While a woman may bear the child she doesn't have to be that child's only minder. A child must also be a man's responsibility and when that child has measles his job must be in jeopardy too.

A dream world, you say, and one that can easily be shattered by the administration of a thick ear. But even *that* old private horror is coming out in the open now. And what of love, and what of tenderness? Of course it will be there. But do the myths have to s Can't we start to accept tha sexual stereotypes have far too extreme and that most of us, the truth is d ent. The super woman, bea 12 children, and the super going off to the North Frontier, are not what we r nor indeed what we want to and yet they are still imp in every argument as though couldn't accept that we car free of them now.

Men are understandably re tant to these changes becaus is not to them that the n turn in events has happe The Pill has come to wo *and it is the biggest single ev* in their history. They are f now. As and when they w to be. This is not to say t *all women will wish to be ch* less and independent of m This is not what Women's L is about and it needs repeati constantly *since this is the usu* interpretation.

Throughout history son women, we don't know ho many, wished to be free t choose. Now the time is comin when they can. It is as simpl as that.

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Mix sympathy and precision to make perfection

In all the recent fuss about *Enid Blyton, one of the* most chivalrous statements on her behalf came from a commentator in *Teachers' World*. Sweeping aside irrelevant arguments about her books, he rested his case on the incontestable grounds of her "professionalism". "In writing for publication", he said, "reliability is the quality to be cultivated above all." The finest thoughts "are of no account" if they arrive too late for the publisher's schedule, and Enid Blyton's greatness lay in her recognition that writing "is not an occupation for part-time housewives, but a strictly commercial operation".

What is not clear from this highly original defence is how far the opposite applies. Can any claim to distinction be made for those who are *not* over-prompt about handing in their copy? Are all those journalists who treat their work as rather more than a "strictly commercial operation" doing so because they are the equivalent of part-time housewives?

These questions take on a precise significance with the recent welcome announcement *that this year's* winner of the Eleanor Farjeon Award is Miss Naomi Lewis. The award is made by the Children's Book *Circle—a group* of people in publishing, who ought to know a professional when they see one—and it is given annually *for* "distinguished services to children's books". But in choosing Miss Lewis (and not before time, too) they have named a *writer who is just* about as far from the *Teachers' World* ideal as it's possible to get. Her formidable professional grasp of the whole field of *literature* inclines her to set the craft of writing before any commercial operations; about being prompt, she contrives to make even the briefest review a cliff-hanging adventure. Journalism for Naomi Lewis requires barrels of midnight oil and dispatch riders at dawn; and if determined editors have to sit out*side her front door* while *copy* is posted to them underneath, page by slow page, then they must comfort themselves with the knowledge that the result will be worth the waiting.

For Naomi Lewis is above all *a* perfectionist. "Everything takes trouble", she says (an axiom not present in Miss Blyton's philosophy); and "art may be a severe and painful guide"—words taken from the title essay in her collection *A Visit to Mrs Wilcox*, which the Cresset Press published in 1957. Here, for all the unexpected sympathy—funny and ironic by turns—which she finds for Ella Wheeler and *Poems of Passion*, she cannot help but condemn that "special weakness—too lax a use *of words*" and the "*in*creasingly featureless vocabulary". The very terms of the criticism illustrate the trouble that has to be taken: The need to find words which are both exact and vital.

Such a devotion to style is rare among those who write about children's books. Rarer still is Miss Lewis's perceptive judgment, which may exercise itself with equal power in an essay on Browning or a five-line comment on Louisa May Alcott, and which is grounded in long years of wide and passionate reading. Naomi Lewis grew up in a home, not wealthy, but full of books, and she was never required to differentiate between the apt and the not so apt. Climbing into the attic "in hopes of Angela Brazil", she found only Emerson —but with the determination of the dedicated reader, Emerson she read. Given to learning books by heart, she did not worry that one day it might be Locker-Lampson's *London Lyrics* and the next *The Defence of Poesie*.

Because of this breadth of sympathy, some of her best work is to be found in the *scattered commendations* that she has published in other people's books. In her prefaces to volumes of poetry by Emily Brontë and *Christina Rossetti*, for instance, she displays that enviable gift of being able to enliven the young reader's *understanding* and enthusiasm at one and the same time; and in her twelve-page Introduction to the Worlds Classics edition *of Hans Andersen's Fairy Tales* she touches more closely on the genius of Andersen's stories than one recent biographer has *managed to do in a whole book.*

What finally distinguishes her work, however, is not the style or the sympathy, but her instinctive sense of what it is in books that speaks to the child's imagination. In an effort to explain this, she conjures up the recollected image of a girl (herself) sitting on a wintry Suffolk beach absorbed in *The Red Fairy Book*, while a passing adult peers over her shoulder seeking the cause of such rapt concentration. Then, *like a lantern-slide*, the picture shifts, the roles merge and *she* becomes the adult looking over the shoulder of some other child, probing the potential of some other book. It is a miniature, typical of Naomi Lewis, simple, but rich *in* possibilities. And somewhere out there, without doubt, the shade of Eleanor Farjeon looks on and applauds.

Brian Alderson

The anthologies of poems by Emily Brontë and Christina Rossetti are A Peculiar Music *and* Doves and Pomegranates, *both published by The Bodley Head. Some other introductory essays are to be found in the Puffin editions of* Peter Pan *and* Tom Brown's Schooldays, *and—most appropriately—in* The Eleanor Farjeon Book *(Hamish Hamilton).*

The clubs that were founded on Christianity and cold baths

In August Joe Bugner's team of boys will swim against Henry Cooper's team in relays across the Channel. This month there is the hundred-mile canoe test down the River Severn; in April there were the national gymnastics course and the chess championships. These and a hundred other strenuous physical and intellectual tournaments *are part of the year's activities* of the National Association of Boys' Clubs, which is celebrating its golden jubilee. In March *the Duke of Gloucester, who* succeeded his father last year as the NABC's second President, inaugurated the jubilee year in Manchester and Huddersfield.

The association of clubs that introduced *mens sana in corpore sano*, the ethos of cold baths, Christianity, cricket, and moral leadership and comradeship to the urban slums of the *Industrial Revolution* coalesced at a meeting in Toynbee Hall on October 24, 1925. From the middle of the nineteenth century *privileged young men with* a social conscience had started to spend their leisure in the slums, in order to pass on some of their advantages to the boys who had to live in those appalling conditions.

Many of those early clubs were missionary outposts from public schools and universities; and some may have been tinged with the patronage of an earnest Victorian sense of mission. But for the packs of young boys who slept rough and roamed the streets they provided the only social and educational centres other than gambling and drinking in the *back alleys. History has not* recorded the first boys' club. There was one established in Bayswater by 1858. The first clubs in dockland of East London were known as the *Deadhouse* and *Paddy's Goose*. The oldest still in existence is St Andrew's Home and Club in Westminster, opened in 1885 with a subscription raised by the Dean of Westminster.

Gradually these early clubs united in federations in the big cities like London, Manchester, and Liverpool. These federations and individual clubs came together into a national association in 1925, at a time when conditions in the slums had not changed much since Victorian times. Lads who started work at 14 in their first "long-uns" often found themselves on the dole at 16, the age at which insurance was compulsory. The first object of the NABC is stated as "to promote the mental, physical, and spiritual well-being of boys, and especially boys in poor circumstances, by the establishment and development of boys' clubs.

At the latest count there were 1,853 clubs affiliated to the Association, with 171,682 *members. They range from* a dozen boys meeting in a village hall in some remote part of the country to palaces like the new *£300,000* Bermondsey Club, open seven nights a week, with two full-time paid leaders and many voluntary helpers.

Although social conditions in the big cities have improved in the past 50 years, there is still much that could be improved; but they can still be barren and lonely places for the young. The General-Secretary of the NABC, Brigadier E. G. B. Davies-Scourfield, considers that the need for the clubs is as great as ever: "We are here to help young people grow into happy, useful people by offering them opportunities for healthy activities of every kind. The whole basis of everything we believe in is the right sort of leadership. Our views on discipline and leadership may not be fashionable at present, but we hold them very *strongly.*"

The Brigadier is confiden that the clubs have completel lost any old patronizing att tude of middle-class do-gooder trying to instil middle-class act vities and virtues into those le fortunate than themselve Many of the leaders and volu teers came up through the clu as boys themselves. You a more likely these days to fi miners running a boy's cl than Oxbridge undergraduat or retired officers. The Gene Secretary says: "Our assoc tion is a truly classless socie with an equal comradeship t I used to believe existed o in the army. We are united sharing the aims and ideals the boys' clubs. Far from ing dated, our work needs to expanded. There are thousa of boys who would give t ears for the sort of opportu that we provide, and w benefit immensely from it."

In its jubilee year National Association of B Clubs is going to launch appeal for funds to main and extend its good work teaching the deprived youn stretch their limbs and t visions.

Philip How

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CURZON, W.1. 499 3737. Bunuel's PHANTOM OF LIBERTE (X). Progs. 2.25 (not Sun.). 4.25. 6.30. 8.40. Late Sat. 11 p.m. Phone bookings.
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PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181 The Sensational London EMMANUELLE (X) Sep. Perfs. Dly. (inc. Sun.), 2.45, 6.15, 9.00. Late shows 11.45, Fri. & Sats. Seats bkble—Lic'd bar.
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THE ARTS

Dexter's dramatic 'Forza'

John Higgins

Martina Arroyo and Placido Domingo

For much of this year John Dexter has been concerned with fitting *La Forza del Destino* into some kind of shape, first at the Met in New York and now at the Paris Opéra. It has always been an attractive body of a work, but apt to spread. Do a little underpinning and supporting here and an ugly bulge is likely to occur somewhere else. Some producers have gone for simple truncation, lopping off whole scenes, but surgery easily turns to butchery; others have allowed *Forza* full play and found their audiences restless by the end of the evening.

Dexter's first solution is to put Verdi's four-act opera into a three-act corset. The Italian military scenes near Velletri stand by themselves as the centre of the work, flanked by the Spanish acts on either side. It makes for a little geographical neatness in a story which sprawls between two countries and across seven or so years. And it goes further in emphasizing the divide between ecclesiastical Spain, where life is dominated by the church, and mercenary Italy, where people are cashing in on the war and where Brother Melitone gets only a raspberry when he appeals to both troops and vivandières to put a little devotion into their lives.

Jocelyn Herbert's sets illustrate the gap. The Spanish scenes are dominated by the stone cross outside the Madonna degli Angeli; even Calatrava castle looks like a cathedral with the moonlight shining in through high, heavy windows. Perhaps they should have had stained glass. Velletri, by contrast, is strictly for the struggles of this world with three enormous cannons dwarfing the soldiery. At the end of this central act Preziosilla is hoisted on to one of them for the *rataplan*. Liberty leading the people, or is it just another cry for sexual licence and the defeat of Brother Melitone?

It is highly effective scenery and highly efficient too. Despite much applause for a starry cast led by Domingo and Arroyo the first night of *Forza* was over in well under the advertised four hours because Miss Herbert made her buildings, crosses and cannons move without a drop of the curtain. John Dexter was equally intent on pace and doing a little tight knitting of some loose events. Perhaps too much so. At the end of the first scene Don Carlo makes an entrance (unspecified in the libretto) to take over the family sword in a gesture of vengeance for his father's death. It was an idea used in New York and now put into greater prominence in Paris. Maybe it is one way of introducing a character who normally first turns up as the disguised student in the inn, but I suspect that it will baffle as many as it will enlighten. But John Dexter may well argue that Carlo is at the heart of the opera; he is the man who devotes his life to getting an eye for an eye and a corpse for a corpse while others seek solace in religion, and his own body is on stage as a warning during the closing trio.

The case is a tenable one, but it needs a glib baritone to put it across. Norman Mittelmann has a powerful, well-focused voice, particularly in the middle register, but he lacks the spark of the best advocate and the lawyer's ability to change colours. He looks and sounds much the same as Spanish aristocrat, disguised student, professional soldier, dedicated avenger. His two big arias, "Son Pereda" and "Urna fatale", went well and were quite rightly cheered, yet the shading of the part was missing. He was also up against formidable competition in one of the best-cast *Forzas* for a very long time.

Placido Domingo was in his most winning form from his first striding entry out of the darkness to whisk Leonora away from her home and off into the night. She should have been in no doubts on whether to go off with her lover. Or should she? When this Alvaro throws his pistol to the floor in the fatal gesture of surrender which kills Leonora's father he promptly pulls another one out of his pocket to keep the servants at bay. Something of a double-crosser perhaps, especially when that single golden earring denoting Inca blood is taken into account. But the earring disappears when Alvaro joins the army. The Italian act was magnificently sung with "La vite e inferno" given its full sadness and even a touch of desperation: the first of the two duets with Carlo was delivered prostrate on the stretcher, which might seem to give an unfair advantage to the unwounded baritone, but Domingo was up to that challenge. We have three first-rate Alvaros at present—Vickers, Bergonzi and Domingo—and Domingo is the best.

Two members of the Met production are in the Paris cast. Martina Arroyo, as reported from New York on this page, is back to her sweetest and securist tones. There is a tranquility in the opening "Me pellegrina ed orfana", which suggests that this Leonora might not find the hermit's life too disagreeable. The same religious trust runs through the whole scene of acceptance into the monastery, magnificently directed by Dexter so that the stage becomes a mass of moving candle flames in much the same way that Strehler lit the end of the prologue in his Scala *Simon Boccanegra*. Leonora is swept into the arms of the Padre Guardiano (Martti Talvela, commanding and sonorous) as if into the protection of God The Father. By the final scene she looks more like Azucena than Leonora, with a straggly grey wig suggesting that life must be exceptionally rugged up in the mountain cell, but the voice remained unaffected by the rigours of the hermit life.

Gabriel Bacquier has made little change to his admirable Met Melitone, suggesting all the way along that this was Verdi's dry run for Falstaff. Fiorenza Cossotto is a superbly flamboyant Preziosilla, with a mass of ringlets trailing down over the shoulders in the style of a Forties Italian film star. John Dexter has gone back to the original order of numbers in the final Italian scene so that Preziosilla holds the stage, front centre, as the curtain comes down. Miss Cossotto has no problems in doing that.

In this scene the Paris chorus proved once again that they are the equal of any opera house in Europe, and Dexter, capitalizing on some of the ideas from another religious opera he staged, Penderecki's *The Devils*, had them well marshalled. The orchestra on the other hand had a no more than moderate night. The commitment in the overture suggested that Julius Rudel was going to provide a thrilling evening, but he let the pot go off the boil from time to time and missed the humour and fizz in the scenes with Melitone and Preziosilla. The excitement was there, though, on the stage, visual, vocal and dramatic.

An orchestra of marvellous unity

Academy of St Martin's
Festival Hall

Stephen Walsh

Rumour has it that the Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields is nowadays one of the three most famous things about England (the others, in no particular order, are Laura Ashley and Earl Grey). The Solicitors' Benevolent Association, therefore, obviously did the right thing in asking Neville Marriner and his players to give Monday night's first concert under their auspices. And I hope they recognized, in the event, that they could not have done better.

At their best the Academy are unquestionably the most brilliant small string orchestra in the world, and when filled out into a chamber orchestra with wind they still rank high, though by comparison the larger group can sound a shade raucous. In accompaniment to Stephen Bishop's performance of the A major Mozart Piano Concerto, K, 488, the woodwind tone was sometimes indifferent beside the crystalline clarity of the violins in Handel's Concerto Grosso op, 6 no, 1, and Haydn's *Trauersymphonie*, a work full of quasi two-part writing where firmness of line is at a premium.

Yet this can hardly be an intrinsic shortcoming of the wind-players themselves. Tess Miller, the orchestra's first oboist, joined the violinist, Carmel Kaine, in a liquidly beautiful performance of Bach's D minor concerto, and there was excellent solo wind-playing in the Haydn, notably by the horn. Rather, I suspect that Mr Marriner cultivates the Academy's string style as a speciality. The Handel made one instantly conscious of an exceptional boldness and confidence in the violin bowing, emphasized in the actual sound by the number of players: 12 violinists against only two each violists and cellists.

As a conductor, Mr Marriner is marginally more impressive when he directs from the first desk, as he did in the Handel. His Mozart, on the rostrum, had an air of impatience, though Mr Bishop got away cleverly with an excessively fast finale and played the slow movement exquisitely. The Haydn, essentially an urgent work, suited this style better. But the Academy is, under either aegis, a marvellous corporate unity, and reflects the calibre of Mr Marriner's musicianship, however he may choose to exercise his right arm during performances.

Blues Legends
The 100 Club

Philip Norman

The place, on its own, is legendary; a cellar in Oxford Street, combining the attractions of auditorium and speakeasy, which has been hallowed by a generation of beery British jazz. Throughout the discotheque age, the purity of the 100 Club has somehow been preserved. Even now, the only sign of material progress is a Chinese food bar which imparts an occasional hiss, in the semi-darkness, like waves surging upon a shingle beach.

The Blues Legends are a package tour of musicians including Homesick James, Billy Boy Arnold, Little Joe Blue, Tommy Tucker, and others, brought to Europe by the Transatlantic record label. Such performers, even singly, are rare enough in London. Though I arrived early on Monday, the best seat I could obtain was behind the piano; I therefore watched the show only fitfully, and in profile.

Blues men have prospered since they learnt to emulate B. B. King rather than Sleepy John Estes. Nowadays, they wear Afro haircuts and satin cuffs, and they play smart, flat electric guitars. Yet the style of the 100 Club prevails. Each Legend, however svelte took the stage by climbing out of the audience as if he had only now been interrupted over at the bar.

I saw most of, and therefore enjoyed most, Little Joe Blue, an impish, unbuttoned man. Having attacked "Rock Me Baby", he threw himself into the splits, then leapt off the platform to roar indistinctly among the pillars supporting Oxford Street. It was a too deliberate upstaging performance, perhaps, which shouted down the quieter excellence of Eddie "Guitar" Burns, who had preceded him. In younger blues singers, the urge to clown sometimes completely supervenes. For that reason, except when he did "High Heeled Sneakers", I failed to warm much to Tommy Tucker.

The exigencies of newspaper production compelled me to leave before Billy Boy Arnold played his harmonica or Homesick James his bottleneck guitar. There were to be many finales after that: for all I know, they are down there this morning, jamming still.

Making the silence vibrate

Je Suis Hopeful
BBC 2

Derek Parker

"I am sad when I owe 10,000 francs", says Jean-Louis Barrault; "but when I owe two million—it is too much to worry." With the two million, Barrault has just opened his Théâtre d'Orsay, built in three months inside a disused railway station in Paris. "I am not a strong man, but I am a man of desire", he says; no wonder that at the close of last night's BBC-2 feature, *Je Suis Hopeful*, he waves cheerfully, if a little slyly, at the first night audience.

Lorne Pegram uses the occasion of the theatre's first night to compile a short biography of Barrault, generously interspersed with comments by the actor himself, all passionate cerebration and overwhelming charm. In the early days in the avant-garde, he had looked out at an empty auditorium from the stage, and concluded that his duty was "to make the silence vibrate".

Thoreau wrote about the man who did not keep pace with his companions because he heard a different drummer. Barrault has always marched to his own drum, even at the Comédie Française; then there was the Renaud-Barrault company at the Marigny ("She gave me her life", he said of Renaud); then Malraux's offer of the Odéon, which led to Barrault's month-long dialogue with the Parisian students in '68, after which his theatre lay in ruins, the fabric destroyed by use as a dormitory and lavatory. Malraux's friendship and support vanished overnight, and Barrault once again started at the beginning.

Behind the actor's mask, is there naïvety or cunning? He does not understand what happened in '68, he insists; only knows that "society is domination; domination provokes; the artist is there to riposte". His reply to the challenge of life (to the fact that the moment one is born, one begins to die: "art is defiance of death") is to summon disturbing or beautiful or moving images and present them to his audience—from *Les Enfants du Paradis* to *Rabelais*. He is a beautiful man, and the programme gets him right. For a few moments, one almost hears the silent drummer.

Dear Janet Rosenberg, Dear Mr Kooning
Hampstead

Irving Wardle

Stanley Eveling's cautionary tale on the dangers to middle-aged authors of answering fan mail from girls makes up the latest of Hampstead's eccentrically truncated evenings. (By sticking around until 9.30 you can see a late night show: why not a double bill?) It is not clear whether the piece is being revived as an economy measure or as a bid for the modern classic stakes; but in either case, two excellent actors combine to blunt the impact it made in Edinburgh six years ago.

What still arouses admiration is its skill in animating that usual death-trap, the letter play; through solo reveries, fantasies involving the other person, and discarded notes as well as those that reach the post, we see the relationship blossom and die without ever surrendering to straight dramatic dialogue. Eveling's main triumph in this department is to bring his partners face to face in a seduction scene where each tries to control the other's actions by narrating present events in the past tense. This is a game worth trying out at home. At Hampstead it is aptly played on a two-room set by John Hallé, divided by a conversation chair on which conversation never takes place.

At the same time, you become aware that the author is manipulating his characters no less cold-bloodedly than they are exploiting each other; and that one advantage of the play's brevity is the chance to leave the couple as blank outlines. All you get to know is that Janet is an ingenue on the way up, and Mr Kooning a boozy old pro on the way down. Otherwise, what comes across is Eveling's relentless determination to make comedy out of the lusts of middle age.

Here, alas, Jon Amiel's casting comes in. Crumpled, dejected, and helplessly intelligent, Freddie Jones presents too exact an Eveling character ever to be let inside an Eveling play. You know from his first smug cigar puff that he is bound to lose; what is needed is at least an opening show of mature self-confidence to give the character a starting chance.

And if his downfall is predictable, Anna Calder-Marshall's rise is correspondingly incredible. The mischief and charm of her early scenes have abruptly to give way to predatory self-interest. Hardness lies outside this actress's range; and as she plays them, the last scenes appear as a misguided middle-aged fantasy of what girls are like.

Photograph by Donald Cooper

Anna Calder-Marshall and Freddie Jones

Giselle
Coliseum

John Percival

Valery Panov has an unusual way of playing Albrecht. Watching his first London performance of the role on Monday, as guest in the Festival Ballet production, what struck me most forcibly was that I could not remember seeing any other Albrecht who seemed so little in love with Giselle.

His first entrance ought perhaps to have given the clue to this interpretation: running straight down the centre of the stage at a terrific lick, then pulling up abruptly in a pose of careful disarray. This was an Albrecht full of self-love, preening and attitudinizing all the time.

While Giselle danced her solo, he sank back luxuriously as if to enjoy the sunshine before deigning to watch her. Although ostentatiously solicitous for her wellbeing when she felt faint, he accepted her assurances far too readily and was dancing off while she was obviously still poorly. Her mother's warning about the Wilis found him mooning away on his own instead of comforting the poor girl.

This accords very well with the high-born airs he adopts towards Hilarion, also with his reaction when the latter discovers the hidden sword and gives away Albrecht's disguise: Panov looks neither alarmed nor ashamed, merely affronted. The whole approach is consistent and, although uncommon, it is justified by the plot.

Surprisingly, it proves an asset to the interpretation of Giselle too, since her devotion (almost puppy-like in Galina Panova's performance) becomes all the more touching for being so unworthily bestowed. I am not sure how often Panova has played the heroine before, and after her long lay-off one ought to make some allowances for her dancing anyway, but her acting is good, simple and sincere.

I liked the gentle way she conducted herself towards the princess who patronises her, and her modesty towards her mother. Her actual dancing again proved uneven: she forces her big jumps too hard, and her line is sometimes awkward, but some passages have a quiet grace.

Panov's technique in conventional steps looks a little more rusty than in the speciality steps he employed in *Harlequinade* last week, but his *brisés volés* in the penultimate solo are remarkably quick and light. I could wish his acting were less repetitious in gesture.

Noleen Nicol's performance as Myrtha, Queen of the Wilis, is commanding, but the choreography seems at odds with the soft romantic groups arranged around her. Carole Hill dances her solo neatly as a peasant girl in Act I, but Juan Sanchez proves strained and unmusical in his.

Parade makes a contrasted but not entirely satisfying curtain raiser.

ART EXHIBITIONS

TRYON GALLERY, 41 Dover St., W.1. 01-493 5161. Birds of Britain Watercolours by Basil Ede. May 2-23. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-6.00.

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Tennis

Rhodesia banned just before Federation Cup tie against Spain

From Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent
Aix-en-Provence, May 6

Britain will play Spain in the second round of the Federation Cup competition, the team championship of women's tennis. As expected, Britain easily disposed of Austria. Virginia Wade beat Veronika Buche 6—1, 6—2 and Susan Barker defeated Sabine Bernegger 6—3, 6—2. So the only point of the doubles was to provide match practice for Miss Barker and Glynis Coles. Austria's leading player, Sonja Pachta, is out of favour and was not sent here. But her presence would not have made much difference.

Spain had a walkover because Rhodesia were scratched and were permitted to play them only in practice matches. This decision sprang from Britain's protracted political dispute with Rhodesia whom they might have played in the second round, from United Nations support for Britain's position, and from consultations between Britain and France at government level. The French foreign ministry eventually passed the buck to Philippe Chatrier, president of the French Lawn Tennis Federation, who are vulnerable to Government pressure for a variety of reasons—not least the fact that the federation are hoping for a huge government subsidy so that they may modernize the Roland Garros Stadium in Paris, where the French championships are played. The Rhodesians, Fiona Mackenzie and Jennifer Waggott, travel on South African passports and were among the first teams to arrive here. There can be little doubt that Chatrier wanted them to compete but in the circumstances he was hardly in a position to resist "strong advice" from the Quai d'Orsay.

With Chatrier fighting to the last ditch to keep the Rhodesian sisters in the tournament, the most unfortunate feature of the decision was that the door slammed only a quarter of an hour before the match with Spain was due to start. Indeed, Mrs Waggott was unaware of the news and played Carmen Perea (who beat her) thinking the match was genuine. Only eight days ago a similar kind of thing happened in Mexico when Bob Hewitt and Frew McMillan, the South African Davis Cup pair, were barred by the Mexican Government from competing in the World Championship Tennis doubles tournament.

All this was sadly in harmony with another grey, damp and dreary day at the Aix country club. But in spite of recurrent if light rain, the programme was hastened forward by some quick wins. The United States lost only six games to Switzerland, Czechoslovakia lost only seven to Ireland, France and Sweden conceded only 11 each against Bulgaria and New Zealand, and Britain lost only 12 to Austria. Racquel Giscafre pulled Argentina through by beating Mima Jausovec 6—4, 3—6, 6—2, in a hotly contested match that produced some skilful and tactically absorbing tennis.

Geraldine Barniville, Ireland's leading player, said it was "becoming more and more difficult for the smaller countries to compete against the professionals". After taking only one game off the remarkable Martina Navratilova, aged 18, Mrs Barniville observed: "She's terribly strong. I don't think half the men at home hit the ball as hard as she does. She must have wrists like iron. But she's very big and moves badly. She doesn't turn quickly."

Miss Wade found it difficult to achieve much pace, because her opponent had none to offer and the playing conditions were damp and slow. Miss Barker, too, did all she needed to: which was encouraging because, except for two matches at Nice last week, she had been out of the game for six weeks because of a broken bone in her left foot. But she passed her driving test two days before leaving home and, on court, is gradually working her way through another kind of driving test as she struggles to get her timing right. But the Austrians were not much of a test for Britain. Spain may be of more use to Miss Wade in assessing the relative form of Miss Barker and Miss Coles, one of whom may bear a heavy responsibility later in the week.

First round

FRANCE beat BULGARIA, 3—0. G. Chanfreau beat I. Radkova, 6—0, 6—3; N. Fuchs beat H. Sotirova, 6—0, 6—1; R.-M. Darmon and F. Guedy beat D. Moscova and I. Radkova, 6—1, 6—3.
UNITED STATES beat SWITZERLAND, 3—0. K. Kuykendall beat M. Kindler, 6—0, 6—0; J. Heldman beat E. Emmenegger, 6—2, 6—0; J. Anthony and J. Heldman beat S. Eichenberger and E. Emmenegger, 6—3, 6—1.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA beat IRELAND, 3—0. M. Navratilova beat G. Barniville, 6—1, 6—0; R. Tomanova beat H. Lennon, 6—2, 6—1; M. Navratilova and R. Tomanova beat G. Barniville and H. Lennon, 6—3, 6—0.
THE NETHERLANDS beat URUGUAY, 2—1. M. Schaar lost to F. Bonicelli, 1—6, 2—6; E. Appel beat C. Guarino, 6—0, 6—1; E. Appel and T. Zwaan beat F. Bonicelli and C. Guarino, 6—1, 7—5.
SWEDEN beat NEW ZEALAND, 3—0. H. Anliot beat J. Connor, 6—1, 6—0; I. Bentzer beat P. Elliot, 6—3, 6—1; I. Bentzer and M. Wikstedt beat J. Connor and C. Newton, 6—1, 6—3.
ARGENTINA beat YUGOSLAVIA, 2—1. B. Araujo beat D. Alavantic, 6—0, 6—0; R. Giscafre beat M. Jausovec, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2. Argentina scratched doubles.
HUNGARY lead INDONESIA, 2—0: E. Szabo beat L. Kaligis, 4—6, 6—2, 6—1; B. Klein beat L. Suglario, 2—6, 6—3, 11—9; Doubles halted by rain.
BRITAIN beat AUSTRIA, 3—0: S. V. Wade beat V. Buche, 6—1, 6—2; S. Barker beat S. Bernegger, 6—3, 6—2; S. Barker and G. Coles beat S. Bernegger and V. Buche, 6—3, 6—1.
WEST GERMANY lead DENMARK, 2—0: H. Masthoff beat A. M. Sorensen, 6—3, 6—2; K. Ebbinghaus beat H. Sparre, 7—5, 6—1; Doubles halted by rain.
SOUTH AFRICA lead NORWAY, 2—0: L. Kloss beat E. Grindvold, 4—6, 6—2, 6—1; L. Boshoff beat B. Jolstad, 6—0, 6—0; Doubles halted by rain.
JAPAN and CANADA 1—1: K. Sawamatsu beat S. Stone, 6—3, 6—3; T. Sado lost to J. O'Hara, 0—6, 7—9.
ISRAEL lead BELGIUM, 1—0: P. Pelsachov beat M. Gurdal, 3—6, 6—4, 8—6.

Second round

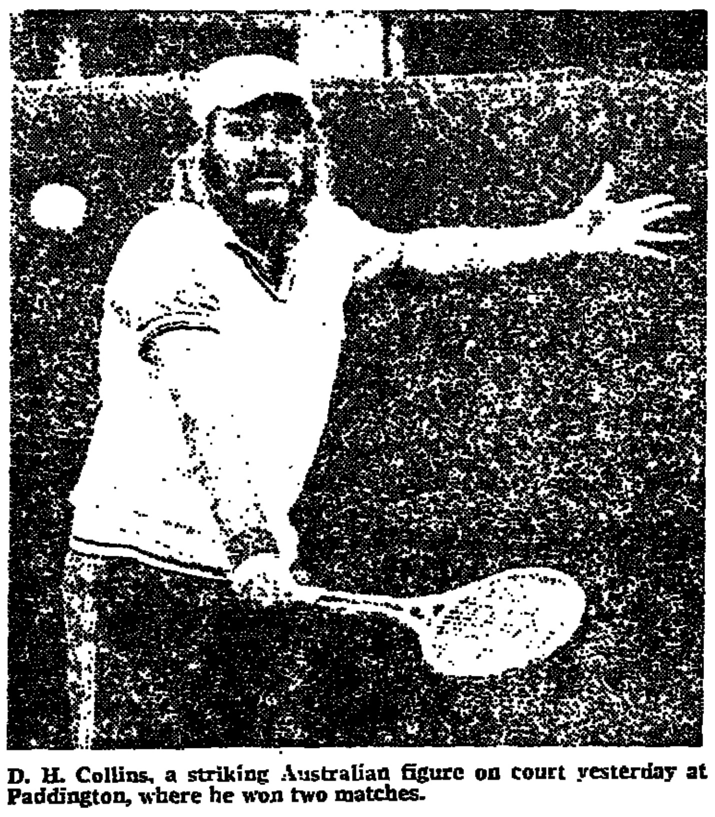
ITALY lead ROMANIA, 2—0: R. Rido beat M. Simionescu, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4; D. Marzano beat F. Mihai, 6—2, 6—1: Doubles halted by rain.

Boycott threat over clay

New York, May 6.—Billie Jean King and other leading women tennis players may bypass the United States open championships this year if they are forced to play on clay. Mrs King, who holds the open title, said the Women's Tennis Association, which she heads, will take a vote during this year's Wimbledon tournament on whether to boycott the American event.

The courts of the West Side Tennis Club, at Forest Hills, venue of the United States open, are being converted to Har-Tru, a composition clay surface. Hitherto, like the Wimbledon and Australian championships, they have been played on grass.

"We're concerned about the effects of such a change on our game", Mrs King said during a tournament at Amelia Island, Florida. "For one thing, it's bound to slow the game down to the point where the long rallies may bore the fans."



D. H. Collins, a striking Australian figure on court yesterday at Paddington, where he won two matches.

Results at Paddington tournament

Men's singles

SECOND ROUND: P. McNamara (Australia) beat G. J. Slater (NZ), 6—0, 6—2; C. Wells beat P. Bradnam, 4—6, 7—6, 6—3; G. Braun (Australia) beat J. D. Mills (NZ), 5—0, 6—3; D. H. Collins (Australia) beat S. Suresh (Ceylon), 2—6, 6—4, 6—2; R. Webb beat C. Wong Wah (Malaysia), 6—0, 6—2; N. C. Jensen (Australia) beat C. Robertson (Australia), 7—5, 6—3; P. Pospisil (Canada) beat E. Ewart (Australia), 6—3, 6—1; T. J. Rocavert (Australia) beat J. R. Smith, 6—2, 1—6, 6—3; D. Schneider (SA) beat H. Bond, 6—1, 6—1; M. Simpson (SA) beat R. Elkins (US), 6—4, 6—3; D. Segal (SA) beat F. van der Merwe (SA), 7—5, 6—3; J. B. Howarth beat P. Cobau, 6—1, 6—1; J. Royappa (India) beat A. E. Scott, 6—0, 6—1; G. Silberman (SA) beat B. Leigh (Canada), 6—3, 6—3; R. Drysdale beat C. E. McHugo, 6—1, 6—0; S. Docherty (Australia) beat R. D. Webb, 6—3, 6—2; C. Lewis (NZ) beat S. Temple, 6—0, 6—2; J. C. Cooper beat R. G. Birchley, 6—0, 6—1; J. Palsh beat T. Keefe, 6—0, 6—0; P. Langsford (NZ) beat A. G. Chapman, 6—3, 6—0; G. N. Pellard (Australia) beat K. F. Spurgeon, 5—4, 6—3; I. D. Johnson (Australia) beat F. Field, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3.

THIRD ROUND: B. Mitton (SA) beat R. C. Beven, 6—4, 6—3; Wells beat Braun, 6—1, 6—3; L. Palin (Finland) beat G. T. Galnin (Australia), 7—5, 6—1; R. Steele (SA) beat G. Woodroffe (Australia), 4—6, 6—2, 6—4; McNamara beat D. Davis, 6—2, 6—0; Collings beat Webb, 6—1, 6—0; Drysdale beat Langsford, 6—3, 6—0; Pospisil beat Schneider, 7—5, 6—3; Segal beat Simpson, 7—6, 6—3; Royappa beat Howarth, 6—2, 6—3; Cooper beat Palsh, 6—7, 7—6, 7—6; G. M. Robinson beat D. J. Lincham, 6—1, 6—1; Johnson beat Rocavert, 6—3, 1—6, 6—4; Lewis beat Docherty, 7—5, 7—6; Silberman beat G. A. F. Milar, 6—3, 6—0; Pollard beat Jenson, 6—2, 6—0.

Women's singles

SECOND ROUND: Miss J. A. Fayter beat Miss C. Molesworth, 6—0, 6—1; Miss C. O'Neil (Australia) beat Miss K. Walker (Australia), 6—2, 6—0; Miss L. J. Mottram beat Miss M. Taylor, 6—1, 6—3, 6—2; Miss J. Walker (Australia) beat Miss M. Lloyd-Wronsley (SA), 6—2, 6—0; Miss A. du Toit (SA) beat Miss S. Preece, 6—3, 6—1; Mrs C. G. Doerner (Australia) beat Miss J. M. Hanrahan (Australia), 6—1, 7—5; Miss G. M. Cerato (Australia) beat Miss L. Geeves, 6—1, 5—7, 6—4; Miss F. Ruddell (Australia) beat Miss J. Goodon, 6—0, 5—7, 6—4; Miss P. A. Reese (US) beat Miss D. A. Murray, 6—3, 6—4; Miss R. Tenney (US) beat Miss W. E. Slaughter, 6—1, 5—7; Mrs E. Vlotman (SA) beat Miss H. Liebenberg (SA), 6—2, 7—6.

THIRD ROUND: Miss J. Walker beat Miss Lloyd-Wronsley, 6—2, 6—2; Miss M. Robinson (Australia) beat Mrs J. Nicoll (Australia), 7—5, 6—2; Miss P. S. A. Hogan (US) beat Miss S. Simmonds (SA), 2—6, 6—4, 6—1; Miss L. Blachford beat Mrs W. Palsh (Australia), 4—6, 6—1, 6—2.

LEE-ON-SOLENT: Men's Singles: R. A. Lewis beat A. J. Hiles, 6—1, 6—2; R. D. Jooste (SA) beat F. Farlidge (Australia), 6—3, 6—0; M. R. Edmundson (Australia) beat A. C. Compton-Dando, 6—3, 6—4; A. H. Lloyd beat G. C. Rokola (SA), 6—1, 6—3; D. A. Lloyd beat R. J. Baily, 6—1, 6—0; S. Wright (Australia) beat J. Bailey (US), 6—1, 6—1; T. J. Little (Australia) beat D. C. Hopkins, 6—0, 6—1; M. Cornish beat S. Narborough, [illegible]; [illegible] Trickey (Australia) beat C. J. Mellor, 6—1, [illegible]; [illegible] Hunt (Australia) beat G. Kuila (Canada), 6—2, 7—5; A. Campbell (Australia) beat M. W. Collins, 7—5, 6—4; H. Brittain (Australia) beat G. C. Roberts, 6—2, 6—1; P. Shiller beat W. Mason (Australia), 1—1, ret; G. Halder (Canada) beat D. Gray (SA), 6—1, 6—1; A. Gardiner (Australia) beat C. Workman, 6—1, 6—0.

Women's Singles: Miss L. J. Charles beat Miss J. Lloyd, 6—3, 6—3; Miss M. du Villiers (SA) beat Miss J. D. Griffiths, 6—1, 6—4; Mrs M. Y. Vermaak (SA) beat Miss F. Lewis, 6—0, 6—2; Miss P. J. Moor beat Miss S. N. Imhof, 6—2, 6—1; Miss P. J. Whytecross (Australia) beat Miss C. Fisher, 6—3, 6—2; Miss J. Dimond (Australia) beat Miss D. J. Riste, 6—3, 6—2; Miss K. Hallam (Australia) beat Miss S. Johns (Australia), 6—1, 6—0; Miss S. Mappin beat Miss C. Senn, 6—1, 6—0.

Racing

Kambalda's pace and stamina may be decisive

By Michael Seely

The black and handsome Kambalda trained by Henry Candy is my selection to win this afternoon's Chester Cup. Narrowly beaten in this event last year by Peter O'Sullevan's gallant little colt, Attivo, Kambalda has naturally risen in the weights. But the Chester Cup is a race that makes its own particular demands.

Although speed is an essential on the sharp one mile circuit of the Roodeye, it must be backed by an equal amount of stamina. The lightweights invariably ensure a strong gallop. Although Kambalda only took one race after Chester last season, this was the two miles and a half Ascot Stakes where, given an inspired ride by Joe Mercer, the four-year-old just held off the spirited attack of Cadogan Lane. It was his ability to quicken that tipped the scales that afternoon and it is on Kambalda's blend of strength and pace that I pin my faith today.

But, make no mistake, it is not a race for serious betting. One of the strongest fields that I can recall contests this gruelling handicap. The second and third in last year's Cesarewitch, Reine Beau and Night Echo, both stand their ground. I suggest that Night Echo may prove the better of these today. Top weight will be carried by Girandole, whom Michael Stoute sent out to capture three long distance handicaps last year. Both Stoute and Hide are convinced that Girandole is a good horse in the making, but 9 st 11 lb is a big weight to carry before the stable has struck form.

Most of the money in the ante-post market has been for John Cherry, trained by Jeremy Tree and to be ridden by Lester Piggott. John Cherry earned himself a reputation for faint-heartedness last summer until he won his last two races in the autumn when equipped with a pair of blinkers. His final victory at Newmarket in October was a real eye-opener.

John Cherry toyed with a field of useful handicappers to win in a canter by six lengths. Certain to be the sharper for his initial outing at Sandown Park, the colt, wearing blinkers again today, carries full stable confidence, but 4-1 is a short price to take in a competitive handicap, particularly when his mark in the weights has been earned on one performance only.

Of the bottom weights the pick are probably Barbecue, supported on Monday at 33-1 and two Northern stayers, Mark Henry and Super Nova. I have a marked preference for Super Nova.

The Cheshire Oaks looks to lie between One Over Parr, Brilliantine, Levanna and African Star. One Over Parr, a full sister to Polygamy, ran a sluggish race in the Nell Gwyn Stakes at Newmarket when third to Rose Bowl. She took time to find her stride, but will be better suited by today's longer distance. Brilliantine made many friends when spreadeagling a large field of maidens at Ascot last October, but the daughter of the 1967 Cambridgeshire winner Lacquer, may have been flattered by the ease of her win in the heavy ground.

The Irish filly, Levanna, was impressive when scoring at Phoenix Park and has scope for improving. African Star has beaten small fields in style at Redcar and Ayr. Those races were over nine furlongs and a mile and, from her pedigree and style of racing, she will be suited by today's longer distance of a mile and a half. I give African Star slight preference over One Over Parr.

The expensive and unlucky Newmarket failure, Red Regent, looks likely to be too good for his opponents in the City Handicap. Peter Walwyn should also take the first race of the afternoon, the Red Dragon Stakes, with his two-year-old Steel King, who shaped well behind Hiliarchos at Sandown. Charlotson looks weighted to take the Roodeye Handicap, and Dazzling Light, just beaten by Genesis at Newmarket looks something to bet on in the Sefton Stakes.

5-2 Green Dancer, 10-1 Grundy, 12-1 Sea Break, No Alimony, 14-1 bar these four. This is how most bookmakers bet on the Derby after yesterday's Chester Vase and these odds tell their own bleak tale. The race went to a 15-2 chance, Shantallah, trained by Harry Wragg and owned in partnership by Roderick More O'Ferrall. Shantallah, who is not entered in the Derby, beat the maiden, Sir Something, by one length and a half, with the even money favourite, Consol, a neck farther away, third.

Sir Something had taken up the running turning into the straight, but Brian Taylor drove the winner past him inside the last furlong. Patrick Eddery had waited with Consol at the rear of the field until past halfway. Consol joined the leaders racing into the home turn, but ran wide. When Eddery asked him to lengthen his stride, at the distance the favourite simply failed to quicken. Barring any surprise packet emerging fro trials, this still leaves G the only home-trained any real class in the Derby.

Taylor had ridden winner of the afternoon on Run, who had looked all winner of the Ladbroke Handicap in the last half favourite, Mon Legionnair ing along on the bridle of the journey, folded up at the entrance to the stra finished well beaten. Pritchard-Gordon trains the for Sidney Grey, who has patron of this stable, pr run by Harvey Leader, 30 years. Eddery received compense for his disappo on Consol when, riding Sailor, he overtook Great the closing stages of the Chester Handicap. Jack saddled the winner for Eric chairman of the Northern makers' Protection Asso and also chairman of the makers' Committee to th Board.

Chester programme

[*Television* (BBC2): 2.15, 2.45, 3.20 *and* 3.50 *races*]

2.15 RED DRAGON STAKES (2-y-o: £612: 5f)
101 0 Hunstanton (J. Astor), W. Hern, 9-0 .. J. Mercer 1
102 0 Just Fred (W. Kendrick), R. Hollinshead, 9-0 .. T. Ives 3
103 2 Loudly (R. Sangster), B. Hills, 9-0 .. W. Carson 6
104 Pangilma (C. Barber-Lomax), A. Goodwill, 9-0 .. E. Eldin 4
105 32 Pauly Diamond (E. Diamond), P. Prendergast jun, 9-0 C. Roche 8
108 4 Steel King (G. Amy), P. Walwyn, 9-0 .. P. Eddery 7
109 0 Suited (Sir R. Verdin), R. Houghton, 9-0 .. L. Piggott 2
111 Yodeller's Dream (G. Ashton), R. E. Peacock, 9-0 T. McKeown 5
13-8 Pauly Diamond, 3-1 Steel King, Suited, 5-1 Loudly, 8-1 Hunstanton, 12-1 others.

2.45 SEFTON STAKES (3-y-o: fillies: £1,151: 7f 122yd)
203 0- *Brilliant Reay* (Anne Duchess of Westminster), B. van Cutsem, 8-11 W. Carson 1
204 2030-22 Burriana (R. West), E. Cousins, 8-11 .. B. Raymond 12
205 00- *Carol Singer* (R. Poole), P. Walwyn, 8-11 .. P. Eddery 5
206 2 Dazzling Light (H. Joel), N. Murless, 8-11 .. G. Lewis 8
207 004300- Deva Rose (Mrs Sherwin), R. Hollinshead, 8-11 .. T. Ives 10
208 20204- Drury Lane (Sir J. Musker), W. Elsey, 8-11 .. E. Hide 9
210 00- Family Planning (Sir R. Verdin), R. Houghton, 8-11 — 14
211 0-0 Frau (St. J. O'Connell), B. Williams, 8-11 .. B. Taylor 3
215 0000-0 Pinay (C. Barber-Lomax), A. Goodwill, 8-11 .. 6
218 24000- Silver Camp (Mrs Mason), R. Mason, 8-11 .. J. Higgins 13
219 00-0 String Along (R. Moller), H. Wragg, 8-11 .. L. Piggott 2
220 2-0 Sunny Nest (Sir M. Sobell), W. Hern, 8-11 .. 1
222 2330- Tasane (W. Marshall), Marshall, 8-11 .. R. Marshall 11
223 000-4 Tuscan Tune (L. Holliday), J. Hindley, 8-11 .. A. Kimberley 7
6-4 Dazzling Light, 3-1 Carol Singer, 4-1 Sunny Nest, 8-1 Tuscan Tune, 10-1 Burriana, Brilliant Reay, 12-1 others.

3.20 CHESTER CUP (Handicap: £6,717: 2¼m 97yd)
301 12120-0 Girandole (J. Hattersley), M. Stoute, 4-9-11 .. E. Hide 1
302 111112- Reine Beau (M. Vine), M. Masson, 5-9-10 .. A. Bond 5 15
303 0231-03 Night Echo (R. Richmond-Watson), G. Smyth, 5-9-3 G. Lewis 4
304 24011-0 John Cherry (J. Whitney), J. Tree, 4-9-2 .. L. Piggott 13
305 22133-3 Kambalda (Mrs Wyatt), H. Candy, 5-9-2 .. P. Waldron 3
306 400300- Philominsky (S. Hallam), W. Marshall, 4-9-2 .. R. Marshall 6
307 01214-0 Vice Squad (C) (J. Whitney), J. Tree, 4-8-6 .. G. Starkey 8
308 03400-0 Tim Ding (Mrs Lugg), T. Forster, 6-8-6 .. B. Taylor 14
310 221040- Linkenholt (CD) (H. Blagrave), Blagrave, 5-8-4 .. T. Rogers 9
311 1011-04 *Barbecue (C)* (Mrs Hollinshead), R. Hollinshead, 5-8-3 T. Ives 10
312 211220- Hundalee (A. Leggat), C. Bell, 8-8-2 .. B. Connorton 5
313 13030-0 Rufford (C. Moores), R. Peacock, 4-8-0 .. W. Carson 11
314 111010- Mark Henry (Lord Allendale), W. Elsey, 4-7-13 S. Salmon 5 12
315 140200- Boco (CD) (Sir R. Verdin), R. Houghton, 6-7-13 R. Wernham 5 7
316 22-2 *Super Nova* (J. Mitchell), W. Hall, 5-7-7 .. E. Johnson 2
7-2 John Cherry, 4-1 Super Nova, 5-1 Kambalda, 8-1 Reine Beau, 10-1 Night Echo, 12-1 Barbecue, Girandole, 14-1 Linkenholt, 16-1 Philominsky, 20-1 Boco, *Hundalee*, Mark Henry, 25-1 *others*.

3.50 CHESHIRE OAKS (3-y-o: fillies: £3,737: 1½m 65yd)
401 11 African Star (H. Joel), W. Elsey, 9-0 .. E. Hide 5
402 10-0 Bainespick (Sir R. Cohen), G. Smyth, 9-0 .. P. Waldron 10
403 221- Brilliantine (J. Whitney), J. Tree, 9-0 .. L. Piggott 3
404 0 Etoile Grise (C. Gibson), R. Mason, 9-0 .. J. Higgins 6
405 0001-04 Evening Slipper (S. Threadwell), P. Prendergast jun, 9-0 G. Roche 7
406 3-31 Levanna (C. St Lawrence), H. Nugent, 9-0 .. E. Eldin 1
407 1201-33 Mwanadike (W. Searle), J. Bryce-Smith, 9-0 .. R. Parnell 9
408 11-3 One Over Parr (L. Freedman), P. Walwyn, 9-0 .. P. Eddery 4
409 1- Packet (R. Hollingsworth), W. Hern, 9-0 .. J. Mercer 2
411 40402- Refill (M. Lemos), C. Brittain, 9-0 .. B. Taylor 8
412 3001-2 Shallow Stream (H. Joel), N. Murless, 9-0 .. G. Lewis 11
3-1 Brilliantine, 4-1 Levanna, 5-1 One Over Parr, 6-1 African Star, Packet, 10-1 Mwanadike, Bainespick, Shallow Stream, 12-1 others.

4.20 ROODEYE HANDICAP (3-y-o: £918: 1m 5f 88yd)
501 01-0 Ambulation (N. Hunt), B. van Cutsem, 9-0 .. W. Carson 4
502 01-13 Albrighton (Sir R. Macdonald-Buchanan), H. Cecil, 9-0 L. Piggott 3
503 21-221 Fiery Copper (A. Bray), R. Hollinshead, 9-0 .. T. Ives 2
504 012-2 Coed Cochion (R. McAlpine), J. Hindley, 8-12 A. Kimberley 6
506 0001-2 Shaba (Sir P. Oppenheimer), H. Wragg, 8-4 .. B. Raymond 1
507 000-12 Charlotson (R. Richmond-Watson), G. Smyth, 8-1 G. Lewis 5
15-8 Coed Cochion, 2-1 Albrighton, 5-1 Shaba, 6-1 Ambulation, Charlotson, 10-1 Fiery Copper.

4.50 CITY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £979: 1¼m 85yd)
602 313-3 Red Regent (Sir D. Clague), P. Walwyn, 8-13 .. P. Eddery 1
604 24100-3 *Ribellaro* (M. Lemos), C. Brittain, 8-8 .. L. Piggott 3
605 0431-00 Wephen (D. Weatherley), P. Cole, 8-3 .. B. Raymond 5
606 3321-02 Double Nap (R. Spencer), F. Carr, 8-2 .. E. Eldin 2
607 00010-0 Liebeslied (R. Bonnycastle), B. Hills, 7-13 .. W. Carson 4
7-4 Ribellaro, 2-1 Red Regent, 5-1 Double Nap, 6-1 Wephen, Liebeslied.

5.20 NORTHGATE STAKES (3-y-o: £996: 7f 122yd)
2 1402- Top (Lord Rotherwick), W. Hern, 9-2 .. J. Mercer 4
3 31024- Family Talk (Mrs Mullion), L. Balding, 8-12 .. L. Piggott 1
4 44100-0 Kaipa (R. Tikkoo), B. Hanbury, 8-12 .. B. Raymond 2
5 100-0 Stark Ribot (R. Tikkoo), B. Hanbury, 8-12 .. E. Eldin 3
7 4012- Young Pretender (Lord Petersham), H. Williams, 8-12 G. Starkey 6
8 23-00 *French Harmony* (J. Pearce), *Doug Smith*, 8-9 T. McKeown 8
9 34000-0 Mell King (S. Oyston), R. Hollinshead, 8-9 .. T. Ives 5
10 3000-00 Mister Chicken (Mrs Orritt), C. Crossley, 8-9 .. — 9
11 00-40 Saragusa (G. Basham), H. Westbrook, 8-9 .. B. Taylor 7
11-8 Top, 3-1 Family Talk, 4-1 Young Pretender, 6-1 Kaipa, 10-1 French Harmony, 12-1 others.

Chester selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.15 Steel King. 2.45 Dazzling Light. 3.20 KAMBALDA is specially recommended. 3.50 African Star. 4.20 Charlotson. 4.50 Red Regent. 5.20 Top.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.45 Dazzling Light. 3.20 Girandole. 3.50 Shallow Stream. 4.20 Coed Cochion. 5.20 French Harmony.

Salisbury programme

2.0 LEVY BOARD STAKES (Div I: 3-y-o: £381: 6f)
1 0 Bagdad Gold (R. Tikkoo), A. Breasley, 8-7 .. M. Dwyer 5 4
3 000-02 Falcon's Heir (L. Evelyn-Jones), R. Akehurst, 8-7 M. Worrall 5 11
6 00-000 Monsieur Edouarde (N. Bowyer), J. Holt, 8-7 .. J. Porter 5 1
10 0 Swanky (Mrs G. Davison), A. Davison, 8-7 .. W. Wharton 5
11 000-0 Whirlitzer (Mrs R. Allen), A. Breasley, 8-7 .. A. Wong 6
13 02302- Annaray (Miss A. Cooper-Dean), I. Balding, 8-4 M. McKechnie 5 12
15 0- Aylsham (Mrs D. Shirley), J. Bethell, 8-4 .. B. Sami 10
18 003-0 Chaplin (Mrs J. Cook), D. Keith, 8-4 .. G. Marchant 5 13
21 032000- *Friendly Queen* (K. Girling), R. Hannon, 8-4 .. G. Sheppard 5 3
24 0000-0 Oh Well (Mrs N. Allen), P. Cundell, 8-4 .. G. McLean 5 9
26 00- Pigalle Roll (Mrs A. Allison), G. Stephenson, 8-4 S. Raymont 5
28 44-0 Radio Bond (R. Tikkoo), A. Breasley, 8-4 .. C. Gray 5 8
32 00- Sweet Memories (Mrs L. Deaton), R. Vibert, 8-4 K. White 5 7
5-2 Falcon's Heir, 100-30 Whirlitzer, 9-2 Oh Well, 6-1 Chaplin, 8-1 Annaray, 10-1 Aylsham, Bagdad Gold, 12-1 others.

2.30 WILTSHIRE HANDICAP (£345: 1m)
1 0110-00 Seaspray (D. Cox), P. Haslam, 4-9-9 .. I. Johnson 5 2
3 3210-00 Landpot (S. Hinder), J. Holt, 4-8-3 .. P. Perkins
6 00400- Sam Cade (Capt R. Smyly), R. Smyly, 4-8-9 .. M. Smyly 11
7 0201-00 Skydoza (A. D'Morias), P. Haslam, 4-8-9 .. P. Codgell 7 5
8 302100- Gorjeta (D) (Col Sir D. Clague), C. Benstead, 4-8-9 B. Rouse 9
9 10000-0 Aylehouse Jury (J. Yeomans), R. Akehurst, 4-8-8 C. Williams 8
12 400043- *Hi Scoop* (G. Green), A. *Davison*, 4-8-5 .. P. Cheese 7
13 0000-0 Bobette (Mrs R. Owen-George), N. Vigors, 5-8-3 P. Cook 1
16 0000-0 Super Physical (Essa Alkhalifa), H. Price, 5-7-13 A. Murray 16
17 000-0 McCabe (Mrs J. Matthews), S. Matthews, 5-7-13 .. C. Moss 15
18 30000-0 Golden Rifle (G. Hunter), G. Hunter, 3-7-11 .. S. Tadway 7
20 010-0 Subaltern (P. Cane), C. Dingwall, 3-7-11 .. G. Baxter 4
21 00-0 Windy Night (F. Coombe), A. Stevens, 3-7-9 .. R. Fox 3
22 00130- Luckshared (P. Wayne), P. Cole, 3-7-9 .. A. Cressy 5 3
25 000-0 Jack Jiggs (B. Wise), R. Wise, 3-7-7 .. H. Ballantine 5 12
26 420000- Onedin Line (C. Benstead), C. Benstead, 3-7-7 .. D. Cullen 10
5-1 Aylehouse Jury, 4-1 Skydoza, 11-2 Super Physical, 7-1 Gorjeta, 9-1 Subaltern, 11-1 Jack Jiggs, 14-1 Windy Night, Luckshared, 16-1 Seaspray, Landpot, 20-1 others.

3.0 SALISBURY STAKES (2-y-o: £877: 5f)
1 212 The Headman (D) (R. Barnett), B. Swift, 9-1 P. Cook 4
3 4 Attymon Place (V. Kilkenny), P. Cole, 8-11 R. Edmondson 7
4 Bahrain Paddy (Essa Alkhalifa), H. Price, 8-11 .. A. Murray 1
5 Discerning (P. Hill), J. Sutcliffe jun, 8-11 .. B. Rouse 3
6 0 Firestorm (A. Tenty), C. Balding, 8-11 .. J. Curant 5
8 0 Hightown Streak (E. Geary), R. Hannon, 8-11 .. F. Durr 2
10 0 Flying Tackle (A. Edward), M. Haynes, 8-8 .. P. O'Leary 6
7-4 Attymon Place, 2-1 The Headman, 13-2 Hightown Streak, 8-1 Bahrain Paddy, Discerning, 12-1 Firestorm, 14-1 *Flying Tackle*.

3.30 DEVIZES HANDICAP (3-y-o: £697: 1¼m)
4 000-123- Essoualra (Miss H. Day), G. Peter-Hoblyn, 8-7 D. Cullen 1
5 0300-14 *Western Isle (S. Garner), R. Hannon, 8-6 .. — 4
7 003- Loverly (A. McCall), J. Tree, 8-5 .. S. Raymont 3
8 003-0 Carabinier (Lord Porchester), W. Hern, 8-2 R. Hutchinson 5
9 00030-0 Field Moss (Mrs P. Fellden), G. Smyth, 8-2 .. T. Carter 6
10 204-0 Tom Pearse (Mrs D. Davidson), P. Walwyn, 8-1 .. F. Morby 8
11 031- Hard Attack (R. Heaton), H. Price, 8-1 .. A. Murray 10
12 000-432 Princely Rifle (Col Sir D. Clague), C. Benstead, 7-13 B. Rouse 9
14 0-11 Ring of Fire (D) (Mrs M. McCarthy), C. Dingwall, 7-11 P. Cook 2
15 000-4 Princely Mark (Col Sir D. Clague), P. Nelson, 7-11 G. Baxter 7
100-30 Princely Mark, 4-1 Loverly, 6-1 Tom Pearse, 7-1 Carabinier, Princely Rifle, 10-1 Ring of Fire, 12-1 Hard Attack, Field Moss, 16-1 Essoualra.

4.0 DRUIDS STAKES (3-y-o fillies: £432: 1¼m)
1 0- Atop (R. Richmond-Watson), G. *Smyth*, 8-11 .. J. Wilson 15
2 0-0 Blickling (Capt G. Fane), J. Bethell, 8-11 .. F. Durr 5
3 0000- Extol (Mrs G. Miller), W. Wightman, 8-11 .. G. Francois 16
4 0- *Hot Fancy* (J. Harman), F. Maxwell, 8-11 .. — 10
6 0- Love in Bloom (T. Keany), C. Dingwall, 8-11 .. P. James 7
7 0 Nice Romance (K. Dodson), S. Ingham, 8-11 G. Ramshaw 12
9 00- Outcry (Sir B. Waley-Cohen), G. Peter-Hoblyn, 8-11 T. Catherly 6
10 000-0 Pajama Tops (Mrs H. Frelinghuysen), F. Maxwell, 8-11 C. Williams 7
12 Queen of Time (P. McBean), N. Vigors, 8-11 .. P. Cook 4
13 000-4 Queen's English (J. Sacher), P. Cundell, 8-11 .. F. Morby 14
14 3 Rosella (Mrs T. Wade), G. Smyth, 8-11 .. A. Murray 8
15 0-4 Silk Rein (Sir M. Sobell), W. Hern, 8-11 .. R. Hutchinson 11
16 00- Slinky (R. Richmond-Watson), G. *Smyth*, 8-11 .. T. Carter 3
17 00 Smiling (J. Whitney), J. Tree, 8-11 .. R. Elliott 2
18 0- Spring Gamble (H. Blagrave), H. Blagrave, 8-11 J. Mathias 5 9
19 Suva (A. Struthers), J. Dunlop, 8-11 .. D. Gillespie 5
5-2 Rosella, 3-1 Silk Rein, 9-2 Queen's English, 11-2 Nice Romance, 7-1 Smiling, 10-1 Blickling, Suva, 12-1 others.

4.30 WARMINSTER STAKES (2-y-o: £637: 5f)
2 Aristotle (D. Sasse), D. Sasse, 9-0 .. K. Mooney 7 10
4 0 *Assurance* (G. Balding), G. *Balding*, 9-0 .. J. Smith 7 6
7 Bo My Friend (W. James), E. Reavey, 9-0 .. D. McCann 4
8 Bent Street (B. Pearl), G. Balding, 9-0 .. J. Curant 2
9 0 Brother Harry (C. Gaventa), R. Smyth, 9-0 Ron Hutchinson 19
11 0 Chemin de Fer (R. Overall), F. Maxwell, 9-0 .. J. Egan 16
16 Kapalu (G. Balding), G. Balding, 9-0 .. P. Winter 7 13
17 Katmandu (Lord Rotherwick), W. Hern, 9-0 .. B. Procter 21
18 *Kyriakos* (Mrs I. Antoni), A. Pitt, 9-0 .. G. Ramshaw 22
19 Maynooth (Miss A. Con[illegible]), I. Balding, 9-0 J. Mathias 5 20
21 Over Twenty One (Mrs Lyon), P. Haslam, 9-0 .. F. Johnson 5
22 Path of Gold (R. Lorenz), M. Smyly, 9-0 .. F. Morby 8
23 Perfect Gentleman (J. Manley), P. Cole, 9-0 R. Edmondson 7
24 Pirate Dream (Mrs J. Hale), D. Keith, 9-0 .. J. Moriarty 9
26 3 Ramadan (Lord Carnarvon), P. Nelson, 9-0 .. G. Baxter 13
27 *Ryan's Pride* (D. Ross), H. Price, 9-0 .. M. Gannon 3
28 Sextus (S. Fraser), P. Cundell, 9-0 .. R. Middleton 7 11
29 Sancharmer (W. McConnell), R. Houghton, 9-0 A. Murray 14
30 0 *Thieving Demon* (Mrs H. Collins), R. Hannon, 9-0 F. Durr 6
31 We Hope (Mrs D. Haworth), D. Keith, 9-0 .. D. Lintoff 1
32 Double Cover (P. Hill), J. Sutcliffe jun, 8-11 .. B. Rouse 15
34 United (S. Fraser), P. Cundell, 8-11 .. P. Cook 17
9-4 Ramadan, 5-1 Thieving Demon, 6-1 Sancharmer, 8-1 Perfect Gentleman, 10-1 Brother Harry, Maynooth, 12-1 Katmandu, Kyriakos, 14-1 Sextus, Chemin de Fer, 16-1 others.

5.0 OAKLEY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £760: 6f)
1 1020- Princess of Verona (Mrs R. Adam), V. Cross, 9-4 J. Mathias 5 12
2 00001- Indian Sol (C. Drew), L. Hall, 8-13 .. D. Barker 7
4 00134-0 Nantucket (P. Goulandris), P. Walwyn, 8-11 .. F. Morby 1
6 00100-3 Morning Wonder (D) (F. Hunt), A. Stevens, 8-9 R. Weaver 5 7
7 00210-4 Opalenka (Mrs F. Armitage-Smith), *H. Collingridge*, 8-9 G. Sexton 3
9 0104- Cloud Nine (Mrs L. Cohen), J. Bethell, 8-9 .. F. Durr 18
10 42010- *James Spencer* (W. Greenbaum), P. Nelson, 8-7 G. Baxter 4
12 00001-0 Falsetto (Eva Lady Rosebery), J. Dunlop, 8-6 R. Hutchinson 17
16 4200-00 Haberdasher (Sir B. Waley-Cohen), G. Peter-Hoblyn, 8-4 R. Baker 5
17 0300-1 Sicasanta (Sir D. Vestey), P. Cundell, 8-3 .. P. Cook 9
18 22000-0 Gold Mark (S. Harmsworth), S. Ingham, 8-3 .. G. Ramshaw 11
19 010-0 Mary Mullen (C. St George), H. Price, 8-2 .. A. Murray 6
20 001-212 Paddy's Luck (D) (Lady Clague), C. Benstead, 8-1 B. Rouse 2
21 4200-00 Malia's (F. Laker), R. Smyth, 8-0 .. T. Cain 3 16
23 000-3 Keep Pace (C. Lloyd), R. Houghton, 7-12 .. D. Cullen 8
24 000- *Red Fox* (H. Blagrave), H. Blagrave, 7-12 .. R. Fox 5 6
25 000-02 Astor Boy (H. Kean), A. Pitt, 7-10 .. I. Jenkinson 10
26 000041- Morandi (J. Carrigan), R. Hannon, 7-8 .. C. Sheppard 7 14
4-1 Astor Boy, 11-2 Mary Mullen, Keep Pace, 7-1 Nantucket, 9-1 Sicasanta, 11-1 Gold Mark, Morning Wonder, 12-1 Falsetto, Paddy's Luck, 14-1 Opalenka, Cloud Nine, 16-1 others.

5.30 LEVY BOARD STAKES (Div II: 3-y-o: £381: 6f)
2 000 Double Twenty (S. Marks), B. Swift, 8-7 .. K. Daniels 6
4 00- *Fisher* (Mrs M. Lawson), W. Payne, 8-7 .. J. Ellis 5 7
8 00030-0 Nalanda (R. Tikkoo), A. Breasley, 8-7 .. D. Da Cruz 5 5
9 043030- Roman God (Mrs J. Nathan), C. Benstead, 8-7 J. Errington 9
12 0000- Alison's Jewel (Mrs G. Jackson), R. Turnell, 8-4 J. Woodward 11
14 00-0 Argent Soleil (J. Coggan), W. Marshall, 8-4 .. A. Major 5 4
16 0030-00 Baby Blair (C. Gaventa), R. Smyth, 8-4 .. P. Cheese 3
20 0-0 Euston (J. Levy), G. Harwood, 8-4 .. K. Smith 1
23 0000-3 *Mrs Miller* (R. Langton), G. *Hunter*, 8-4 .. R. Middleton 2
25 30 Our Song (Mrs D. Hicks), M. Prescott, 8-4 .. C. Nutter 5 10
29 30000-0 Radstone (G. Greenwood), A. Stevens, 8-4 M. Simmonite 8
31 0 St Fairy (Mrs M. Breasley), A. Breasley, 8-1 .. A. Wong 13
9-4 Mrs Miller, 4-1 Our Song, 11-2 Baby Blair, 7-1 Radstone, 9-1 Nalanda, Argent Soleil, 12-1 Roman God, Euston, 14-1 others.
* Doubtful runner.

Salisbury selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.0 Annaray. 2.30 Aylehouse Jury. 3.0 Attymon Place. 3.30 Ring of Fire. 4.0 ROSELLA is specially recommended. 4.30 Thieving Demon. 5.0 Mary Mullen. 5.30 Mrs Miller.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
5.0 Opalenka.

Hughes puts forward tasty Lingfield menu

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

It is hoped that the flat racing at Lingfield Park this year will be more exciting than in any season since the Surrey course staged its first fixture 85 years ago. The new and enterprising executive with the clerk of the course, John Hughes, at the helm aim to attract the crowds every day not just on Saturdays. Friday's card which opens the new season there includes the new management's first commercially sponsored race, the Johnnie Walker Stakes and the Oaks Trial.

The Oaks Trial has been won twice in recent years by fillies who went on to triumph in the Oaks itself at Epsom. And the two in question Sleeping Partner and Ginevra are both commemorated on Friday's programme by races named after them. Tebaldi, who finished seventh in the 1,000 Guineas last Thursday; Bygone, and Juliette Marny, who won the Princess Elizabeth Stakes at Epsom, only to be disqualified; are the pick of those who stood their ground at the four-day forfeit stage.

The Ladbroke Derby Trial is the obvious high spot on Saturday. Blakeney and Charlottown both finished second in this trial before they won the Derby and last year the field included two future classic winners, Bustino who went on to win the St Leger, and Snow Knight who finished only third in the trial behind Bustino, but who won the Derby. Time alone will tell whether a colt of comparable class will be among the turnout on Saturday.

The list of 11 who hav declared include Romper came from an improbable p to win the Blue Riband T Epsom; Stamen, who wo Hethersett Stakes at Bright the disqualification of guards; and Arthur Bu Mendham. The fact that ham is a half brother to Bla and Morston each of whon the Derby will make hin centre of attention.

Patch, by St Paddy and that good staying mare, Pa is another who will arouse est especially after Bolko victory in the 2,000 Guinea Saturday. Like Bolkonski, was trained last year in Ita

Another season of flat r opens today at Salisbury favourite course of mine and of the most picturesque

The Salisbury Stakes rever its original name, having sponsored for a few years by Whitsbury Stud. There was a when the late Charles Engel also sponsored it without alt the name. This was a race w provided him and his trai notably Jeremy Tree, with suc year after year. But sadly too field includes no runner to c the Engelhard colours and runner trained by Jeremy either. Attymon Place was bac down to 9-4 before his first at Ascot. But he could finish fourth behind Victorian Habit would be as well to give another chance.

STATE OF GOING (offic Chester: Good. Salisbury: Fi Wetherby: Good. Newton Abbot: Fi Tomorrow, Carlisle: Good to soft.

Chester results

2.15 (2.16) LILY AGNES STAKES (2-y-o: £895: 5f)
Western Jewel, ch f, by Tower Walk—Western Air (G. Insoll), 8-8 .. T. McKeown (9-4 fav) 1
Urray Harry, b c, by Decoy Boy—Star Call (D. Coppenhall), 8-11 .. T. Ives (16-1) 2
Miss Kissfield, b f, by Northfields—Miss Me (W. O'Connell), 8-8 .. W. Carson (7-2) 3
ALSO RAN: 9-2 Chief Constable, 7-1 Proud Felix, 8-1 Doubtful Number (4th), 20-1 April Lucky. 7 ran.
TOTE: Win, 29p; places, 16p, 39p; dual forecast, £2.90. G. Hunter, at East Ilsley. 3l, ½l. 1min 3.25sec.

2.45 (2.47) GROSVENOR STAKES (3-y-o: £995: 1¼m)
Zimbalon, b c, by Ragusa—Zilber (R. Hollingsworth), 8-12 .. J. Mercer (8-1) 1
Gallant Bid, b f, by Gallivanter—Winning Bid (W. Elsey), 9-2 .. E. Hide (7-1) 2
Donna Neck, gr f, by Relko—*Donna Lydia (Lord Derby)*, 8-9 .. W. Carson (12-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 15-8 fav Prince of Egypt, 4-1 *Morning Song*, 12-1 Priddy Friendly, Wernegan, 14-1 Actioned, 16-1 Startown (4th), Des, 20-1 Royal Bally, Snake Dance. 12 ran.
TOTE: Win, 85p; places, 27p, 26p, 35p. W. Hern, at West Ilsley. 3l, 4l. 2min 12.89sec.

3.15 (3.16) LADBROKE CHESTER HANDICAP (£2,318: 1¼m)
Record Run, b c, by Track Spare—Bench Game (S. Grey), 4-8-8 .. B. Taylor (8-1) 1
Kafka, b h, by *Royal Palace*—Bewilder (E. Brown), 5-7-0 .. L. Charnock (16-1) 2
Peter Prompt, ch c, by Pronto—Lebkuchen (Mrs J. Hanna), 2-9-7 .. L. Piggott (7-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 6-2 fav Mon Legionnaire, 7-1 Old Lucky, Dance All Night (4th), 9-1 Pee Mai, 10-1 Himawari, Sin Y Sin. 9 ran.
TOTE: Win, 77p; places, 28p, 43p, 30p; dual forecast, £4.98. G. Pritchard-Gordon, at Newmarket. 1l, 2l. 2min 12.40sec.

3.45 (3.46) CHESTER VASE (3-y-o: Group III: £4,944: 1½m)
Shantallah, b c, by Levmoss—Tierella (R. M. O'Ferrall), 8-12 .. B. Taylor (15-2) 1
Sir Something, b c, by Sir Ivor—Peggy's World (J. Stafford), 8-8 .. W. Carson (15-1) 2
Consol, ch c, by Reliance II—Granpa's Legacy (A. Oldrey), 8-12 .. P. Eddery (evens fav) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-1 Black Rhino, Indian Guard, 14-1 Snamerlane (4th), 22-1 Thornton Grove. 7 ran.
TOTE: Win, 50p; places, 22p, 35p; *dual forecast*, £3.80. H. *Wragg*, Newmarket. 1½l, nk. 2min 41.51sec.

4.15 (4.18) EARL OF CHESTE HANDICAP (£2039: 7f 122yd)
Hard Sailor, b c, by Hard Tack—Denise Marie (E. Barber), 5-9-4 .. P. Eddery (5-1) 1
Great Echo, b h, by Great White Way (USA)—Miss Echo (Lt-Col *Sir J. Scott*), 5-8-6 .. F. Morby (8-1) 2
Sindah, b c, by Aberdeen—Sind (R. Speight), 4-8-11 .. E. Hide (5-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 7-2 fav Kings Bonu 9-2 Nearly New, 5-1 Happy Victorio (4th), 14-1 *Doodle Bug*. 7 ran.
TOTE: Win, 36p; places, 21p, 3 dual forecast, £1.25. J. Calvert, Thirs 1½l, 2½l. 1min 34.10sec. Prince Mount did not run.

4.45 (4.48) PRINCE OF WALE HANDICAP (3-y-o: £996: 5f)
Idle Dice, gr c, by Current Coin—Solviliana (M. Taylor), 7-13 .. T. Lappin (11-2) 1
Bold Sage, ch c, by Bold Lad—Sage Femme (R. Tikkoo), 9-7 .. L. Piggott (5-1 fav) 2
Tribal Feast, b f, by Tribal Chief—Rennel (Mrs J. Milne), 8-11 .. J. Snaith (5-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 6-1 Battlement (4th), 7-1 Muninga, 15-2 Material, 12 Algora, 16-1 Woolakin. 8 ran.
TOTE: Win, 45p; places, 15p, 1 16p; dual forecast, 93p. K. Payne, Middleham. Hd, 1½l. 1min 2.50s *Miss Gollobily did not run.*
TOTE DOUBLE: Record Run, Hard Sailor, £28.30. TREBLE: Western Jewel, Record Run, Hard Sail £116.05. Jackpot not won. Consolation dividend of £116.25 paid on first f legs. Pool at Chester today guarant at £5,000.

Windsor

6.0: 1, Hey Presto (4-1); 2, F dism (6-4 fav); 3, Balita (20-1). ran.
6.30: 1, Ballyvelour (6-1); 2, (7-1); 3, Straw House (12-1). 14
7.0: 1, Monsieur Spock (8-1); Midsummer Lad (12-1); 3, Be Tor (4-2). 17 ran.
7.30: 1, Tengarios (7-2); 2, no More (8-1); 3, Fruits of Love (fav). 15 ran.
8.0: 1, Go Go Gunner (9-2); Moor Lane (4-1); 3, Hayloft (1 13 ran. Willie Martin did not r
8.30: 1, Space Loader (5-2 fav); Pagus Boy (6-1); 3, Pannini 24 ran. Thunder Run did not r

Wetherby programme

5.30 SCHOLES HURDLE (Div I: Part I: Novices: £340: 2m)
Double Sensation, 5-12-3 .. I. Watkinson
030-f40 Far View, 5-12-3 .. A. Webber
pp Gold Plan, 5-12-3 .. R. Collins 4
f Honest Cherry, 5-12-3 .. I. Moulton 7
10 *Joe-the-Nipper*, 5-12-3 .. T. Stack
11 04000 Kilgors, 5-12-3 .. Mr D. Oldham 7
15 000 Orvell Park, 6-12-3 .. Mr T. Cassidy 7
18 0 Pink Flamingo, 6-12-3 .. P. Campbell 7
21 23002-0 Tudor Cracker, 6-12-3 .. S. Wiles 5
p-02 Tudor Flute, 5-12-3 .. R. Hyett
0 Articora, 5-11-7 .. G. Griffin
Golden Martello, 5-11-7 .. P. Kelly 7
00023p Parachute Pine, 4-11-7 .. P. Ennis
p00 Rostresse, 4-11-7 .. D. Atkins
0p00 Take Your Time, 4-11-7 .. Mr J. Walker 7
030020 The *Urchin*, 4-11-7 .. C. Tinkler
9-4 The Urchin, 100-30 Tudor Flute, 9-2 Parachute Pine, 15-2 Tudor Cracker, 12-1 Double Sensation, Joe-the-Nipper, 11-1 Articora, 16-1 others.

6.0 SCHOLES HURDLE (Div I: Part II: Novices: £340: 2m)
4 Eden Voltigeur, 6-12-3 .. G. Faulkner 7
6 40p0 Foreign Field, 5-12-3 .. C. Tinkler
9 33b030 Hello Louis, 5-12-3 .. P. Ennis
12 000 Leap Well, 6-12-3 .. T. Stack
14 Non Royal, 5-12-3 .. D. Sunderland
16 Pal O'Planetary, 5-12-3 .. J. Langley
20 3 Stationayre, 5-12-3 .. J. Nolan 7
25 000 Velvet Queen, 6-12-3 .. Mr C. Cundall 7
28 00 Double Ernie, 4-11-7 .. S. Wiles 5
29 Gaywin, 4-11-7 .. Mr N. Tinkler 5
31 00030 Lirico, 4-11-7 .. I. Moulton 7
Lord Bliss, 4-11-7 .. S. Couling 5
p Peppermint, 4-11-7 .. G. Holmes
36 00 Song of Grace, 4-11-7 .. C. Graham 7
38 u30020 Three Crowns, 4-11-7 ..
2-1 Hello Louis, 3-1 Stationayre, 9-2 Leap Well, 7-1 Three Crowns, 10-1 Lirico, 12-1 Song of Grace, 14-1 Gaywin, 16-1 others.

6.30 RIGTON STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £680: 3m 100yds)
1 1-0302f Clear Cut (CD), 11-12-1 .. B. Fletcher
2 p20120 Noble Neptune, 9-10-13 .. *R. Pitman*
3 100ppo Even Dawn, 8-10-12 .. R. Barry
5 100313 Tregarron, 8-10-11 .. C. Tinkler
7 201pp1 Dunrobin (CD), 8-10-11 .. Mr R. Lamb
11 200104 Tartan Tutor, 8-10-7 .. G. Holmes
12 11122f West End Lad (C), 7-10-2 .. D. Atkins
13 001u0p *Kirtlehead*, 9-10-0 .. T. Stack
14 1123fp Knotty Problem, 8-10-0 .. M. Blackshaw
16 220000 Winall, 7-10-0 .. J. T. Bourke
9-4 *Dunrobin*, 7-2 Tregarron, 9-2 Clear Cut, 11-2 Noble Neptune, 8-1 West End Lad, 10-1 Tartan Tutor, 12-1 Knotty Problem, 16-1 others.

7.0 CHURCH FENTON HURDLE (Handicap: £680: 2m)
1 0-11243 Greystoke Rambler (CD), 9-12-4 R. Barry
2 034401 The Last Light (D), 6-11-11 Mr W. Hetherington 7
5 23bf34 Cancello (CD), 6-11-7 .. D. Atkins
7 1-020f2 Mell Mole (D), 5-11-6 .. C. Tinkler
8 112004 General Moselle, 6-11-2 .. M. Blackshaw
9 1-11460 Cocme Pride (D), 5-11-2 .. G. Shaw 3
10 0p1-f0 Irrtum (D), 8-11-2 .. Mr G. Singleton 7
13 43bf23 Scottish Folly (CD), 8-10-8 P. Broderick
14 030430 Whistling Penny (CD), 7-10-7 B. Nicholls 7
15 030024 Wylam Boy (CD), 5-10-5 .. T. Stack
16 3011-00 Jisks Farewell (CD), 6-10-2 .. A. Meaney
18 323203 Tanora (D), 6-10-1 .. A. Dickman 5
19 1-02100 King Crocket (CD), 7-10-0 .. J. Scalon 5
20 224100 Bosphorus Queen, 4-10-0 .. M. Barnes
21 0-00001 Old Walter (CD), 6-10-0 .. C. Hawkins 7
22 23-0f0 Trim Lawns (D), 11-10-0 .. G. *Griffin*
25 00f000 The Jolly Ringer (D), 4-10-0 .. J. James
26 f000bf Milesian Star (CD), 6-10-0 Mr N. Tinkler 5
28 40fp-0 Commend, 10-10-0 .. Mr R. Cow 7
11-4 Greystoke Rambler, 4-1 The Last Light, 5-1 Cancello, 6-1 General Moselle, 8-1 Scottish Folly, 10-1 Whistling Penny, 12-1 Tanora, Wylam Boy, 16-1 others.

7.30 ULLESKELF STEEPLECHASE (Novices: £408: 2½m 100yds)
2 uf3001 Happy Warrior, 8-12-5 Mr N. Henderson 5
3 p04114 Luck, 5-12-5 .. C. Tinkler
5 2u3fpf Supertip, 6-12-5 .. B. Fletcher
0f Charlist, 7-11-12 .. I. Watkinson
9 230040 *Court Shield*, 7-11-12 .. Mr P. Carr 7
12 f0b2-pp Fighting Boy, 7-11-12 .. Mr W. Bennion 7
14 00400- Fugal Deal, 4-11-12 .. J. James
15 pp0000 Indian Sunset, 7-11-12 .. Mr C. Cundall 7
20 00pffa Perpetual Rythem, 6-11-12 .. —
21 442313 Prehistoric, 7-11-12 .. M. Blackshaw
22 0032ff Red Wolf, 10-11-12 .. P. Ennis
25 0-000p0 Slizy Sammy, 6-11-12 .. J. T. Bourke
26 243000 Stars Monty, 9-11-12 .. A. Meaney
Susboon, 7-11-12
0-00000 Welcome Back, 9-11-12 .. S. Holland
4pp04p Woodside, 7-11-12 .. W. *Redfern*
bu0p01 Yellow Stone, 7-11-12 .. P. Kelly 7
00300-p Yutol Lady, 7-11-12 .. G. Faulkner 7
00042f Cumbria, 5-11-5 .. T. Stack
20040f Tudor Court, 5-11-5 .. P. Salmon 7
15-8 Luck, 100-30 Happy Warrior, 5-1 Cumbria, 13-2 Yellow Stone, 8-1 Prehistoric, 12-1 Tudor Court, 14-1 Court Shield, 16-1 others.

8.0 SHERBURN STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £680: 2m 50yds)
0-01310 Donohill (CD), 8-12-5 .. —
022240 *Vikrom*, 8-11-6 .. R. Pitman
3-41233 Black Andrew, 7-11-1 .. R. Barry
002412 Young Somers, 9-10-13 .. I. Moulton 7
41u3pp Prize Crew (CD), 13-10-12 .. C. Tinkler
334u13 Corawood, 9-10-11 .. T. Stack
11172f Kentish Pride (CD), 7-10-11 .. D. Atkins
10124f Half Honked, 9-10-9 .. B. Fletcher
333034 French Society (CD), 9-10-6 I. Watkinson
34u3t3 Roisrian, 9-10-0 .. H. J. Davies
033123 Cruiscin Lan, 7-10-0 .. G. Holmes
4p3a04 *Three F's (CD)*, 8-10-0 .. G. Graham 7
pp-0000 Straight Tickle, 12-10-0 .. R. Griffin
5-2 Young Somers, 7-2 Prize Crew, 9-2 Black Andrew, 11-2 *Donohill*, 7-1 *Kentish Pride*, 10-1 *Cruiscin Lan*, 12-1 Vikrom, 16-1 others.

8.30 SCHOLES HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £340: 2m)
40 Adversary, 5-12-3 .. G. Griffin
4- Harris, 5-12-3 .. A. Webber
0014 Highway Robbery, 5-12-3 .. R. Pitman
Jungle Rythms, 5-12-3
32443 Le Broc, 5-12-3 .. C. Tinkler
000 Old Bruce, 5-12-3 .. R. Hyett
0f2- Paddy's Delight, 5-12-3 .. G. Bennion 7
460420 *Park Road*, 5-12-3 .. D. Atkins
021 Royal Huntress, 4-12-3 .. Mr G. Cundall 7
2-p000 Sovereign Seal, 6-12-3 Mr G. Coatsworth 7
3- Spring Life, 5-12-3 .. T. Stack
000300 Trattoria, 5-12-3 .. Mr N. Tinkler 5
0pu000 Wayward Winifred, 5-12-3 .. Mr I. Carden 7
0 Barefoot Warrior, 4-11-7 .. C. Graham 7
Celtic Gwen, 4-11-7 .. G. Faulkner 7
Final Light, 4-11-7 .. S. Davenport
020304 Flowing River, 4-11-7 .. H. Collins 7
0 Kybo Toast, 4-11-7 .. S. Ross 7
0 Red Legs, 4-11-7 .. A. Meaney
u3f Reigate Head, 4-11-7 .. B. Fletcher
00 Sarson, 4-11-7 .. G. Holmes
2-1 Le Broc, 11-4 Royal Huntress, 9-2 Spring Life, 7-1 Highway Robbery, 10-1 Reigate Head, 12-1 Flowing River, 14-1 Park Road, 20-1 *others*.

Wetherby selections

5.30 Tudor Flute. 6.0 Hello Louis. 6.30 Clear Cut. 7.0 Greystoke Rambler. 7.30 Happy Warrior. 8.0 Prize Crew. 8.30 Royal Huntress.

Newton Abbot selections

2.15 Takasaki. 2.45 Revise. 3.15 Cape Farm. 3.45 Not Often. 4.15 John Crocker. 4.45 No Competition. 5.15 Night Talk. 5.45 Melody Time.

Newton Abbot programme

2.15 CORNDON TOR STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £544: 2m 150yd)
1 0-11000 Golden Sol, 8-11-7 .. A. Turnell
2 *102000* Brambletown, 8-11-0 .. J. Burke
4 131130 Cass (C), 10-10-12 .. Mr K. Bishop
7 2a1320 Clare Dawn, 7-10-8 .. R. Champion
9 f44213 Takasaki (CD), 7-10-6 .. J. Francome
10 23b41p Darcon (CD), 9-10-1 .. E. Wright
13 p43pp3 Coolera Prince, 10-10-0 .. N. Wakley 7
15 03-1120 Solon March (CD), 11-10-0 Mr A. Waring 7
16 *p000-fp* *Chief of Staff*, 11-10-0 Mr G. Jones 5
18 03f300 Hard Nut, 9-10-0 .. K. Barnfield
20 f-00p00 Laudon Hall, 7-10-0 .. J. Williams
21 1234 Hall Fellow, 11-10-0 .. M. Salaman
22 f30040 The Spook, 9-10-0 .. K. White
23 140032 Some Surprise, 7-10-0 .. S. May
24 21423p Mighty Marine, 6-10-0 .. M. Williams 7
25 703p00 *Philliden (CD)*, 8-10-0 .. C. Jones 7
7-2 Golden Sol, 4-1 Takasaki, 5-1 Cass, 13-2 Brambletown, 8-1 Darcon, Some Surprise, 10-1 Clare Dawn, 12-1 Coolera Prince, 16-1 *others*.

2.45 CHINKWELL TOR HURDLE (Div I: Part I: £340: 2m 150yd)
2 020022 Revise, 5-11-12 .. Mr J. Nelson 7
3 *000f03* Arctic John, 5-11-7 .. Mr S. Farkyn 5
5 0 Cagalcana, 5-11-7 .. Mr M. Collins 7
7 0020 Cwm Castell, 5-11-7 .. Mr S. Stanhope
8 042-00 Daring Leap, 5-11-7 .. *Mr C. Mickiem* 5
9 00000p Dashwoods, 5-11-7 .. Mr C. Jackson 5
10 40 Gold Stick, 5-11-7 .. Mr M. Keemor 7
11 33p000 Lost Cause, 5-11-7 .. Mr R. Istead 7
19 040 Whistling Swan, 5-11-7 .. Mr M. Reeves 5
20 04000f Deidi, 4-11-0 .. Mr J. Roberts 7
21 p00p00 Kent's Mill, 4-11-0 .. Mr G. Salter 5
22 pb000 Linga Holme, 4-11-0 .. Mr C. Gerry 7
23 03f000 Noble Imp, 4-11-0 .. Dr D. Chesney 5
30 pp303 Streakland, 4-11-0 .. —
32 0 *Tympany*, 4-11-0 .. Mr G. Jones 5
4-5 Revise, 6-1 Arctic John, 8-1 Streakland, 10-1 Daring Leap, 13-1 Cwm Castell, Deidi, Whistling Swan, 20-1 *others*.

3.15 HAYTOR HANDICAP HURDLE (£726: 2m 5f)
1 d13b00 Mac's Birthday (CD), 8-12-7 Mr O. Curtis 7
3 100000 Hot Swell, 8-11-11 .. L. Gebbie 7
5 410000 Vale Royale (C), 8-10-13 .. K. Barnfield
7 01000p Post Early, 8-10-11 .. E. Wright
9 3-22100 *Palmeira Square (CD)*, 6-10-10 ..
11 000000 Complex Girl (CD), 7-10-10 .. G. Thorner
14 000300 Tahini, 8-10-7 .. S. Knight 7
15 124410 *Vallha*, 4-10-6 .. *M. Williams* 7
16 013002 Water Splash, 8-10-3 .. P. Richards 7
17 020204 Cape Farm, 6-10-2 .. A. Turnell
18 1-00003 Cortanica, 5-10-2 .. P. Kelleway
19 203440 Watafella, 5-10-1 .. S. May
21 of-000 Drakes Gold, 8-10-1 .. R. Mangan 7
22 034410 Young Steve, 7-10-0 .. J. Guest
23 70-00 Stephenion, 14-10-0 .. R. Atkins
24 100302 Seaward Bound, 5-10-0 .. J. Burke
25 100040 Atmani, 7-10-0 .. J. Williams
27 *000p-0* *Welsh Fell*, 6-10-0 .. W. Turner 7
29 0p0000 Quicksilver (C), 6-10-0 .. J. Pearce 7
30 304080 Scoundrel, 7-10-0 .. H. Evans 5
31 300404 Dazzavar, 6-10-0 .. R. Dickin 5
11-4 Cape Farm, 7-2 Mac's Birthday, 4-1 Seaward Bound, 6-1 Vallha, 8-1 Tahini, 10-1 Palmeira Square, Post Early, 14-1 others.

3.45 RIPPON TOR NOVICES STEEPLECHASE (£340: 3m 2f 105yd)
1 fp0060 Hard Cash (C), 6-12-3 .. Mr C. Jackson 5
2 p2031f Cleo Baby, 7-11-12 .. S. May
4 b13023 Eagle Feather, 6-11-12 .. J. Williams
8 f-02123 Master Upham, 7-11-12 .. G. Shoemark
9 p30s20 Polly Wall (CD), 9-11-12 .. L. Lungo
13 000f0p Captain Hardy, 6-11-7 .. E. Champion
14 3010p0 Cumulus King, 6-11-7 .. J. Burke
17 000030 Ginz Lane, 11-11-7 .. P. Connors 5
18 pfp Granville, 9-11-7 .. N. Kernick
19 b32pp Hickory, 7-11-7 .. K. Roberts 7
25 0 Morning Express, 10-11-7 .. R. Mann 7
26 102f22 Not Often, 6-11-7 .. P. Warder
28 p42000 Ranger, 10-11-7 .. V.
30 fp *Vaguely Common*, 7-11-7 .. P. Richa
32 104332 Prince Reynard, 5-11-5 .. C.
33 00u233 Alge, 5-11-0 .. H.
9-4 Not Often, 7-2 Cleo Baby, 4-1 Eagle Feather, Master Upham, 10-1 Polly Wall, Prince Reynard, 12-1 Cash, 16-1 others.

4.15 HOUND TOR HURDLE (Handicap: £ 2m 150yd)
2 02p200 Composite, 7-11-8 .. L. Gr
5 0f3003 Prince Abu (C), 7-11-4 .. B.
7 34002-0 Code, 11-11-3 ..
8 300020 High Hatter (CD), 11-11-3 .. S.
12 141-000 Sarah's Choice (CD), 7-10-12 D.
13 004p00 Emperor's Jade, 9-10-13 .. R. O'Do
14 333333 Delapre Lad, 12-10-11 .. J.
15 1-4000 Argot (CD), 8-10-10 .. C. C
16 a000-00 Portland, 7-10-9 .. A.
17 330000 Thomas Edward, 6-10-9 .. A.
18 3p0000 Ann's Grey, 4-10-9 .. D. C
19 *010000* *Sovray*, 6-10-8 .. H.
20 02324f Prepare, 13-10-8 .. P.
21 34p303 Code of the Road (C), 14-10-8 P.
24 2p-00p Banyan, 13-10-6 .. S.
25 00-0p00 Celia, 5-10-6 .. M. Wi
26 0000-3p Bishop Burton (C), 12-10-6 .. T.
27 2-23340 Garamond, 10-10-5 .. K.
29 000-000 *Riviatra*, 6-10-4 .. C.
30 3440p1 John Crocker, 8-10-4 .. T.
31 p00000 Brandenburg, 9-10-4 .. G. Po
5-2 *John Crocker*, 4-1 Composite, 9-2 *Prince Abu* Delapre Lad, 8-1 Emperor's Jade, 10-1 Code of the Garamond, 16-1 others.

4.45 CHINKWELL TOR HURDLE (Div II: I: £340: 2m 150yd)
2 i41p4 Binney, 4-11-10 .. Mr C. Jack
5 173400 Power Point, 4-11-10 .. Mr C. Du
6 b0p0 Braccialetto, 5-11-7 .. Mr S. Par
11 00-0 King Orry, 5-11-7 .. *Mr P. Ho*
13 u000 Ogeno, 5-11-7 .. Mr A.
17 f0p- Shipley Gazelle, 5-11-7 .. Mr R. Ho
20 *Eclopolis*, 4-11-0 .. Mr M.
22 000 Bright Performance, 4-11-0 Mr C. Crosthw
23 402002 Great Somerford, 4-11-0 .. Mr J.
27 200302 No Competition, 4-11-0 .. Mr S. Stanh
28 010222 Opt Out, 4-11-0 .. Dr D. Ches
29 0p0000 Paymaster, 4-11-0 .. Mr G. Ju
6-4 Binney, 9-4 No Competition, 7-2 *Opt Out*, Braccialetto, Power Point, 16-1 others.

5.15 CHINKWELL TOR HURDLE (*Div I*: II: £340: 2m 150yd)
1 611310 Night Talk, 4-12-1 .. Mr P. Fel
3 00f Tonochca (CD), 5-11-12 .. Mr V. Dart
6 0-00 Conciliator, 5-11-7 .. Mr P. Ho
11 Fred's Gift, 5-11-7 .. Mr S.
15 2p-pp0 Langton Beck, 5-11-7 .. Mr M. Hee
16 f4-0400 Miss Moritz, 5-11-7 .. Mr S. Stanh
17 *00s-202* *Retaliation*, 5-11-7 .. Mr C. Dc
18 0000 Timothy Jon, 5-11-7
19 0f000 *Well Done Charlie, 5-11-7 Mr A.
21 0 Wykeham, 5-11-7
24 040300 Double Mint, 4-11-0 .. Mr M.
31 000000 Golden End, 4-11-0 .. Mr C. Jack
36 00 Lazu Item, 4-11-0 .. Mr A.
31 420006 Tranay, 4-11-0 .. Mr M.
35 0 Yhe King, 4-11-0 .. Mr M.
7-4 Night Talk, 11-4 Tonochca, 4-1 Retaliation, *Wykeham* 10-1 *Double Mint*, 14-1 others.

5.45 CHINKWELL TOR HURDLE (Div II: II: £340: 2m 150yd)
4 011 Melody Time, 4-11-10 .. Mr O.
7 0003 Dear Lady, 5-11-7 .. Mr A.
9 4-24040 Grey Leader, 5-11-7 .. Mr S. Stanh
10 0p000 Hello Again, 5-11-7 .. Mr C. Gr
12 f Northern Light, 5-11-7 .. Mr S. Bo
14 00-0 Pemfir, 5-11-7 .. Mr M. Kee
15 343000 Queen's Treasure, 5-11-7 .. Dr D. Che
19 0000 Admiral's Bird, 4-11-0 .. Mr M.
27 35000 El Rondo, 4-11-0 .. Mr C. Jack
31 p St Barbe, 4-11-0 .. Mr S.
34 02000 Sweet and Saucy, 4-11-0 .. Mr M. Sn
37 000404 What A Palaver, 4-11-0 .. Mr G. Jo
5-4 Melody Time, 3-1 Dear Lady, 11-2 What A Pa 8-1 Grey Leader, 10-1 Queen's Treasure, 12-1 El R

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local time, was well up in the eighties and humid to boot. A suggestion from the engine room that the enthusiastic coach, John Burgess, might be persuaded to have a quick half hour's work-out on the tarmac was not well taken. Serious training begins here *tomorrow morning* in the stadium which staged the Commonwealth Games in 1962 and where Western Australia will provide the first opposition on Saturday. There is not a lot of time for acclimatization. There are about seven days for the effects of jet lag to be finally banished.

The present thinking of the selection committee, comprising the manager, Alec Lewis, the captain, Tony Neary, and John Burgess, is that all 25 players should have at least one game either here or against Sydney a week today, and to select teams for these matches that will produce a blend of experience and youth. Keith Smith, the Roundhay centre, still has a slight puffiness on a knee, so he is unlikely to make his first *appearance* until next week.

It would be unwise to pick too many of the younger players at the same time, tempting though it might be to do so in the first match. Western Australia, with but a dozen *senior clubs, are not in* the same league as New South Wales or Queensland, but their standards have been rising steadily in recent seasons. The All Blacks of 1970 trounced them by 50 odd points, but those of 1974 were happy to win 31—3. That last result was seen locally as an encouraging one. *The 1971* Springboks had a sweeping victory in Perth, by 44—18, but the French of 1972 were held for much of the game to 12-all before adding a further 17 points.

This state side is reported to have a strong pack. They also include half a dozen New Zealanders, most of them globe-trotting itinerants intent on having their rugby wherever they briefly set up base.

For one member of the England party, Peter Butler, the Gloucester full back, the trip out here has been a particularly memorable one. It was his first flight. There is nothing like going in at the deep end— with a journey of 9,000 miles.

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matches, and county teams, when they went to Oxford or Cambridge, looked forward not to winning in two days but to staying in three; to sharing with the undergraduates the pleasures of a couple of leisurely evenings, playing bowls on the college lawns or punting up the river for a pint.

Much of that has changed, and when, as in this Benson and Hedges competition, there is money at stake, no quarter is asked or given. For some years, as both universities have found it increasingly difficult to make a match of it with the counties, my fear has been of their losing their first-class status, and with it the grants they get from the TCCB (£2,500-£3,000 a year) and such benefactors as Benson and Hedges (1,250 a year) plus the chance of a winning bonus, like the £500 Saturday's victory over Worcestershire was worth to them. Only by retaining their first-class status and thus maintaining their income can the two cricketing nurseries of Oxford and Cambridge be kept going at anything like their present level.

All right, they are not producing the players they did. Nothing like it. Even so, a dozen or more who learnt the game at Fenner's or in the Parks will be playing for a county today. At Fenner's Cyril Coote, as he has for over 40 years, will be keeping an eye on Cambridge as they benefit from playing against the likes of Amiss and Kanhai and Kallicharran. In the Parks Arthur Milton, after almost 30 years with Gloucestershire, will be encouraging and advising Oxford as they are put through their paces by a Derbyshire side that will be glad of the practice and looking for a victory. In his first year as president of Oxford, Colin Cowdrey has found there more keenness for the game among those who play it than many might suppose. For all of them, at both places, yesterday's award and Saturday's victory will be a splendid tonic.

Second XI competition

CHEPSTOW: Glamorgan II 242 for 5 dec (R. Ontong 112 not out, A. L. Jones 87) and 219 for 1 (G. Richards 94 not out, A. Francis 71 not out); Somerset II 227 for 6 dec (J. Lloyd 80, J. Slocum 57, R. Beauchamp 50) and 105 for 3. Drawn.

Today's cricket

CHELMSFORD: Essex v Leicestershire (11.0 to 6.30).
CARDIFF: Glamorgan v Gloucestershire (11.0 to 6.30).
DARTFORD: Kent v Yorkshire (11.0 to 6.30).
NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire v Somerset (11.30 to 7.0).
THE OVAL: Surrey v Lancashire (11.0 to 6.30).
WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Nottinghamshire (11.0 to 6.30).
OTHER MATCHES
OXFORD: Oxford University v Derbyshire (11.30 to 6.30).
CAMBRIDGE: Cambridge University v Warwickshire (11.30 to 6.30).
SECOND XI COMPETITION
BARRY: Glamorgan II v Lancashire II.
LEICESTER: Leicestershire II v Yorkshire II.
TEDDINGTON: Middlesex II v Kent II.
SOUTHAMPTON: Hampshire II v Sussex II.

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Settle wins 800m

Tel Aviv, May 6.—Tony Settle, of Britain, won the men's 800 metres in 1min 51.6sec at the Hapoel Games here yesterday. Joan Allison, of Britain, was second in the women's 1,500 metres, clocking 4min 20.2sec, behind the Romanian Natalia Andrei, who won in 4min 19.5sec.

Stage for Tamanes

Formigal, Spain, May 6.—Agustin Tamanes, of Spain, won the 233-kilometre (146 miles) 14th stage of the Tour of Spain here today in 7hr 22min 13sec.

Football

Revie pulls out Leeds men from his party

The Leeds United pair, Madeley and Clarke, are out of the England party for the European championship match against Cyprus in Limassol on Sunday. Madeley has a rib injury and Clarke hamstring trouble.

Don Revie, the England manager, will not be replacing either Madeley or Clarke despite already losing the services of Hudson, of Stoke City.

The Leeds manager, Jim Armfield, insists that the decision to withdraw his players was taken by Mr Revie and not by himself. Mr Armfield said: "I was going to make a final check tomorrow before letting Don Revie know. Both will be fit for the European Cup final, but Madeley has not trained for a week."

However, Giles, the Leeds midfield player who broke two ribs against Ipswich Town last month, has recovered and will be fit to play for the Republic of Ireland against Switzerland in Dublin this weekend.

Mr Armfield said: "The match in Dublin will be ideal match practice for Johnny who missed the end of season games." Leeds play Bayern Munich in Paris in the European Cup final on May 28.

Jones, who has not played this season after a knee operation, is to see a Football League specialist on June 2 for a decision about his future.

Another Leeds player, Yorath, has been selected as captain of the Welsh team for the home internationals, starting against Scotland at Cardiff on May 17.

The manager, Michael Smith, has brought in a former Leeds man, *Sprake, as second goal*keeper instead of Phillips, and Jones of Wrexham replaces Phillip Roberts in defence. The team may be reviewed after the match against Scotland.

TEAM: D. Davies (Everton), G. Sprake (Birmingham City), R. Thomas (Derby County), J. Roberts (Birmingham City), L. Phillips (Aston Villa), M. Page (Birmingham City), D. Roberts (Hull City), J. Jones (Wrexham), J. Mahoney (Stoke), T. Yorath (Leeds United), captain, A. Griffiths (Wrexham), G. Reece (Cardiff City), J. Toshack (Liverpool), L. James (Burnley), B. Flynn (Burnley), D. Smallman (Everton). Reserves: J. Phillips (Chelsea), P. Roberts (Portsmouth), P. Dwyer (Cardiff City), P. Aitken (Bristol Rovers), J. Emanuel (Bristol City), D. Cartwright (Coventry City), D. Showers (Cardiff City), J. Lewis (Grimsby Town).

Today's football

THIRD DIVISION: Tranmere v Crystal Palace (7.30).
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Cup final, first leg: Stafford v Runcorn (7.30).
TESTIMONIAL MATCH: Yeovil v Fulham (7.30).

Athletics

The will to keep going when plans go wrong

By Neil Allen

Joyce Smith, the British champion and record holder for 3,000 metres, is suffering from a leg injury which is so persistent that she has been forced to abandon plans for racing until after July. One doctor she consulted recently even suggested it might be better if she retired from the sport.

Mrs Smith's husband, Bryan, who has coached her since 1958, tells me: "We just couldn't consider retirement when she was going so well last year and we were hoping Joyce could beat the *present world 3,000 metres record* of 8min 52.8sec in this season's early meetings. There should be so much running still ahead of her, including cross-country and even the marathon now that so *many more women are taking that* up. So we are going to see another specialist through the introduction of the British Amateur Athletic Board."

Mrs Smith, who tells me she can at present do only light jogging on grass for a short time without suffering discomfort in her left leg, was forced to miss both the English and international cross-country championships last March. She is 37, as she gets tired sometimes of admitting during interviews, and was reserve for the England cross-country team as far back as 1956. Her honours include both the English and international cross-country titles and national track championships over 1,500 metres, the mile and 3,000 metres.

In September Mrs Smith won a bronze medal in the European 3,000 metres in Rome as the result of training 12 times a week throughout the year. Even so, to see her chatting with her six-year-old daughter or her club companions is to appreciate that she is not obsessed with her sport —she just loves running. She needs now to recall the advice she once gave to youngsters: "Don't give up when things aren't going right."

Real tennis

Left-handers go through to meet champions

By Our Real Tennis Correspondent

Andrew Windham and Michael Peacock, both left-handers, qualified to meet the amateur champions, Howard Angus and David Warburg, in the British open real tennis doubles championship, sponsored by Cutty Sark, at Queen's Club yesterday. They beat an eager pair of retrievers, Jeremy Reiss and Jonathan Walsh, 6—3, 5—6, 6—3, 6—3 and had to work hard to do so.

At times the losers, in their enthusiasm to keep the ball in play, were made to dash about the court shouting instructions to each other, like a pair of knockabout comedians. It amused the crowd and was effective in that they saved more points than they lost. Windham and Peacock were sometimes dazzled by the frantic action. It was good entertainment in between the more serious moments.

Widham, a semi-finalist in the amateur singles championship, was the strongest player on court, though he had occasional lapses of concentration. His railroad service did not trouble Walsh a great deal as he was able to volley it more often than not. Peacock tended to overhit his railroad, giving away hazard chases.

The fourth game of the third set was a crucial one, Reiss holding the service end for most of it. Four game points eluded him and Walsh and Windham *and Peacock sternly* warded off the challenge, as they did again when the losers led 3—1 in the fourth set.

Dick Bridgeman and John Ward won a four-set match against James Rogers and Bob Howe. This was an interesting affair for the diversity of players. Ward is a former squash rackets international, Rogers is better known as a rackets player, and Howe is a former international tennis player.

FIRST ROUND: R. L. O. Bridgeman and J. D. Ward beat J. K. Rogers and R. N. Howe, 6—3, 6—0, 5—6, 6—6; M. J. N. Peacock and A. C. Windham beat J. G. M. Walsh and J. J. Reiss, 6—3, 5—6, 6—3, 6—3.

A popular as well as substantial figure in the county cricket scene

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I nearly said I would have a *small bet on it*, but I am suffering greatly from the supporters, not to say relations, of this Wingfield-Digby of Keble, who I said would score 50 runs in the University Match. Their idea of a small bet is around £10, while mine is half a pint. Nor do any of them offer me odds, no doubt because these austere Keble men disapprove of gambling.

Shepherd comes from Devon, and looks as if he comes from Devon: any film producer making "The Farmer's Wife" or "Lorna Doone" on location would seize upon him as an extra, with double rate and free cider. His face is pink, tending to purple at strenuous times, like the sun seen from Dartmoor, making one of its spectaculars as it goes down across the Tamar. His hair is getting a little grey, like the clouds which hover above the sunset, though he is only 34 and *has a sunset* or two to see yet.

Devon is a good cricketing county. With a few *slightly different* twists of luck, it might have been a first-class county, and would have borne the responsibility quite as well as several *which* are. In the match between Gloucestershire and Leicestershire last week there were four Devonians—the two Tolchards, from Torquay, Davey from Tavistock, and Shepherd *from* Bideford. He used to play rugby for Bideford, a well regarded club.

He played cricket for Devon from 1959 to 1964. He scored lots of runs in a boisterous style, and was chosen for the Minor Counties against the 1964 Australians. His first match for Gloucestershire was against Oxford University in 1965. The bowling was perhaps not very good and he scored a hundred, which was not altogether a fortunate thing to happen to him. It took him some time to adjust to the tighter, duller discipline of the three-day game. Indeed he has never quite done that: *it is one of the reasons* for his popularity, and also, I suppose we must admit, one of the reasons why, though he has scored 8,000 runs, his first-class average is only 24.

He had to wait *until 1969 for* his Gloucestershire cap. But he has developed into a good county cricketer. Twice he has scored a thousand runs in a season, not easy nowadays for a middle-order batsman. His sunny nature, hard to ruffle, though he is rather a shy man behind that apple face, has often been a virtue in moments of crisis, especially in one-day matches—not least in his famous 72 not out against Surrey at Bristol in 1973, the year Gloucestershire won the Gillette Cup. His fielding, if not speedy, is safe and zealous, and he has a good arm. He has taken two wickets at 34, a figure which occasional captaincy will not tempt *him to* try to improve.

"Good old Shep", they cry in Gloucestershire when he comes out to bat, one of the West's unmistakable own, usually following a series of much more talented chaps from places like Sialkot and Streatham. "Well done, Shep", they cry, as he chases unflaggingly round the boundary. When those powerful forearms make the ball hum over the bowler's head, how they chortle! When he gets out early through some optimistic bash on a turner, and comes in sorrowfully shaking his head, as if he could not imagine how he of all men could come to do such a thing, there is always a consolatory murmur. "Never mind! 'Ard luck. Good old Shep". Who cares what his average is? Doesn't he cheer us up!

David Shepherd: keeps fit in his own way.

Boxing

Finnegan relying on his long leads

By Neil Allen
Boxing Correspondent

Kevin Finnegan could have the hardest contest of his career when defending his European middleweight title against Gratien Tonna, of France, in Monte Carlo, this evening.

Finnegan has not boxed since the night of November 12 last year when, against the West German, Frank Reiche, he suffered a broken jaw, four rounds from the end of a 10 rounds non-title contest *and still* finished ahead on points. That excruciatingly painful experience, when his seconds might have been wiser to retire Finnegan before the finish, is hardly the best background for meeting an aggressive hard hitter like Tonna.

The Frenchman, who was born in Malta 26 years ago, has had 39 professional bouts and lost only four. In 28 of his contests he has won before the final bell—13 of them by a *clean knock-out and 10* of those in the first or second round.

Finnegan refuses to be discouraged, however, even though it would obviously have been prefer*able if he had been allowed by the* European Boxing Union to take part in a warm-up bout before meeting Tonna. This evening he plans to use his undoubted boxing ability by dominating the Frenchman with long leads and so breaking-up the Frenchman's two-handed attacks.

Tonna himself has not boxed since November 30, when he unsuccessfully challenged Rodrigo Valdes, of Colombia, for the World Boxing Council's version of the world middleweight title. The official verdict was that Tonna was knocked out in the eleventh round. But a colleague who was at the ringside, said: "Tonna went down after being hit on the break and stayed there on the instructions of his corner to try and claim a foul. But I think Tonna was getting discouraged by the tenth—Valdes was *beginning to take him apart after* a hard fight."

Finnegan, who is considered one of the most under-rated boxers in Britain, has had 26 contests and his only two losses were through *cuts, which is a reminder that he* must beware of Tonna's sometimes careless head. Finnegan won his European title nearly a year ago in Paris (on the same night John Stracey also became a *champion of Europe) by thoroughly* outboxing Jean-Claude Bouttier over 15 rounds.

At his best there could be little doubt that Finnegan should be able to keep away from Tonna's *swings* until he is ready to come inside with punishing counters. But is that long and painful absence from the ring, after his jaw was broken in two places by Reiche, which places a question mark over this evening's championship which will be televised live to Britain by the BBC at 9.55. Allowing for cuts. I think Finnegan can win. But my fingers are firmly crossed.

Golf

O'Leary: misses Piccadilly Medal because of father's death.

O'Leary out of Piccadilly because of bereavement

John O'Leary, the Irish World Cup golfer, yesterday pulled out of the Piccadilly Medal Tournament, which starts at Coventry today because of the death of his father.

O'Leary, who finished joint second in the French Open on Sunday, returned to Dublin from Coventry where he had been practising for the £15,000 event. He is due in London next Monday, to appeal against the PGA's £500 fine and year's ban from official team matches, imposed last December for an alleged breach of ethics.

O'Leary's place in the field of 128 has been filled by the Moor *Park professional, Ross Whitehead.* This is the first important tournament of the 1975 British and Irish circuit.

Maurice Bembridge, who won the first prize of £2,500 last year, *has just returned after seven* months of campaigning around the world. "I'm glad to be home" he said, "but I am not playing all that well." In the first round Bembridge opposes Herluf Hansen, *of Denmark. The 36-year-old Dane* has been Danish champion seven times in the last nine years.

Brian Barnes, Bernard Gallacher, Neil Coles and Tommy Horton are expected to do well. Barnes opposes the *experienced John* Halliwell (Letchworth Park), and Gallacher, who reached the semi-final round last year, meets Ian Wrigley (Dunham Forest). Horton, winner three years ago clashes with a *Welsh World Cup player*, Tim Dabson, and Coles comes up against David Ridley (Oxon).

Two Irish Ryder Cup men, Christy O'Connor, senior, and Eddie Polland have withdrawn. O'Connor has shoulder trouble and Polland a painful wrist.

The former Ryder Cup players, Ken Bousfield (Coombe Hill) and George Will (Sundridge Park), will compete in the PGA club professionals championship at Calcot Park, Reading, on June 5 to 7. Bousfield and Will, who no longer compete regularly on the professional circuit, will be making their first appearances in the championship.

In previous years the top nine from the 72-hole stroke-play event have gone to the United States to play a team of United States club professionals. Although the Diamonhead Corporation of America have ended their sponsorship of the *international match*, the United States and British PGAs are hoping to keep the series going.

Washington, May 6.—Bruce Crampton's victory in the Houston open golf tournament on Sunday, worth $30,000 (nearly £12,000), moved him into seventh place in the list of earnings on the United States circuit.

The top three in the list, Jack Nicklaus, John Miller and Tom Weiskopf, missed the Houston tournament.

LEADING TOTALS: J. Nicklaus, $155,188; J. Miller, $153,889; T. Weiskopf, $117,592; A. Geiberger, $107,157; L. Trevino, $93,047; R. Murphy, $88,886; B. Crampton (Australia), $86,115; H. Irwin, $80,194; G. Littler, $73,285; J. McGee, $41,217.—Reuter.

Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Baltimore Orioles 5, New York Yankees 1; Boston Red Sox 7, Cleveland Indians 5; Texas Rangers 4, California Angels 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Montreal Expos 3, Chicago Cubs 2; St Louis Cardinals 11, Philadelphia Phillies 3; Los Angeles Dodgers 2, Houston Astros 0.

Equestrianism

A popular Irish partnership revived

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Major Boylan and Durlas Eile, the European three-day event individual champions at Punchestown in 1967 and the winners, for Ireland, of the Badminton three-day event two years earlier, are making a return to competitive *international* riding at the Goodwood dressage sponsored by John Pinches this weekend.

Trained by the late Mr E. Schmidt-Jensen, who was then living in Ireland, Durlas Eile, a 17-hand brown gelding, was capable of achieving a classical performance in the dressage arena. But alas, his chances of winning an individual gold medal were lost when Major Boylan was prevailed upon by a wealthy Canadian enthusiast to sell him during the winter before the Mexico Olympics for his son to ride.

The Irish team was thrown into disarray, with the loss of their best horse, and the least said the better about Durlas Eile's performance in Mexico with his new rider, young Barry Sonshine. But now, in the twilight of his days, the 20-year-old horse is back in Ireland with his old partner, and however they fare at Goodwood they are assured of a great welcome.

With the recent entry of Edith Master from the United States with La Paloma and Dahlwitz, nine nations will now be represented, including three newcomers in Canada (Mrs Christelotte Hanson Boyland with Jungherr and Mrs Barbara Stacey with Wassail), Belgium and Ireland. The six entries from West Germany, all of whom are entered for the grand prix, won last year by Eva-Maria Pracht on Van Eick, who now rides Gasal and Duccas, will be the biggest danger to the three British riders—72-year-old Mrs Lorna Johnstone on El Farruco, Mrs Anthony Loriston-Parke on Kadett and Aly Pattinson on Olivia, who won several one-day events last year. The entry also includes four riders from France, four from the Netherlands and one from Sweden.

Gymnastics team

A London bank clerk, Tommy Wilson, heads the British team in the European gymnastics championships at Ingleheim, West Germany, from May 9 to 11. Leigh Jones, the Welsh champion, Jeffrey Davis (Middlesex) and Jimmy Purvis (Army) complete the team.

Within the limits

Both divisions of the Chinkwellitor Novices' Hurdle have been sub-divided and 41 eliminations made to meet the Newton Abbot safety limits today. At Wetherby there were two eliminations from the Ulleskelf Novices' Steeplechase.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: Oaks Belle Promesse (Fr) (9 am, May 5). Diomed Stakes, Epsom: Speedy Dakota (US), Zein (Fr), Silver Sabor (US), Zetland Gold Cup, Redcar: Whip it Quick, Anne's Pretender (US), Maestro Please, Tebaldi.

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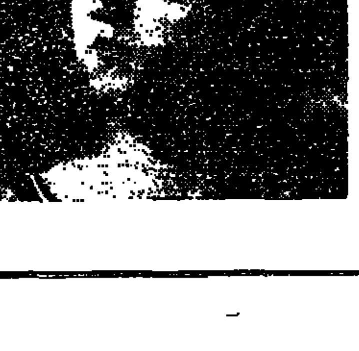

BSC chairman told to discuss union plans for saving jobs: Mr Benn wants negotiations in the open

House of Commons

MR BENN, Secretary of State for Industry (Bristol, South-East, Lab), *replying to a private notice* question on the nationalized steel industry, said: At a meeting yesterday between the British Steel Corporation and the TUC Steel Committee, the corporation put forward proposals which were then published that would, I understand, involve the loss of between 16,500 and 20,000 jobs this year.

Following a meeting *with the* TUC Steel Committee, which also took place yesterday, I have today *written to the chairman* (Sir Monty Finniston) asking him to explore the corporation's proposals fully with the unions, taking full account of their views and any alternatives they propose, and making it clear that the Government must know the outcome of these discussions in good time before any final decisions are *reached*.

To meet the effect of the present recession on the corporation's cash flow and to enable it to maintain the momentum of its capital investment programme, the Government are seeking by legislation *now before the House*, published on May 2, to increase the corporation's borrowing limit by £750m.

MR HESELTINE, Opposition spokesman on industry (Henley, C)—Can we look forward to an early debate in view of the wide public concern *which his answer* will have done nothing to allay, on the whole relationship of the Government and the BSC ?

Why has the Secretary of State not chosen to amend the financial duties of the corporation by coming to Parliament and changing the present situation where they have to earn 8 per cent in order to *achieve the financial ends he has* outlined, in an alternative way ?

How can he reconcile the claim he made in the House a few weeks ago that he had saved 13,500 jobs with today's announcement that these jobs are to go over the next *few months* ?

MR BENN—I made no such announcement. I replied to his question by giving the figures the BSC put to the unions. I am surprised—perhaps not surprised—that Mr Heseltine should mock our attempts to safeguard jobs in the steel industry. (Labour cheers.)

A debate is for the Leader of the *House. I would welcome a debate* on the steel industry because I believe it would be in the public interest that matters which previously have been handled by private negotiations between ministers and chairmen of corporations should be brought more fully into the open so that everyone understands what goes on. (Labour cheers.)

MR PARDOE (North Cornwall, L)—The steel industry was nationalized in 1949, denationalized in 1953, and re-nationalized in 1967 and the end result of this, in the chairman's words yesterday in his letter to the Secretary of State, is that we have a steel industry which is out of date with equipment obsolescent and obsolete.

Will the Secretary of State tell us whether this is a result of the two-party games played over the last quarter of a century or does he not realize that what is wrong with British steel and British industry generally is the British system of Government ?

MR BENN—No. The investment programme in the steel industry is going forward at the rate of £8m a week of new investment. The present Government in their examination of the *10-year strategy* has not held back new investment and we have been trying to review *the impact of this on* the communities which have no other opportunities for employment. That is the duty of any minister in any government.

MR MENDELSON (Penistone, Lab)—The announcement by the chairman of the corporation that he is in favour of up to 20,000 redundancies has caused dismay among people who earn their *living* in the steel industry, at all levels throughout the steel making areas *of this country*.

Will he urge the chairman to consider alternative policies, such as the stocking of steel and the sharing of work ?

MR BENN—During the last steel recession in 1971-72 the BSC closed a good *deal of iron and steel* capacity and those closures were an important factor, but not the only factor, contributing to a severe shortage of steel last year which handicapped our engineering industry and led to an increase in imports. *Taking a long-term* view, I have to have this in mind.

I confirm that the speeches *reported in the press, which the* chairman confirms in writing were correct reports, have spread dismay. Although I am in favour of people speaking their mind, the morale and confidence of the people who create the nation's steel is *a most priceless asset and must not* be dissipated.

MR EDWARD TAYLOR (Glasgow, *Cathcart, C)—The steel* workers in Scotland are coming to the conclusion that they are being manipulated in a bitter battle for supremacy between Mr Benn and the chairmen of the nationalized boards.

MR BENN—Our information is that steel workers in Scotland are glad that the chairman's statements about redundancy are being put to consultation and that I have asked for a clear assurance from *the chairman* that nothing will be done until we have had time to consider them, but consultations are proceeding with individual unions and the BSC will meet the TUC steel committee on May 19.

MR BRAY (Motherwell and Wishaw, Lab)—The specific proposals made by the chairman are the most savage and economically naive *in the practices of even* private industry before nationalization, which is saying quite something.

There is not a cat in hell's chance of the steel workers in Scotland accepting the proposals, so how does the chairman hope to implement them ?

MR BENN—It is best that discussions of these matters should be in public, in correspondence between the chairman and me. As to anxiety about the fear that recession might be used to create closure, I have asked the chairman for a clear assurance that he will not pre-empt the outcome of the review.

MR DONALD STEWART (Western Isles, Scot Nat)—The Scottish steel industry had rationalized its production before the last instalment of nationalization, and in view of the impending dismissal of 4,000 Scottish steel workers, this is *further argument for setting* up a Scottish steel corporation.

Because of loss of confidence in *Sir Monty Finniston* he should be asked to resign forthwith. There should be a minister for nationalized industries so that they can be questioned in the House.

MR BENN—I take note of that, but I tell Mr Stewart candidly that the establishment of a Scottish steel industry when the United Kingdom steel industry would be controlled *elsewhere would not* meet these problems. (Conservative protests and shouts of "Controlled from where ?" and Labour cries of "Brussels ".)

He knows that under the Treaty of Paris powers in respect of the steel industry were transferred in important respects. The best guarantee for Scottish steel workers *is that they should stay* close to steel workers in other parts of Britain.

MR PEYTON, Opposition spokesman on House of Commons affairs (Yeovil, C)—In this unceasing interference with industrial management, including that of the nationalized industries, he is grossly overrating his own abilities *and defeating the object he has in* mind, of saving jobs.

MR BENN—As the Conservative *Government held up the invest*ment programme for two years and drove the steel industry near to bankruptcy and then handed over power to Brussels, he is not the one to speak. (Labour cheers.)

MR THORPE, Liberal leader (North Devon, L)—Are we to take it the Government officially regret joining the iron and steel com*munity* ?

MR BENN—No. I was describing the legal position arising under the Treaty of Paris. (*Laughter.*)

MR JOHN DAVIES (Knutsford, C)—Will Mr Benn, in describing the legal position of the Treaty of Paris, give a word of praise that the industry is borrowing £100m on favourable terms from Community institutions ?

MR BENN—The question does not derive directly from the private notice question.

The SPEAKER later refused an application by Mr Bray for an emergency debate on the plans of the BSC to close steelworks and make 20,000 people redundant.

Parliamentary Notices

House of Lords

Today at 2.30: Debate on economic and industrial problems

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Debate on Defence White Paper. Referendum Bill, consideration of Lords' amendments.

Obstinate minister: university teachers not allowed to breach social contract

MR MADEL (South Bedfordshire, C), during questions about the pay negotiations for university *lecturers, said: As these negoti*ations have resulted in deadlock will the minister consider taking the case to arbitration and *abide* by the decision ?

MR PRENTICE, Secretary of State for Education and Science—I certainly do not rule out reference of the case to arbitration so far as *it refers to a new settlement of* university salaries from October, 1975. I would rule out any backdating to October, 1974. This would be a clear breach of the 12 months rule which is a crucial element of the social contract.

MR MOONMAN (Basildon, Lab)—Would the minister comment on the fact that a number of restrictive practices may *begin to* operate in the next couple of months, including the marking of examination papers ?

MR PRENTICE—I do not regard this as a crisis situation. The Houghton *report* recommended substantial increases in pay—long overdue increases in pay—to staff engaged in higher education out*side the university sector. That has* created anomalies between them and the universities. The report recommended there should be broad comparability between the two sectors. I accept that in principle.

We have been in negotiation for some weeks on how that should apply from October, 1975. University staffs should regard the situation as giving them the opportunity for a *much larger increase* in October, 1975, than most people will get.

As to any form of militant action, I do not think there will be much. Reports coming in today indicate that it is very uneven, indeed.

Any form of action would be quite irrelevant and unhelpful. I do not need convincing of the need for a substantial increase but no one is going to budge me on breaching the 12 months' rule. That is out of the question.

MR van STRAUBENZEE (Wokingham, C)—The *minister* has accepted there is an anomaly here—and he has been very frank with the House—for many university teachers. It is difficult to sustain the position where the voluntary contract is rigidly applied to them but not to others.

Is it not incumbent on the minister to look at this situation again to see if the strong *feelings* which have been aroused in the universities can be met ?

MR *PRENTICE—I accept the* fact that there is an anomalous position in the pay of university staff compared with those in other parts of higher education. But before the Houghton report there was an anomalous position the other way *round. This can occur in* wages and salaries throughout society.

The appropriate time to adjust this is 12 months after the last *settlement, which for universities* is October, 1975.

We are negotiating now for the element in that settlement which will involve a catching-up operation with those outside the universities. We will propose there *will be a second element in the* settlement representing the cost of living increase, which would have to be negotiated nearer the time.

MR ST JOHN-STEVAS (Chelmsford, C)—Surely the Secretary of State is being both complacent and obstinate in the face of an unprecedented crisis in the universities ? Is it not his duty to seek to bring *this crisis to an end before bitter*ness is caused throughout the university world, by allowing this claim to go to arbitration straightaway ?

MR PRENTICE—I agree I am being obstinate, but not complacent. *It is because of the under*standable disquiet from the university world that we started as early as we did the preliminary negotiations for a settlement which can only take effect next October.

We entered into these discussions at an early date to assure university teachers we intend a substantial settlement in October with two elements in it—one a catching-up element and the second, a cost of living element which will be negotiated nearer the date.

Travels of Mr Wilson and Mrs Thatcher

During questions about when the Prime Minister expected to make his next ministerial broadcast,

MR ROST (Derby, South-East, C) commented: While sympathizing with Mr Wilson for wanting to spend so much of his time abroad rather than face the problems at home, and particularly his incompetent and squabbling ministers—(Conservative cheers)—could not the Prime Minister stay at home long enough to go on *television just to show us he is still* around, even though he has no longer got the authority to deal *with the economic mess his poli*cies are creating ?

MR EDWARD SHORT, Lord *President of the Council* (Newcastle upon Tyne, Central, Lab)—The Prime Minister is at the Commonwealth conference and on the way back he has been invited by President Ford to stay in Washington and have discussions with him. I should have thought *the House* would give him leave of absence for that purpose.

This party, under the Prime Minister's leadership, has won four out of the last five general elections and when the next election comes, whenever it does, Mr Rost will discover that the Prime Minister is about. (Laughter.)

MR SKINNER (*Bolsover*, Lab)—Whatever our Prime Minister is doing abroad, he has not gone for a yachting holiday, and what is more important, if anyone could be accused of gallivanting about the country it is the Leader of the *Opposition* (*Mrs Thatcher*).

She seems to be taking every single opportunity to get out of this place, and even when she is here, she cannot muster sufficient forces to oppose the Government.

MR SHORT—We have to be courteous to Mrs Thatcher. She has to get around and get known in the country. (Labour laughter.)

MR PEYTON (Yeovil, C)—Mrs Thatcher is already doing well in the country. (Conservative cheers.) We would willingly assent to giving the Prime Minister leave of absence, in fact we will not notice it very much at all.

Would he arrange for Mr Benn to give this broadcast on behalf of the Government, since he alone is able effectively to give voice to what are the current policies of the Government, and these are infernally damaging to this country.

MR SHORT—It would not be appropriate for Mr Benn to give that broadcast.

Impact of Bills on staffing of local councils

MR STAINTON (Sudbury and *Woodbridge, C) asked the Prime* Minister what steps he had in view to extend the explanatory *memoranda* on Bills to embrace the financial and manpower implications for local authorities separately from those of any implications for the rest of the public sector in order that the House may be better appraised as to local authority *spending and rate demands*.

MR SHORT, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House—Thanks to Mr Stainton's initiative, the explanatory and financial memoranda on Government Bills will in future separately *distinguish the estimates of the* finance and manpower implications for local authorities from those for *the rest of the public sector*. (Cheers.)

MR HALL-DAVIS (Morecambe and Lonsdale, C)—Would Mr Short consider the case for presenting a manpower budget as well as a financial statement once a *year covering the whole of the* public sector ?

MR SHORT—That is a useful idea and I will pass it on to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Making winter seem shorter

MR JAMES (North Dorset, C) was given leave to bring in a Bill *amending the law relating to Bri*tish Summer Time. He said its purpose was to reduce the period during which Greenwich Mean Time operated in the winter from 19 to 14 weeks. He could not understand the formula which had *been adopted by the Home Office*. The formula he had in mind would still meet the requirements of farmers, horticulturalists and anxious mothers whose children were going to school.

At the same time it would meet the *reasonable demand of* sportsmen, gardeners, fishermen and everyone who enjoyed outdoor recreation in the late autumn and early spring. It would be a psychological boost to have the winter shorter. (Laughter.)

The Bill was read a first time.

Immediate and savage defence cuts would undermine Britain's credibility as ally

MR MASON, Secretary of State for Defence (Barnsley, Lab), *moved*:

"That this House, recognizing the need both to provide adequa*tely for the nation's security and* to ensure that the level of public expenditure is contained within available resources, welcomes the statement on the Defence Estimates, 1975; notes the circumstances in which further financial savings have since become necessary; and endorses the Government's determination to maintain efficient and well-equipped armed forces for the security of the United Kingdom."

He said he remained determined that the adjustment must be carried out in an orderly way over a *period in order to preserve the* efficiency and credibility of Britain's forces.

I am confident (he said) that difficult though our task has been we have made the right decision and established clear strategic priorities and explained them fully to our allies.

It was an illusion to think that massive cuts, more drastic and quicker than those the Government had decided on, could have been *achieved by cutting more of our* non-Nato commitments. Nor could massive and immediate cuts have been made without putting the whole of Nato strategy in jeopardy, destroying the cohesion of the alliance and ruining hopes for *true and lasting* détente. Immediate and savage defence cuts would have undermined western security and Britain's credibility as an ally.

As it was, the defence review had resulted in saving at 1974 *prices more than £4,700m over the* period to 1983-84 and nearly £1,500m in the period to 1978-79. Over and above the defence review reductions, he had accepted a further cut of £110m in 1976-77 at 1974 survey prices as part of the Government's economic strategy which the Chancellor set out in his *Budget speech*.

A cut of £110m in 1976-77 could not be painless. Inevitably it would mean that equipment purchases would have to be adjusted, works and building programmes deferred and some further job opportunities lost. But no major projects would have to be cancelled or major plans altered over and above those which resulted from the defence review.

Commitment to Nato was the first *priority of the Government's* defence policy. The nice comfortable feeling that force was something which concerned other people was such as ostriches had as the sand trickled into their ears.

The Soviet Union were improving the quality of their forces while it had been recognized in the past that Nato had had the edge. *The Warsaw Pact countries* had considerable additional advantages over Nato both geographically and in the ability to reinforce by overland routes.

Britain, within its means, would continue to make the strongest possible contribution to the allies in the central region, the eastern Atlantic, Channel areas and in the *United Kingdom* immediate approaches, and to the Nato nuclear deterrent.

It might be necessary at some time in the future to have another nuclear test—it was not known when—in order to maintain the effectiveness of the nuclear deterrent. The maintenance of the nuclear deterrent was part of the defence policy and strategy of Britain.

The Government intended to take decisions on equipment pro*gressively at the* proper time but with strict reference to the level of resources which would be available to defence over the next 10 years.

That would mean, among other things, that they would have to be more insistent that all new equipment projects would make a cost-effective contribution to Britain's military capability. They would be pursuing with increased vigour cooperative projects within Nato to avoid wasteful efforts.

Although changes in the forward equipment programme would be made as progressively and smoothly as *possible, the effects* on employment in industry could not be evenly spread. Reductions *would be most marked in* aerospace.

The defence review measures would effect the future loading of the principal aerospace constructors—Hawker Siddeley, British Aircraft Corporation, Rolls-Royce and Westland. There had been consultations with those firms and with the Departments of Employment and Industry to *assist the* orderly redeployment of valuable skills to new defence work. That was the keynote for an orderly adjustment of defence forces.

While the reduction in planned expenditure was likely to affect future job opportunities, it did not necessarily entail redundancies. Redundancy in a particular factory depended on the *availability* of other work at the time and the way in which management decided to cope with the changing workload. He did not foresee any threat of widespread unemployment in any region of the country as a result of the measures resulting from the defence review.

The process of adjusting the size of the armed forces and the numbers of civilian employees of the Ministry of Defence could not be painless. Some redundancies were necessary.

It was sad that in restricting defence spending to what the country could afford, the careers of so many thousands of men would have to be cut short. Redundancy terms were generous but they could not compensate for the loss of a career.

All that would have been unnecessary if the size and shape defence forces had been tinuously and realistically under review for the pas years. But redundancies necessary if the country v have the sort of forces i future in which every ma woman, service and civilian, that he or she was doing a while job, had a future which gave advancement an *satisfaction until the normal* retirement.

The Secretary of State f *Environment* (*Mr Crosland*) shortly issue a circular to authorities urging them to b *mind the special circumstan* ex-service personnel and to these into account in their cation of housing.

Given the stalwart conven and nuclear defences of the alliance there was no imn threat of military aggression was a political judgment neither altered the military nor necessarily held good for The threat to the west was po rather than military.

Any major power with m military power at its dis could, if it so wished, bring p *cal pressure to bear on any co* in Europe or elsewhere whicl lost its political and military confidence.

Against this threat Britain h safeguard its own freedom anc of life. Its armed forces comb with those of its allies were ible evidence of its determin to protect the freedom of the ple from interference *or* d nation by the threat of force.

Idealism was not the mono of a few but the privilege of Those ideals, some of which become unfashionable to about, were fundamental to de human life and must be defe against any attempt to des them. (Cheers.)

Minister seen as Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

MR YOUNGER, Opposition spokesman on defence (Ayr, C), said it was impossible not to feel a certain measure of sympathy for Mr Mason in the difficult balancing act he had to do. He had to perform as two rt hon gentlemen *in these debates*.

Dr Jekyll (he said) gives us a graphic description of the build-up *of the Warsaw Pact powers, and* Mr Hyde comes along and tells us that as a result of this we must clearly reduce our force levels. (Conservative laughter.)

Anybody who had had anything to do with responsibilities for the *defence* or *who knew anything* about the state of the world would quail before the pure irresponsibility of an amendment put down by some Labour backbenchers. If any part of it were carried out such a grave inroad would be made in their ability to contribute to the Nato alliance that Britain's allies would not stand for it.

The White Paper *was a highly* dangerous document. It weakened Britain's defence beyond what any rational calculation could advise was wise. It let down Britain's allies in a way they had in the politest possible way made clear they did not agree with. *It threw* thousands of people out of work.

It was no part of the Opposition's case that there could never be savings of expenditure on defence. But any review of defence must be based on carefully thought-out strategic and military needs based on the foreign policy of the Government and the country at the time.

They had to ask whether it was prudent to proceed as if the out*side world did not exist*. The review should be based on essential commitments which should be matched against the resources available and the costs should be assessed as a result.

If the commitments could be shown to be not essential to the country's security, they could and ought to be abandoned. Conver*sely, if the commitments were* clearly demonstrated to be essential to security, including the contribution to the Nato allies, they should not be abandoned.

The White Paper demonstrated beyond doubt to any objective reader how essential many of the commitments were and then proceeded blandly to abandon them.

They should *compare* expenditure on defence, not with that of their allies, *in terms of proportion* of GNP—a spurious argument—but with their potential enemies' expenditure. There was also no logic in the military argument. The White Paper *was designed to find* a way of justifying a reduction in expenditure to which the Labour Party had committed itself in February and reinforced in October, 1974.

It was brave of Mr Mason to have printed in the White Paper the evidence to show how false and wrong this was. The White Paper was phoney. It was two different *documents laid* side by side, and two Secretaries of State had stood up in the person of Mr Mason today to put both cases. The result was a White Paper which made no sense.

Conservatives would be asking how genuine was the maintenance *of the full contribution to Nato*, particularly the central front. The reduction in the United Kingdom mobile force allocated to this front was substantial. But it was on the *Nato flanks* that the cuts would be most resented by Britain's allies *and most damaging to the alliance*.

Surely the defence of the flanks was a contribution uniquely suit*able for this country with its tradi*tional ability to operate in a maritime role. He was thinking particularly of the northern flank.

Yet it was here that reductions in the fleet's fighting force would have the most serious effect and where Britain's economic future was so indissolubly bound up with the exploration for North Sea oil. *The Government were not provid*ing adequately for future defence of these oil installations which were going to be vulnerable, yet so vital to the national economy.

Even supposing there was a case for drastic cuts in the White *Paper, it was folly to be making* them before any concessions from the other side in the mutual and balanced force reduction talks and throwing away every bargaining counter before even getting to the conference table.

MR AMERY (Brighton, Pavilion, C) said the immediate problem facing the western alliance was the crisis *in morale through which* the Americans were passing. It was tremendously important to give them all possible help to recover their balance in the critical period ahead.

It was in the Americans' interests to continue the efforts they had made to defend the free world, but countries did not always pur*sue their own interests. It was* incumbent upon this country to take every step it could to encourage the responsible elements across the Atlantic and not to feed fuel to the defeatist elements over there.

MR ROBIN COOK (Edinburgh, Central, Lab) said it was folly to imagine that with a stagnant economy Britain could continue to carry a greater burden of defence expenditure than her major trading competitors. The succession of sudden, short-term cuts, would in the long run do more damage to defence and service morale than if *there had been once-and-for-all* radical surgery.

MR GOODHEW (St Albans, C) said the review was bogus because it was not a genuine reassessment of military commitments leading to a reduction in the armed forces and letting the country have a financial saving. It was a deliberate decision to cut military spending which resulted in Britain welshing on her commitments.

MR CRONIN (Loughborough, Lab) said the economic situation made defence cuts *essential*. It was, however, unwise to reduce defence expenditure to a serious extent. In the present political situation in Europe he had grave doubts as to the judiciousness of the Labour backbench amendment which had been tabled and which *criticized* the White Paper proposals.

MRS WINIFRED EWING (Moray and Nairn, Scot Nat) said that a married serviceman should be entitled to put his name on the local authority housing list of his *choice*.

MR Du CANN (Taunton, C) said they *should seek value for money in defence, but in the end no price* would be too great to pay to defend the freedom they took too much for granted. The modern ship was too expensive as a general rule. They could easily build cheaper with no loss of effectiveness. He argued for *simplicity in* design. He had seen as chairman of the Public Accounts Committee *that the services over-complicated in their ordering* almost everything they did.

MR BIDWELL (Ealing, Southall, Lab) said he wanted to display the unease of a considerable number of Labour MPs. The so-called defence White Paper from any Labour Party point of view was depressing.

The arguments were little different from the jargon of civil servants which they had become accustomed to in reading any other kind of defence review under Tory Governments in the past. It was devoid of socialist philosophical *content*.

MR GWYNFOR EVANS (Carmarthen, Pl Cymru) said no *one could doubt the terrible injury* wars had done to the quality of Welsh life though Wales was on the winning side. In any future nuclear war there would be no winners.

MR WALL (Haltemprice, C) said the future lay in integrated European defence and the problem was to try and integrate European *production. Companies were* cooperating well inside Europe; it was a problem of design. The minister would do a great service by initiating a method whereby missiles were designed not at national level but by some high authority such as Nato. They could then be produced at a much cheaper rate.

MR KERSHAW (Stroud, C) said the White Paper was a *shifty* document and this Government were untrustworthy in matters of defence. These unilateral cuts came at an inopportune time. He did not suppose there had been a time within the past 30 years when Britain's defence policy could be so justly criticized.

MR HOOLEY (Sheffield, Heeley, Lab) said Britain gave up an empire a long time ago but the country still had an Army on which the sun never set. The White Paper read like something that could have been written by Kipling. It was a fantastic commitment out of all proportion to country's resources.

MR HAWKINS (South-W Norfolk, C) said that there wa bad shortage of spares for m weapons, possibly due partly industrial strikes, but also due arms sales abroad. There w more Chieftain tanks in Per than with the Army in Germa and that did not seem to be right way round.

MR GOODHART (Broml Beckenham, C) for the Oppositi said the RAF were to bear t heaviest reductions. Some 4,0 were to go, including 800 officer This would mean an enormous u heaval for those being thrust on a savagely depressed labour mark *which had little demand for the* particular skills.

The Government's response t the rising level of internation violence had been to accelerate th cuts in the defence budget. If ther was any test which provided a basis for the Government's defenc policy *it would seem to be that the meek shall inherit the earth.*

MR JUDD, Under Secretary for the *Royal Navy* (Portsmouth, North, Lab), said there were those who believed that the Government had not gone far enough and that the right course was to make dramatic reductions in defence capabilities in the hope that this would persuade the Warsaw Pact countries to do the same.

We must (*he said*) have clear and unequivocal evidence of the East's willingness to reinforce political by military detente. We have always to consider seriously whether, as we all hope, the Soviet desire is as committed as we know our own to be or whether the aim is to weaken Nato solidarity by causing us to lower our guard.

They must ensure that they spent enough so that they were not left unprotected and might continue to make a proper contribution to détente.

To do more than Britain could afford would be to weaken the very kind of society which was being defended. A balance had to be struck.

The Government, in making use of the best resources available, had decided to concentrate its efforts in the areas where Britain could make a significant contribution: the central region, the eastern Atlantic, the Channel areas, the security of the United Kingdom and the Nato nuclear deterrent.

Helicopter rescue

The Armed Services Pay Review Board had completed its 197 review and that review was wi the Government. He hoped a announcement could be mad soon.

He had decided to make avai able for search and rescue tv Royal Navy Sea King helicopters provide night and all weather cap bility at RAF Culdrose in Cornw and Prestwick in Scotland.

The debate was adjourned.

Plans for protecting insurance policyholders contain incentive to choose reliable companies

House of Lords

The Referendum Bill completed its remaining stages.

LORD BESWICK, Minister of State, Industry, moving the second reading of the Policyholders Protection Bill, said it was only a part of the Government's strategy to protect insurance policyholders. Central to that *strategy were the* powers to supervise companies which the last Government, supported by the Labour opposition, introduced in 1973.

The *Government* were setting up new *machinery for the industry to* advise the Secretary of State for Trade on the exercise of his powers. These advisers would have an important role in the context of strengthened supervision. Many of the new supervision arrangements depended on regulations; important ones had been made already and more would be brought before Parliament this year, *but it would* be some time before the system was fully in force.

The Bill established the Policyholders Protection Board which would administer the protection scheme. It *would have five* members, the majority from the insurance industry, appointed by the *Secretary of State*.

The board's primary duty was to protect policyholders of a company in *liquidation. Only policyholders* of authorized insurance companies would be protected. Only holders *of United Kingdom* policies would be protected, and marine, aviation, and transport insurance and reinsurance were excluded.

Claims under compulsory insurance policies would be met in full. In the case of general business other than compulsory insurance, private policyholders only would be protected to the extent of 90 per *cent of the benefits*.

In the case of long-term business, all policyholders would be protected; the protection would be 90 per cent where the proposed benefits were considered excessive.

The Bill *would* not affect a person's duty to take out a new insurance policy if his company went *into liquidation; it would simply* guarantee that claims were met which were outstanding at the time the winding-up order was made. All the existing forms of insurance related to third party insurance.

If the Motor Insurers' Bureau continued to function in its present form, the board in this Bill would not in practice be concerned with *compulsory motor insurance. With* Parliament's approval, it would be possible to extend the Bill to give 100 per cent protection to any new types of compulsory insurance which might be introduced.

On general policies, other than compulsory insurance, the board would guarantee that claims outstanding at the beginning of the liquidation were met, but only to the extent of 90 per cent and only private policyholders would be *protected. This figure had the* agreement of the insurance industry.

It is designed (*he said*) *to pro*vide protection, but at the same time to leave an incentive for prospective *policyholders to choose* carefully in so far as information permits, a company of maximum *reliability*.

In the clause dealing with long term policies, the principle was the same as with general business: 90 per cent.

Where a policyholder had paid substantial premiums for a policy not matured, the board *would still* have a duty to provide 90 per cent protection by arranging the transfer *of the failed company's* business to a sound company, or arranging for another company to *issue substitute* policies. In particular cases the board would be required to secure the payment of 90 per cent of the value attributed to the policy.

If the board considered that the proposed benefits under a given policy were excessive, they might refer it to an independent actuary.

*The board would finance its acti*vities out of levies on insurance companies: one for general; one for long-term business. There was no question of the levy affecting premiums under policies taken out before the scheme was announced. On current figures, the maximum possible levy in the first year would be about £15m on general business and £9m on long-term business.

There would be power to arrange for the continuance of an insurance company's business. This power was discretionary and *would be available only in strictly* limited circumstances.

There were restrictions in Clause 16 (*which covers the powers of the* board to secure the continuance of an insurance company's business). The board could only give assistance directly to a company at risk after changes had occurred in the management, control or membership of the company.

The changes would be designed to ensure that anyone who might have had responsibility for, or profited from the circumstances giving rise to the company's need for *assistance would be unlikely to* benefit substantially from the assistance.

Even after the changes, the assistance must be subject to conditions to ensure, as far as reasonably practicable, that existing members of the company would not benefit from the assistance. Clause 16 ensured that the proprietors and members of a company did not benefit from a rescue operation.

If the board did not wish to rescue a *particular* company, it would not be compelled to do so. Some people feared that the power of the Secretary of State to issue guidance would be used in particular cases to turn a discretionary power into a duty. That was not the intention.

The guidance might provide, for example, that the board, before using Clause 16, should take account not only of the interests of the protected policyholders, but also of the wider interests of the industry.

The Secretary of State would expect the board to have regard to whether it would be cheaper to allow the company to go into liquidation. Decisions on whether to rescue must be left to the board's judgment at the time, but it seemed right that if it wanted the Secretary of State's advice, he should be able to give it.

It was argued that the Bill was unfair on policyholders of prudent companies, who had to contribute *to the protection of the less pru*dent. That argument assumed that an ordinary person could dist*inguish between a prudent and im*prudent company. Few people had the information to do that. Not all, nor probably most, policyholders of imprudent companies were themselves imprudent. Nor was it right to assume that all companies which failed were imprudent.

There was unfortunately no guarantee that a company, however prudent, might not find itself in difficulties in the future. The principle behind the Bill was that *all policyholders of all companies* were deserving of protection, and that all companies should contribute towards that *protection*.

It was argued that proposals submitted by the industry in *December would have achieved the* objects of the Bill, without the need for extensive legislation. The proposals involved setting up a British insurers' bureau. It would have been non-statutory and agreements between it and the Secretary of State would have been terminable at a year's notice, making the *scheme virtually meaningless* for long-term policyholders.

The Bill would give extra security *to millions of insurance policy*holders. It would not have the dire effects on the insurance market that some people predicted.

LORD ABERDARE (C), for the Opposition, said it was an unnecessary Bill and had a number of highly undesirable aspects. The British Insurance Association had a scheme ready to put into operation and it could be implemented now if the Bill was withdrawn. The scheme could and should be made statutory. *It seemed more* satisfactory to allow the industry itself to regulate its own affairs.

On balance the Opposition felt it would be wrong to vote against the second reading of the Bill, but they would seek to amend it. There had been unfortunate cases of hardship as a result of the failure of insurance companies in recent years, and some measure of consumer protection could be justified, although he would prefer that to be done by the industry.

We dislike intensely (he said) the proposal to give the board powers to assist a company at risk to continue in business. Fears about cut price trading and *encouraging* the reckless could be justified when the financial burden fell ultimately on policyholders in responsible companies.

A company should go into liquidation or receivership unless it was sufficiently *viable for a purchaser* to be found. It was better to leave rescue to the commercial judgment of the industry rather than the board.

The industry was one of the country's most important assets and had shown itself to be thoroughly responsible and financially sound. The Bill was hamfisted and flat-footed.

LORD BANKS (L), an insurance broker, said the Bill was a cushion for the incompetent and an incentive to the irresponsible.

LORD CACCIA said the Bill gave the Secretary of State wide ranging powers to extend and modify the *Bill. This provision should be* given more careful study.

The British insurance industry *had a high reputation in this* country and high standing abroad. They should do nothing to bring *this industry into doubt as it might* have repercussions abroad.

LORD GREENWOOD of ROSSENDALE (*Lab*) *said he could see* no valid reason why up to 1 per cent of that premium income coming from public funds should go compulsorily into a fund to rescue from the consequences of their actions those people who had been misled into putting their faith into cut-price mushroom companies which charged hopelessly small premiums in the pursuit of *inordinate* profits.

There should be sufficient stringent regulations and monitoring to stop insurers gulling the public.

LORD PEDDIE (Lab) said he rejected the Bill, but applauded the sentiment behind it. There was the possibility of the industry and the Government *getting closer* together and developing a programme which should be infinitely *better than the Bill*.

LORD GORE-BOOTH said it must be a bad principle that people who were in *any way* involved in the collapse of a less well managed company should find themselves taxed in order to enable their company to be rescued.

LORD AUCKLAND (C) said the Bill would on the whole do more damage to the insurance industry than good. It was a mistake to shore up an ailing company with proceeds from companies which were buoyant.

LORD BESWICK—The rescue operation will not shore up a company in that sense. The shareholders will not benefit. Existing shareholders will lose everything. It is wrong to say that other companies are expected to shore up these people.

LORD DARLING of HILLSBOROUGH did not think the Bill would do a great deal to prevent further failures through the fault of the management, or through offering too generous terms, or for generally misleading the public. He could not support self-regulation by the insurance industry.

The Bill would establish a chain of bureaucratic operations through the Secretary of *State to the board*, to a group of unnamed advisers, and back again, before decisions *were taken*.

LORD REIGATE (C) said it was a horrid little Bill. It gave incredibly wide powers to the Secretary of State. It not only contained wide order making powers, but powers to amend the *Bill before it* was even an Act. He did not know of any precedent for this.

LADY FISHER of REDNAL (Lab) said she could not support the Government in its proposals to levy *millions of policyholders* in order that dubious fringe insurance companies, run by financial operators for their own benefit, could be kept in being.

LORD ALLEN of FALLOWFIELD said the Bill had no advantage. It could and would work to the detriment of workers in the traditional companies.

LORD MAIS (Lab) said the Bill would not prevent the under-capitalized, inexperienced company from setting up shop, or from offering terms which appealed to the inexperienced, the ill-advi or the greedy.

VISCOUNT HARCOURT said he was chairman of one of largest insurance companies. T was an unnecessary and thorong *bad Bill. It did not prevent* ma gement abuses, and als encouraged mismanagement discouraged the operation of ju ment by prospective policyholde

LORD BELSTEAD, for Opposition, said to draft leg ation at this time to empower board to indulge in considera expenditure of other peop money was a prodigal appro which had not secured the supp of the House. The Governm urgently needed *to proceed* agreement and this included agr ment with the insurance comp ies. This could be done by sett up a select committee.

Despite the fundamental res ations to this Bill the Opposi thought there was a case fo simple policyholders' protec Bill.

LORD WINTERBOTTOM, Lord in Waiting, said the Gov ment would give serious cons ation to the suggestion of a s committee. The Government gone ahead with *this* legisl instead of waiting for the ind because of the industry's dila attitude.

Just be cause a company starting and some people coming up with new ideas, thi not *automatically* mean they imprudent or dishonest. They allow for the possibility of companies coming into which would challenge the e lished companies.

The Bill would not enco profligacy or imprudence a people applying for policies.

The Bill was read a second House adjourned, 7.53 pm.

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Their Lordships had concluded that surprising as the jury's verdict might be, *they* were verdicts which were open to them not only under section 6(3) of the *Criminal Law Act, 1967*, but also in the circumstances of the case. There was ample evidence on which the jury could have found that each of the defendants knew or *must have known that* the victim was scared before he parted with his money.

B appealed against conviction also on the ground that the judge was wrong in allowing counsel for his co-defendant McG to cross-examine B about his previous convictions under section 1(f) (iii) of the Criminal Evidence Act.

Had B "given evidence against" McG? The only part of his evidence which could be considered as "given against" McG was his evidence that there was no plan to rob anyone. Its peculiarity was that it contradicted McG's evidence, undermined part of his defence and attacked his credibility, but it did not contradict his evidence that he had taken no money, it undermined the case for the prosecution, and made it not more but less likely that there was a robbery and that McG would be convicted of the offence with which both were charged.

Reading the words of sub-paragraph (iii) in their context in their *ordinary meaning a lawyer and a* layman would alike regard B's evidence denying that there was a plan to rob as given more in McG's favour than against him. *Their Lordships thought it right* to give the words their ordinary meaning, if they could, without adding any gloss to them: *R v Selvey* ([1970] AC 304, 339). But *the cases cited* to their *Lordships* at first sight showed that a gloss had been put upon the words which the Court of Appeal was bound to put upon them. In *Murdoch v Taylor* ([1965] AC 574) (approving *R v Stannard* [1965] 2 QB1) *the majority of the House* of Lords held that "evidence against" meant evidence which supported the prosecution's case in a material respect or which *undermined the* defence of the co-accused.

But neither in *that case, nor in Stannard's*, nor in *R v Davis (Alan)* ([1975] 1 WLR 345) were there under consideration any facts like those of the present unusual conflict. Usually evidence which undermined the defence of another defendant *supported the prosecution's* case against him. Here the evidence did more to undermine the *prosecution's* case than to undermine the co-accused's defence. Their Lordships did not overlook the possibility that the evidence of one defendant contradicting *that of* a co-defendant, even though not itself believed, might nevertheless lead the jury to reject the co-defendant's evidence and accept that of the prosecution witnesses. But *in the wholly* exceptional circumstances of the present case their Lordships could see no reason why the rejection of B's version that there was no plan to rob should in *any way or to any* extent lead to the rejection of McG's story that he had taken no part in what was going on between the others.

In *their Lordships'* judgment, evidence could not be said to be given against a *person charged* with the same offence as the witness who gave it *if its effect, if* believed, was to result not in his conviction but in his acquittal of that offence. The fact that B's evidence undermined McG's *defence by supplying him with* another did not make it evidence given against him. If, and only if, such evidence undermined a co-accused's defence so as to make *his acquittal less likely* was it given against him. If that put a gloss upon a gloss, the addition was needed to preserve the natural meaning of the sub-paragraph. B's evidence *did* not so undermine McG's defence. He should *not* have been asked questions about his previous convictions.

Their Lordships, however, could not conceive how the jury could on all the evidence, apart from the *evidence of his convictions*, have convicted the other four and acquitted B. The proviso to section 2(1) of the Criminal Appeal Act, 1968, had been applied where evidence had been wrongly admitted under section 1(f) but the other evidence of guilt was overwhelming, as their Lordships thought it was here. B's appeal would also be dismissed.

Solicitors: Registrar of Criminal *Appeals*; *Solicitor, Metropolitan* Police.

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The analyst of the police sample certified that the blood-alcohol level was not less than 86 milligrammes of alcohol per 100 millilitres of blood (after a deduction of six milligrammes of alcohol per 100 *millilitres of blood for a possible margin* of error).

The appellant's sample, analysed by his own expert before the police analysis, had a blood-*alcohol level of 48 milligrammes* of alcohol per 100 millilitres of blood.

The Road Traffic Act, 1972, like its predecessors, required that blood and urine samples should, by section 10(6), be offered in a suitable container to a motorist in order to give him an opportunity of an independent analysis. The police had to ensure that his sample was sufficient in quantity *to be capable of analysis and of* a quality not to distort the analysis. It had to be supplied in a suitable container, which meant that the sample could be kept and *carried in the container for a* few days while retaining its quality.

The question was whether the container was a suitable container and, if not, whether that vitiated the conviction.

It was not an easy decision. It was perfectly clear that all sorts of efforts were made to explain the discrepancy, for example, contamination by bacteria, but *none was pursued to the end.*

Less time was given to a more cogent consideration—whether the discrepancy was due to the escape of some alcohol from the *appellant's container. The judge* was not to be criticized for that. It was a case where an issue raised early on was allowed to lapse and was omitted in the *summing up.*

The judge, correctly, directed the jury that "the part which is supplied to the [appellant] must be capable of accurate analysis, and the prosecution must satisfy you that [his] specimen was so capable; *that is to say, it was not* only of a sufficent quantity and quality, but also that it was contained in such a suitable container that it was at the time, and *was likely to remain for* a reasonable time, fit for analysis. . . . It is for your consideration whether it was supplied in a suitable container. . . . If you con*sider that the container was leaky* in some way through defect in manufacture, then the specimen which the [appellant] took for analysis was liable to produce a *false result*—a result, however, which would be favourable to the defendant."

The judge, however, was in error when he continued: "But whether or not a suitable container was provided is perhaps best determined by whether or not the content of the container was capable of analysis, and this was capable of analysis, so you may be satisfied that the container was a *suitable container* and, thus, it is right to consider the evidence about what the analysis showed, without worrying whether or not the procedure can be faulted."

What the judge did was to confuse the case with cases of coagulation of blood samples. He should have told the jury that if the cause of the discrepancy was *due to the fact that the appellant's* container leaked and had allowed alcohol to escape, then they should find that the container was not a suitable container, *and on that technical ground they* should acquit the appellant of the charge against him.

As that was not done, the jury's verdict was unsafe and unsatisfactory and the conviction would be quashed.

Solicitors: Registrar of Criminal Appeals; Mr J. Malcolm Simons, Kidlington.

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guilty or not guilty upon this indictment?" The foreman replied: "*Guilty.*" The clerk then said: "And that is the verdict of 10 of you."

Mr Brock then rose and said: "It is customary to ask the jury how many of them are agreed upon their verdict." The judge *said: "No, at least 10." Mr Brock* stated: "I believe the jury should be asked what their majority is." The judge observed: "At least 10 is sufficient."

Mr Brock, having done his duty, sat down. The prosecutor, who was not Mr Rant, did not intervene.

The judge and the clerk had overlooked not only *Practice Direction (Crime: Majority Verdicts)* ([1967] 1 WLR 1198) but also the provisions of section 13 of the 1967 Act. It was absolutely plain that subsection (2) and the Practice Direction regard*ing the taking of the* verdicts had not been complied with.

The Crown contended that subsection (2), unlike subsection (3), was not mandatory and that non*compliance with its provisions*, which were procedural, did not vitiate the jury's verdict.

The opening words of both subsections were identical, and, if the provisions of subsection (3) were mandatory, as was accepted, it would be difficult to accept the Crown's submission regarding subsection (2). As a matter of construction both subsections were mandatory.

A majority verdict which did not comply with the statutory language was obtained and it was not a proper majority verdict.

Their Lordships were clearly of the view *that the judge's regrettable* failure to comply with the Practice Direction and with the provision of section 13(2) vitiated the conviction. There was no alternative but *to quash the conviction.* It was of crucial importance in cases like the present that the Practice Direction, and, more important, the language of the *section, should* be *observed.*

The judge was seriously at fault in brushing aside counsel's assistance and going his own way without troubling to follow the Practice Direction or section 13(2). The court hoped that such a regrettable mistake would not happen again.

Solicitors: Registrar of Criminal Appeals; Solicitor, *Metropolitan* Police.

Religion not paramount factor

B v H

The Court of Appeal said that the strong religious and cultural background of one party to a mixed marriage did not provide an over*riding claim for care and control* of the children. Their Lordships allowed an appeal by a mother against an order granting care and control of a boy of five to the father, *saying* that the judge erred in thinking that some religious instruction was better than none.

LORD JUSTICE ORMROD said that the father was Egyptian and a practising Muslim, the mother *English and an agnostic.* The father felt strongly that he should have care and control of his son in order to instruct him in the religion and culture of Islam and to teach him Arabic.

The court had to decide whether *the importance of a religious and* cultural education which could be provided only by the father was so great as to outweigh all other considerations which, in the circumstances of the case, would result in the boy's care and control *being given to the mother.*

The father in settling in this country and marrying an English woman had been faced from the start with difficulties posed by a *mixed marriage in a foreign country.* Any child would have difficulty in maintaining cultural roots which were not those *of the people* among whom he lived.

Looking at the boy as a person and in considering what was in his best interests the court had to bear in mind that he was *half English* and half Egyptian, and that he was *to live in England* and go to an English school. His Lordship did not think that in that English setting there was a need for a close connexion with the boy's Arabic and *Muslim background which* should override all other considerations. He should be restored to his mother's care and control.

Lord Justice Cairns and Lord Justice Roskill agreed.

Appointments Vacant also on page 24

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SOCIAL GEOGRAPHY

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Initial salaries will be within the range £2,118 to £2,412 per annum on the Lecturer scale (£2,118 to £4,896 per *annum) plus Threshold payments and FSSU/USS* where appropriate.

Further particulars for each post and application forms, returnable by 31st May 1975, are available from the *Establishment Section,* Office of Arts & Social Studies, Arts Building, University of Sussex, Brighton BN1 9QN (Brighton 66755, *extension 712, Miss Holland*) quoting the title of the post and reference 462/1.

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THE IDEAL SMALL COUNTRY VILLAGE HOUSE

Basingstoke 4 miles. Extremely well situated and in first-class order throughout. Hall, cloakroom, 3 recep., excellent domestic offices, 4 beds, 2 baths; oil c.h.; garage; attractive garden.

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APPLY BANBURY OFFICE

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Superb detached Regency-style residence—one year old. Gas-fired C.H. Double glazed. Luxurious specification. 2 reception rooms plus study, downstairs cloakroom/w.c., very well fitted kitchen breakfast room, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms; garage plus space for car port. Sheltered garden. £25,500.

JOHN BRAY & SONS,
16 Devonshire Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.
Tel.: Bexhill 218800.

FOR SALE

In the centre of the prosperous *Nottinghamshire village* of Calverton

and adjacent to shopping precinct, a superbly positioned site with planning consent for supermarket and three shops. Applications in the first instance to —

CEDRIC FORD & HOLLAND
1 Mansfield Road, Nottingham
Tel.: (0602) 46717/8

MOVING TO GLASGOW?

GLASGOW, W.2 (Cleveden Road). Handsome villa in prime West End position. 2 recept., morning room, with open plan kit. area, laundry room, 5 beds, 2 baths. Full gas fired central heating.

WILLIAM O'NEILL & PARTNERS
041 334 1214

ESSEX/SUFFOLK BORDER.—Quiet and secluded, unspoilt rural views. Detached 17th century cottage, brick, plaster and tiled, well modernized. 2 recepts., kitchen, 2 beds., bathroom and cloakroom. Pleasant garden. £16,000 (ref. T2577).—H. J. Turner & Son, 51A Friars Street, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6AE (Tel 72833/4).

E. SCOTLAND. Kirriemuir. Offers over £2,500. Approx ¼ acre with walls completed for new 3-bedroom bungalow. Boyd & Co. Coupar Angus 504.

Hampton & Sons

ESSEX BORDERS

LIVERPOOL STREET 51 MINUTES

A MOST ATTRACTIVE ELIZABETHAN FARMHOUSE in a delightful rural position with many lovely features. 7 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, 3 Excellent Reception Rooms, Library, Farmhouse Kitchen. Garaging and stabling. Also a fine timber framed barn with conversion potential. In all about 2½ *acres. Offers are invited. Joint Agents:* Percival & Co., Sudbury. Tel. 72223; and Hampton & Sons. SEP.

Nr. DUNMOW, ESSEX

MODERN (1970) CUSTOM BUILT, WELL-PLANNED HOUSE IN A FIRST CLASS POSITION OVERLOOKING THE RIVER CHELMER, WOOD AND PASTURELAND

4 Bedrooms and 2 Bathrooms. Hall, Dining Room, Drawing Room, Study, model Kitchen, Utility Room, polished floors, full central heating. Garage and car port. 1½ acres of easily run Gardens, part bordering the River. Offers invited for the Freehold.

BENTLEY/HANTS

A MOST ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY ONLY AN HOUR FROM WATERLOO

6 Bedroomed Farmhouse with adjoining bungalow. Landscaped garden. Swimming pool. 4 Acre Home Paddock. Lake. 97 Acres of pasture, 10 Acres of woodland. Modern stables and covered yard. Ideal for equestrian use. *Freehold Price offers over* £120,000. PEH RJC.

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28 MINUTES VICTORIA. NEAR TO GOLF COURSE 1 MILE STATION

BEAUTIFULLY BUILT JACOBEAN STYLE RESIDENCE with quality appointments. Study/Hall: Oak Panelled Drawing Room, Dining Room, Breakfast Room, Kitchen, 5 excellent Bedrooms, Bathroom. Central Heating. *Garages for 3*—Pretty Tree Sheltered Garden, ¼ Acre. Freehold £49,500. Sole Agents Hampton & Sons.

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BERNARD THORPE & PARTNERS

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3 miles from the seafront in a quiet wooded setting in a conservation area. Easy access sea, shops and station.
A PERIOD VICARAGE
Main rooms face south with attractive views. 3 reception rooms, *5 bedrooms, bathroom, shower room, large kitchen, part central heating,* enchanting easily maintained partly flint walled garden. Must be sold. Offers invited.
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BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Occupying a rural position 2 miles Slough, 4 miles Gerrards Cross.
AN ATTRACTIVE TUDOR COTTAGE
2 reception rooms, modern kitchen, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Full gas fired central heating. Garden about ¼ acre.
For sale by private treaty.
OFFERS IN THE REGION OF £40,000.
Joint Sole Agents: A. C. FROST & CO,
Estate House, Pack Horse Lane, Gerrards Cross. Tel: 8661
BERNARD THORPE & PARTNERS. Head Office, as below.

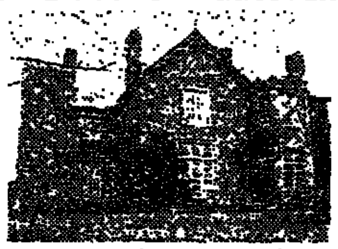
OXTED, SURREY

Standing high up in delightful quiet surroundings near Tandridge Golf course.
REALLY ATTRACTIVE DETACHED RESIDENCE
4 bedrooms, including master suite with shower room, bathroom, hall, 21ft lounge/dining room, fitted kitchen, full central heating, double garage, secluded garden.
Recommended at £29,900 freehold.
OXTED OFFICE: Thorpe House, Station Road West. Tel: 2375.

HEAD OFFICE: 1 BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD, LONDON, SW1W 0QD. Tel. 01-834 6890
LONDON AND PROVINCES—FRANCE—BELGIUM—HOLLAND

A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE

Near Chepstow



(Severn Bridge/M4 4 miles)

Secluded location on edge of village with magnificent views, a period family home in pleasant dressed stone with moulded mullions and transomes, under Welsh slate roof. The well appointed accommodation, arranged on two floors briefly comprises: Reception Hall, Cloakroom, Drawing Room, Dining Room, Study, Kitchen, Utility *Room, Laundry Room: 4 Principal Bedroom with 2 Bathrooms* (1 en suite with dressing room), 3 Secondary Bedrooms with Bathroom. Full Central Heating. Double Garage. Workshop. Landscaped gardens, walled kitchen garden and paddock, in all about 3½ ACRES, £50,000.

COLES, KNAPP & KENNEDY
27 High Street, Chepstow, Gwent. Tel: 3228/9

HERTFORDSHIRE

HITCHIN/STEVENAGE

Four period houses of considerable charm and character which have been the subject of extremely careful restoration. Retaining many period features, the original property dates back to the 15th century.

Each property offers a varied choice of accommodation, together with full C.H. and double garage. Luxury fittings have been installed to this unique development. Private gardens to each property, and views over open fields.

The prices range from £23,000 to £26,000. Freehold. (One property now sold).

Phone J. R. EVE & SON, 4/5 Bancroft, Hitchin, Herts. (0462) 2168 & 51518 or to view (all day Sunday 11th) (0438) 50051.

STROUD, GLOUCESTER

Detached family house
in private driveway

In centre of Cotswold town. 2 mins. walk from main *London rail link, easy reach of* M4/M5. All schools nearby. Consists lounge, dining room, tiled kitchen, gas and electric, walk in larder, storeroom/playroom understairs, storage space, 2 double, 1 single bedrooms, complete tiled bathroom, w.c., full gas central heating, garage available.

Easily maintained garden front and rear, with sun patio. Large cedar wood heated workshop/office, plus small garden shed. Property faces westerly down Stroud valley. Prompt sale required so offers around £18,750, *in writing please to:*

Daily, 1 Carlton Gardens,
London Road, Stroud, Glos.

SUSSEX COAST

St. Leonards-on-Sea
(Easy reach good main line station Charing Cross 63mins.)

A Substantial Edwardian Home in good decorative order in prime residential location. Suitable for and previously occupied by Professional family. 4 well proportioned bedrooms, 3 with wash basins, *nursery, bathroom, 3 reception* rooms, level garden. Additional land, formerly tennis court available if required. Price £30,000 *Freehold,* excluding Tennis Court.

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ALWOODLEY

3 Bedroom semi and garage. Superior quality brick built in *pleasant surroundings between* Leeds and Harrogate. Easy reach of Leeds and University, local shops. Offers in region of £13,600. Phone Leeds 671174 for appointment to view, or write 7 King Lane Leeds 17.

OXFORD 6 miles east, close to *M40, London 1hr. Fine detached* period house in peaceful green belt parkland setting. Hall, cloakroom, 3 fine reception rooms, *modern kitchen breakfast room,* offices, 6 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms (one en suite), suite of sitting room, bedroom and bathroom. *Full oil-fired central heating.* Cottage with 2 reception rooms, large kitchen, cloakroom, 2 bedrooms and bathroom. Garaging for 4. *Well timbered grounds* of about 3 acres. Freehold for sale by private treaty. Details from James Styles & Whitlock, 15 King Edward St., Oxford. Telephone Oxford 44657.

BETWEEN BANBURY *and Oxford.*—A charming stone-built period farmhouse for further modernisation, on the edge of most attractive, *popular* village. 2 good receptions, kitchen, utility, etc. 4 double beds., bath., extensive attics. Almost half an acre. £21,500 Freehold.—Lane Fox & Partners, Middleton Cheney, Banbury. Tel: 0295 710592.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Attractive four-bedroomed house in exclusive Talbot Woods. Good decorative order, modern heating, reduced to £26,650 for early completion. Bournemouth 761983.

UNIQUE FREEHOLD SUNTRAP

ON EDGE OF SEA

Well maintained house near *Eastbourne, and only 5 minutes* shops. 4 double bedrooms (all with fitted wardrobes and 3 with washbasins); 2 bathrooms (1 en suite); spacious sitting room overlooking sea; large fitted kitchen (owner leaving all modern appliances). Oil central heating. Paved garden with rose trees and heated greenhouse. Large garage. Owner wishes quick sale as emigrating.

£32,000

(to include all carpets and curtains)

Eastbourne 761641

WILTSHIRE

IN THE HISTORIC TOWN OF MALMESBURY

A Scheduled QUEEN ANNE HOUSE of great character, overlooking abbey grounds in a quiet position.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 3 bathrooms, 6 bedrooms, dressing room, kitchen, cellar, cloakroom, attic.

PRICE: £21,500

Full details from
JOHN GERMAN & SON,
Ramsbury, Marlborough, Wilts.
Tel. Ramsbury (06722) 666.

KENT

Between Ashford and Folkestone.

Picturesque PERIOD COTTAGE in tranquil rural surroundings at foot of North Downs. 3 reception, kitchen, bathroom, 3 *bedrooms,* cloakroom and loft with possibilities for conversion. oil fired c.h., 2 garages and pretty garden bounded by small stream. Auction at Ashford, June 11th, 1975 (unless previously sold).

BURROWS, 39 Bank Street, Ashford, Kent (0233) 24321.

GEORGIAN BATH. Superb and unique spacious ground floor flat with garden, in principal crescent, recently renovated and restored, retaining period features. Large central hall, drawing room, dining room, 2 bedrooms each *with bathroom en suite,* cloakroom, fully fitted luxury kitchen. Gas central heating; close carpeted throughout. Walled garden. 990 *year lease.* Bernard Thorpe & Partners, 3 York Buildings, George Street, Bath, BA1 2EB. Tel. 0225 62066.

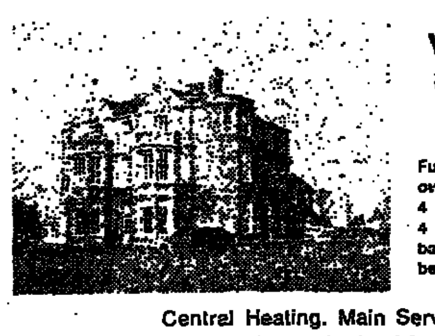
E. DEVON. Lovely modernised farmhouse with 53 acres in secluded part-wooded valley 3½ miles coast: 5 beds, 5 recep., 2 baths, c.h., old cottage, outbuildings, pasture, stream.—Chamberlaine-Brothers & Michelmore, 1 Barnfield Crescent, Exeter (0392) 73011.

HARTLEY WINTNEY, Hampshire, overlooking the oak treed common. Attractive detached cottage-style house, 3 double bedrooms, bathroom, separate w.c., drawing room (24ft. by 12ft.), kitchen, cloakroom, full gas c.h. Garage, pleasant garden. £20,000. Phone Hartley Wintney (025 126) 2000 after 6 p.m. or weekends.

DREWEATT WATSON & BARTON

WEST BERKSHIRE

Newbury 6 miles. M4 2 miles.



VERY FINE COUNTRY HOUSE

Fully modernised and overlooking parkland. 4 reception rooms. 4 suites of bed. and bathrooms. 8 other beds and 3 bathrooms.

Central Heating. Main Services.
3 STAFF COTTAGES
Walled Garden. Swimming Pool. Small Farmery.
53 ACRES

22 Market Place, Newbury. Tel: (0635) 46000

F. L. MERCER & CO.

66-68 Haymarket, S.W.1. Telephone 01-930 7761

BERKS/SURREY/HANTS BORDERS

Unique setting in private road adjoining East Berks golf course. Good rail communications for London business man. 6 miles M.3 and M.4 motorways. Easy reach Reading, Windsor and Camberley. Distinctive detached modern residence of superb *quality with spacious and elegant interior.* Many interesting features and refinements. Excellent condition. Lounge hall, 2 cloakrooms, 28ft. drawing room, dining room, study, large well-fitted kitchen/breakfast room with "Moffatt" built-in cooker unit. Utility room. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms (one en-suite). Gas-fired C.H. Double glazed windows. Double garage, car-port. Easily maintained garden one-third acre. £45,000 open to offer.

WADHURST, SUSSEX

Outstanding country house with flexible and charming accommodation including self-contained staff/family annexe in *delightful position with superb views;* easy reach village and station with good train services to London: 7 miles Tunbridge Wells Central station with express trains to Charing Cross 40/50 minutes. Standing well back from the road with drive approach the main accommodation comprises lounge hall, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, sun lounge, kitchen/breakfast room, laundry room, 5 bedrooms, 3 luxury bathrooms (one en-suite). Full gas-fired C.H. Double glazing practically throughout. Re-wired and new plumbing. The self-contained annexe comprises *entrance hall, cloakroom, lounge, kitchen, 2 bedrooms* and bathroom. Garaging for 3 cars. Various outbuildings. Delightful secluded well-stocked gardens with lovely views, ornamental trees and shrubs, lawns and small orchard: 1½ acres. Just *in the market. Enthusiastically recommended.*

SUPERB SETTING IN HERTFORD

Walking distance town centre and station: London 30 minutes. *Excellent family house of character with superb grounds of* about one acre. Entrance hall, lounge, dining room, study, kitchen, breakfast room, laundry, 5/6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Full C.H. Garage for 3 cars. Lovely gardens. Offers invited in *region of £52,000.*

WENSLEYDALE NORTH YORKSHIRE

A most DESIRABLE DETACHED BUNGALOW
In a choice position overlooking the green and with a frontage of 140ft. to the River Bain in this picturesque unspoilt village in the heart of the Dale, and known as

MILL GARTH, BAINBRIDGE, LEYBURN

Built in stone, the well appointed modern spacious accommodation comprises: Entrance Porch, Entrance Vestibule, Spacious Hall, Large Lounge, Dining Kitchen, Pantry, Cloakroom, Utility Room, 3 Bedrooms, Bathroom/W.C. Integral Garage. Spacious grounds. Stone Outbuildings, Large Garage/Workshop. Mains services. Full central heating. R.V. £339.
To be sold by Auction, subject to Conditions to be then read, in the Rose & Crown Hotel, Bainbridge, on

THURSDAY—5th JUNE, 1975
at 3 p.m.

Solicitors: MESSRS. WILLAN & JOHNSON, HAWES
Full particulars from the Chartered Auctioneer and Agent

JOHN E. TENNANT, ARICS, MRAC.
26 Market Place, Leyburn. Tel.: 3451

SHALDEN NR. ALTON HAMPSHIRE

A Superbly Situated Georgian Style Family Residence on the edge of this quiet village, the recently constructed property offers.

Entrance Hall, 11ft. by 10ft., Cloakroom, Lounge 23ft. by 13ft., Dining Room, Kitchen, Study, Landing, 4 Bedrooms, Bathroom, Shower Room, Garage, Outbuildings, Spacious Gardens.

PRICE £33,000

MARTIN & STRATFORD
ALTON (0420) 84402

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

£42,000

Spacious det. family residence in much sought after residential area. Lounge, dining room, morning room, small bar, kit*chen, cloakroom, 4 bedrooms,* bathroom, sep. w.c. Oil-fired central heating. Double garage. Interesting older style house with large mature and secluded garden facing south.

Apply E. WATSON & SONS,
High Street,
Wadhurst 2006

1550 *PERIOD COTTAGE*

HADLEIGH, SUFFOLK

2 dble beds, etc. Immaculate condition throughout. All mains. Small garden. Gas heating.

Price £15,250. Tel.: 2399.

SUSSEX. Large period country property comprising general store (willing to close). 4 beds., 3 recepts., utility room, oil C.H. Barn, 2,000 sq. ft. including 2 garages. Full antiques, large garden. £35,000. Tel. Copthorne 712022

ESSEX—Nr. ROXWELL. A beautiful positioned period cottage, fully modernised, exceptionally fine wooded gardens. 2/3 reception rooms, 1/2 bathrooms, 3/4 bedrooms, central heating, garages. £32,500. Savills, 136 London Road, Chelmsford. Tel (0245) 69311.

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Don't forget the
TIMES PROPERTY SPOTLIGHT
on the
THAMES VALLEY

It's appearing on Friday, May 9th, and offers all types of properties to commuters, those relocating, retiring or *moving for any reason whatsoever.*

If you have properties to sell, phone 01-278 9231 now and book your space.

COTSWOLDS

RIVER COLN VALLEY

North of Cirencester 7 miles, Cheltenham 12½ miles, M5 16 miles.

A delightful 17th century mill house in a perfect country position by the river Coln: dining room, study, 40ft. drawing room, 4 beds, stone cottage *with sitting room,* 2 beds, bath. Stabling, barn, beautiful grounds: spinney, paddocks and fishing about 12½ acres.

Price £68,000 F/H.

Joint Agents' R. A. BENNETT & PTNRS., Cirencester 5033 and RYLAND & CO., Cirencester 3101 (5 lines).

CHICHESTER

A recently enlarged and modernized 17th century detached cottage in a secluded hamlet overlooking farm land close to Church. Main line station 2 miles. Chichester 3 miles. 2 recepts., 4 beds., 2 baths with w.c., cloakroom/w.c.; garage, attractive garden approx ¼ acre.

Offers in region of
£29,000

Tel. 01-235 7607
or Eastergate (024368) 3163.

HOMEFINDERS will look for property *in Leicestershire, Rutland* and District. 0533 704107.

COUNTRY FLATS

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Magnificent 2/3/4 bed. flats on seafront, from £26,450. Show flat open weekends. *Details:*

Philip A. Chapman
0303 68234

NORTHWOOD.—Peaceful luxury 2-bedroomed flat seeks loving owner. Fitted kitchen, bathroom with shower. Garden overlooking woodland; own entrance. 5 mins. walk Tube. £14,750 o.n.o. Phone 0926 34869.

JOHN D. WOOD

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Portsmouth 12 miles, Havant Station 6 miles, Petersfield 9 miles

A FINE VICTORIAN MANSION IN A LOVELY POSITION WITH VIEWS TO THE SOLENT
Ideal for Training Centre, Educational, Private Hospital Nursing Home or Similar use
Having 28 Bedrooms and providing 15,775 sq. ft. of useable space. Plus 3 Self-Contained Flats, C.H. Garaging and Outbuildings.
Lovely Gardens and Grounds with Cricket Ground and Pavilion. Bungalow, Squash Court, Walled Kitchen Garden with Cottage. 4 Further Detached Cottages
IN ALL ABOUT 19 ACRES FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Joint Agents:

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WILTSHIRE

NEAR THE MARLBOROUGH DOWNS
M4 10 miles,
Chippenham 10 miles,
Swindon 17 miles

A MOST UNUSUAL GEORGIAN HOUSE STANDING 300 ft. ABOVE SEA LEVEL IN ITS OWN BEAUTIFUL PARK IN BEAUFORT HUNT COUNTRY AND A DESIGNATED CONSERVATION AREA
Hall, 2 Reception Rooms.
6 Main Bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms, Kitchen and useful Attic Bedrooms.
Oil-fired Central Heating
Stables. Staff Flat. Garaging.
Arranged mainly on one floor with scope for improvement and rearrangement.
Swimming Pool.
ABOUT 65 ACRES IN ALL FOR SALE FREEHOLD
Joint Sole Agents:
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and
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Ref: PG.

BERKSHIRE, WARGRAVE

London 35 miles,
M4 Motorway 5 miles,
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AN EXCEPTIONALLY FINE RIVERSIDE HOUSE ON THE EDGE OF WARGRAVE VILLAGE AND ENJOYING A SPLENDID VIEW ALONG THIS WELL KNOWN REACH OF THE THAMES
Hall, Drawing Room, Sitting *Room, Dining Room,* Modern Domestic Offices, 6 Bedrooms, Dressing Room, 3 Bathrooms.
Oil-fired Central Heating.
Main Services, Double Garage.
Attractive Gardens and Grounds.
EXTENDING IN ALL TO ABOUT 10 ACRES WITH OVER 200 FEET OF DIRECT RIVER FRONTAGE AND WET BOATHOUSE
Separate Building Plot (outline planning consent has *been obtained).*
OFFERS ARE INVITED FOR THE PROPERTY AS A WHOLE OR WITHOUT THE BUILDING PLOT (FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION)
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John D. Wood & Co., Berkeley Square Office.
Ref: PEW

SUFFOLK—BETWEEN WOODBRIDGE AND IPSWICH

AN EXCEPTIONALLY WELL-BUILT HOUSE (DATE 1934) WITH FINE SOUTHERLY VIEWS OVER OPEN COUNTRYSIDE
Entrance and Staircase Hall, Cloakroom, Drawing Room, Study, Dining Room, Games Room, 5 Bedrooms (2 with Bathrooms en suite), Further Bathroom and Separate W.C. Complete Central Heating.
Self Contained Flat (which can be used in conjunction with the main house): Hall, Living Room, Kitchen, 2 Bedrooms, Bathroom, W.C.
Detached Cottage: Sitting Room, Dining Room, Kitchen, 3 Bedrooms, Bathroom and W.C.
Beautiful Mature Gardens and adjoining Agricultural Land.
IN ALL ABOUT 10 ACRES FOR SALE FREEHOLD
Highly Recommended by the Joint Agents:
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Tel: (03943) 2253-4
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Messrs. John D. Wood & Co., *Berkeley Square Office.*
(Ref: PEW)

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London 26 miles,
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easy access to M40, M4, and M1

AN EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE PERIOD RESIDENCE IN A LOVELY WOODLAND SETTING SECLUDED YET WITHIN EASY REACH OF STATION, SHOPS AND SCHOOLS
3 Reception Rooms, Cloakroom, Kitchen, Utility Room.
Staff Sitting Room.
Principal Suite of Bedroom, Bathroom and Dressing Room, 4 Further Bedrooms and Bathroom. Nursery or Staff Suite.
Central Heating.
Garaging for 3 cars.
Superb, easily maintained, Gardens. Hard Tennis Court.
IN ALL TO ABOUT 2 ACRES FREEHOLD FOR SALE
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BERKSHIRE—BETWEEN WOKINGHAM AND BRACKNELL

DESIGNED BY A WELL KNOWN ARCHITECT FOR HIS OWN OCCUPATION
Entrance Hall, 2 Reception Rooms, Wrighton Fitted Kitchen, Utility Room, 4 Bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms. Gas-fired Central Heating Double Garage & Store.
PLEASANT GARDEN WITH MANY MATURE TREES
Additional paddock of 4 acres with stabling can be rented.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD
Joint Agents:
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Tel.: (04912) 2525
and
Messrs. John D. Wood & Co., Berkeley Square Office.
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CHARTERED SURVEYORS · CHARTERED LAND AGENTS

HERTFORDSHIRE 485 ACRES

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London 28 miles. Welwyn *Garden City 5 miles.*

RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE. LISTED TUDOR MANOR HOUSE. 3 *reception* rooms, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, kitchenette on 2nd floor. Oil-fired central heating. Heated *swimming pool. Walled garden.* Tithe barn. Entrance lodge: 2 reception rooms, bathroom, 2 bedrooms.
144 ACRES parkland and woodland.
All with Vacant Possession subject to seasonal licences.
340 ACRE tenanted farm. Farmhouse. Modernised farm-buildings. Substantial capital allowances.

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Apply to

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COUNTRY FLATS

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA

A Luxury Ground Floor Flat in central position with well proportioned rooms in mid-Victorian design. Principal bedroom (18ft. 6in. x 16ft. 3in.), with modern bathroom ensuite. Guests bedroom (21ft. x 13ft. 3in.) with wash basin. Adjacent dressing room or third bedroom with wash basin, second bathroom, living room (29ft. x 16ft. 3in.), *dining* room (16ft. 3in. x 12ft. 6in.). Fully fitted kitchen. Central heating. Partly fitted new carpets and curtains. Garage. Level garden. Only few minutes' walk seafront and shops. Price £27,500. 99 years' lease. £25 p.a. ground rent. Thoroughly recommended. For further details:

JOHN BRAY & SONS,
11 Warrior Square, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
Tel. HASTINGS (0424) 420312.

FARMS & SMALLHOLDINGS

FARM FOR SALE. 53 acres arable, 20 acres green hill, 50 acres hill. Beautiful situation in West Scotland, would make ideal caravan site. Modernised farmhouse, central heating. Hill cows, accredited herd. *Near schools and essential services.*—Box 2351 M, The Times.

LAND FOR SALE

A Valuable Investment

IN SUPERB SETTING

A fine block of pasture land with potential for trout fishery, and river passing through, extending to about 25 ACRES. Situated some 30 miles west of Central London. BROWN AND MERRY, Farm Department, 41 High Street, Tring, Herts. Tel. 4133

MOVING TO NORWICH?

Do you have a Senior Salary, and an Artist's eye? Want a lovely site to build a splendid house? £21,000 buys unique 7 acres providing a trout stream, with *outline planning, only 10mins. from City Centre.*

RING FORSANET PROPERTY LTD.

Norwich (0603) 60931

BUILDING LAND

BLYTHBURGH, SUFFOLK

The borders of the Nature Conservation Area of the Blythburgh Saltings with its superb views is the site of these six very desirable building plots. Plans have been approved for three four-bedroom and three three-bedroom architect designed executive houses, all with two bathrooms and double garages.

The individual plots are for sale at £9,500 per plot and this includes the installation of main drainage, water and electricity and the construction of laybys.

The main railway line is five miles away at Darsham, while the coast is less than half a dozen miles distant. Sporting activities are well within reach—sailing, golf. Concerts at Snape, as well as houses and places of great historic interest.

Please apply:

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12 Thoroughfare
Halesworth
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Tel: 2553

also at

6 Earsham Street
Bungay
Suffolk
Tel: 2129

PROPERTY also on page 14

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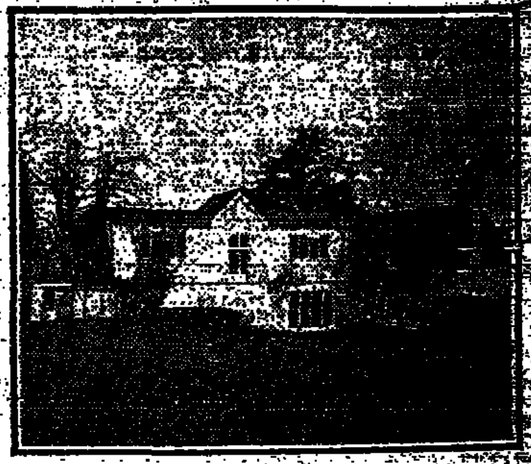
Cluttons

EAST SUSSEX **WITH[illegible]**



A charming 15th Century House

In a superb situation on the edge of this attractive small Village. Hall, 2 Reception Rooms, Sitting Room, 3 Bedrooms, Bathroom, Cloakroom with Shower. Double garage. Attractive Small Garden. In all ½ Acre.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

Details from Mayfair Office

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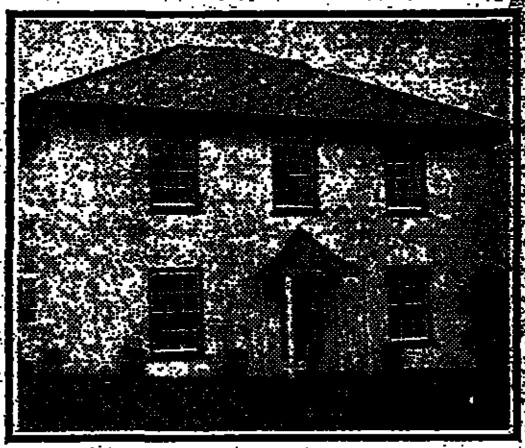


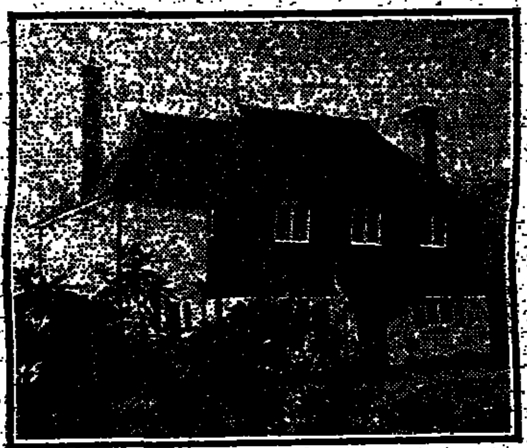
A most appealing Period House

In a superb situation overlooking the River Dart with deepwater at all times for Yacht Moorings. Hall, 3 Reception Rooms, 4 Bedrooms, Bathroom, Kitchen, etc. Large Double Garage; Old Stable and Greenhouse. In all about 0.4 Acres.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

Details from Mayfair Office

SURREY **MEADWAY, ESHER**



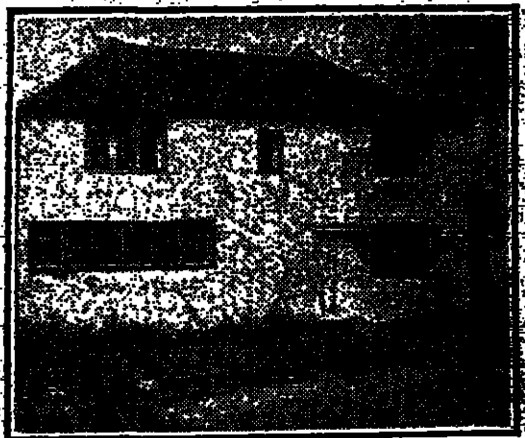
An attractive Family House

on this much sought after Private Estate. Hall, 2 Reception Rooms, Study, 4 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, Kitchen, Cloakroom, etc. Gas-fired Central Heating. Garage. Large Garden.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Details from Mayfair Office

SURREY **MERSTHAM**



A charming Period Cottage

In the most sought after location in Merstham. Hall, 2 Reception Rooms, 4 Bedrooms, Dressing Room, Bathroom, Cloakroom, Kitchen, Breakfast Room. Full Oil-fired Central Heating. Useful Outbuildings. Attractive Walled Garden.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

Joint Agents : E. H. Bennett & Partners, 2 and 3 South Parade, Merstham, Surrey (Tel. 649 2234)

Details from Mayfair Office

SOMERSET **NEAR CREWKERNE**

A listed Georgian House

of mellow Ham Stone, 6 miles from Yeovil. Excellent proportions and in Gardens and Grounds of over 1 acre in attractive rural hamlet within 3 miles of main line station (London 2 hours 50 minutes). Hall, Drawing Room, Dining Room, Study, Cloakroom, Kitchen, Cellars, 2 Bathrooms, 5 Bedrooms, 2 Attic Rooms, Central Heating. Garages, Stabling and Outbuildings. Mature Garden and Grounds.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

Details from Wells Office

SURREY **CHOBHAM**

A delightful Country House

on the outskirts of an attractive Village. Entrance Hall, 3 Reception Rooms, Cloakroom, Kitchen, etc. 4 Bedrooms, Bathroom, Gas Central Heating. About 1 acre. Freehold for Sale £40,000.

Joint Agents : Chancellors & Co.
11 High Street, Ascot, Berkshire. (Tel. 0990 20101)

Details from Mayfair Office

BERKSHIRE **MORTIMER**

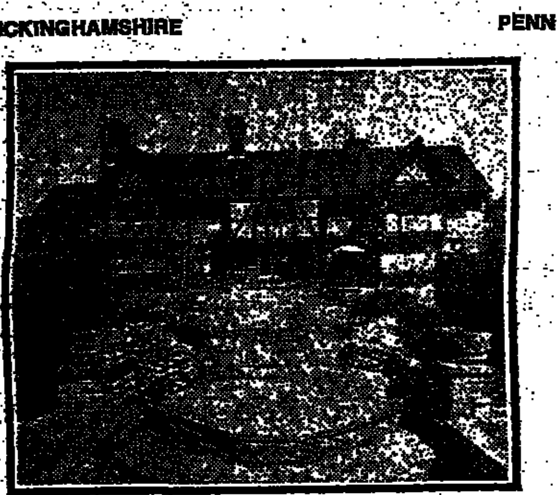
A most attractive 17th Century House

on the edge of this delightful village. 3 Reception Rooms, 4 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, Utility Room, Cloakroom and Kitchen. Oil-fired Central Heating. In all just under ½ Acre. Freehold £55,000.

Joint Agents : Wright Brothers,
7/8 Harris Arcade, Reading. (Tel. 0734 58248)

Details from Mayfair Office

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE **PENN**



A superb Country House

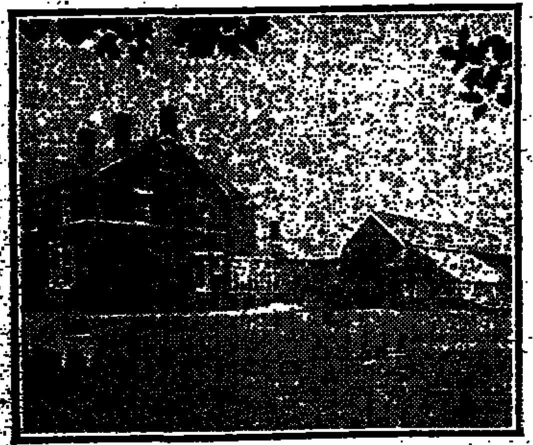
In glorious grounds with unspoilt views to the South. Hall, 3 Reception Rooms, Sitting Room, 5 Bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms (2 en suite), Kitchen, Utility Room, etc. Oil and Gas-fired Central Heating Staff Cottage, Garage Block with Chauffeur's Flat over. Further Good Outbuildings. Heated Swimming Pool, Hard Tennis Court, Putting Green. Magnificent Garden and Grounds. In all 6½ Acres.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

Joint Agents : A. C. Frost & Co.
1/2 Burkes Parade, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire. (Tel. 04946 5555)

Details from Mayfair Office

CHESHIRE **ACTON, NEAR NANTWICH**



An outstanding small Country House

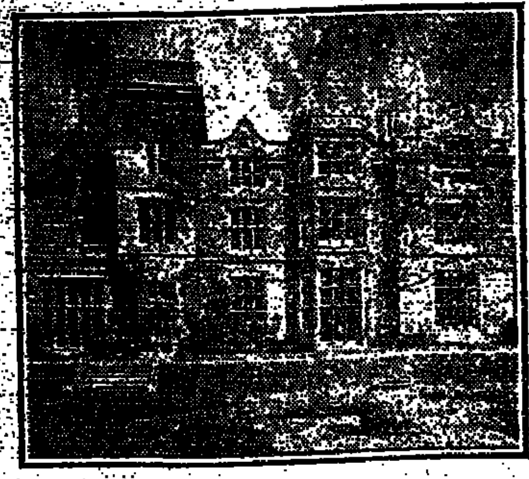
Hall, 4 Reception Rooms, Kitchen, etc., 4 Main Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, 2 Good Attic Bedrooms and 1 further Bathroom. Oil-fired Central Heating. Fine courtyard range of buildings including a 3 bedroom cottage, double garage and loose boxes. Attractive garden, hard tennis court. In all about 1½ Acres.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

Joint Agents : Denton Clark & Co.,
4 Vicars Lane, Chester CH1 1QU (Tel. 0244 312771)

Details from Mayfair Office

ESSEX **NEAR EPPING**



Ideal for institutional use

A fine Period Mansion standing in delightful gardens and grounds ideal for institutional use. London 18½ miles. Hall, 4 Reception Rooms, 17 Bedrooms, 6 further Attic Bedrooms, 5 Bathrooms, usual Domestic Offices. Oil-fired Central Heating. Staff Flat. Cottage. Stabling. Garaging for 6 cars. Most attractive Gardens sloping down to a Lake.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

Details from Mayfair Office

FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR INVESTMENT

AGRICULTURAL LEASEBACKS

IN PRIME AGRICULTURAL AREAS

YIELDS IN THE REGION OF 7¼%

MINIMUM AREA 750 ACRES

1,000 ACRES PLUS PREFERRED

Details from Mayfair Office

KENT, NEAR DEAL

A substantial Period Vicarage situated in a desirable residential location

Hall, Study, Drawing Room, Dining Room, Breakfast Room, Utility Room, Kitchen, 3 Bedrooms, 3 Attic Rooms, Dressing Room, Bathroom etc. Garden and Grounds of about ½ Acre. Freehold £19,000.

Details from Canterbury Office

WILTSHIRE, NEAR BOX

Charming detached cottage in totally unspoilt hamlet

2 Reception Rooms, 3 Bedrooms, Kitchen, Bathroom. Oil-fired Central Heating. Garage. ½ Acre well kept Garden. Also included is adjacent unmodernised vacant cottage suitable as 'Granny Annexe' or further accommodation. £27,000 Freehold.

Details from Bath Office

WILTSHIRE

Well modernised Cotswold cottage in rural hamlet

Between Bath and Chippenham with good M4 access.

2 Reception Rooms, Kitchen, 3 Bedrooms, Bathroom; Double Garage. Excellent Garden. Early possession. £24,500 Freehold.

Details from Bath Office

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Rare opportunity to purchase a pair of stone tiled cottages in completely unspoilt hamlet

Between Cirencester (7 miles) and Northleach (3 miles).

Ideal for conversion to one house with 3/4 Reception Rooms, 4 Bedrooms, Bathroom and Attic Rooms. Immense possibilities. Good sized Garden. £12,500 Freehold.

Details from Bath Office

WILTSHIRE

Rare chance to purchase period cottage for modernisation in middle of famous Castle Combe

M4 only 5 miles.

3 Reception Rooms, Kitchen, Bathroom, 4 Bedrooms. Garden, Main Services. £18,000 Freehold.

Details from Bath Office

WILTSHIRE, NEAR CORSHAM

Cottage retreat in a quiet and secluded position

Fully modernised with new extension in keeping with original. 3 Reception Rooms. 4 Bedrooms, Bathroom, Cloakroom, Gas Central Heating. Separate Stable. Garage. Workshop. ½ Acre. £32,750 Freehold.

Details from Bath Office

AVON, NEAR BATH

Fine Regency/early Victorian residence in excellent condition and set in grounds of 3½ Acres

On edge of popular village but not overlooked.

4 Reception Rooms, 5 Bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms. Oil Central Heating. Garage for 4. Swimming Pool and Tennis Lawn. Offers invited.

Details from Bath Office

WELLS, SOMERSET

A tastefully improved family house overlooking the Cathedral and within easy walking distance of City Centre, and National Trust woodlands. Entrance Hall, Drawing Room, Dining Room, Kitchen, Master Bedroom suite with Double Bedroom, Bathroom and Balcony. 3 Further Bedrooms, Bathroom and Landing. Full Central Heating and Secluded Garden. For Sale by Private Treaty.

Details from Wells Office.

WANSTROW, SOMERSET

Bath 20 miles.

An attractive country residence enjoying extensive views over surrounding countryside. Recently improved to a high specification. Entrance Hall, Drawing Room, Dining Room, Kitchen, Cloakroom, 4 Bedrooms, Bathroom and Landing. Full Central Heating. Double Garage, workshop, stable and barn with garden and grounds extending to over 6 acres. For Sale by Private Treaty.

Details from Wells Office.

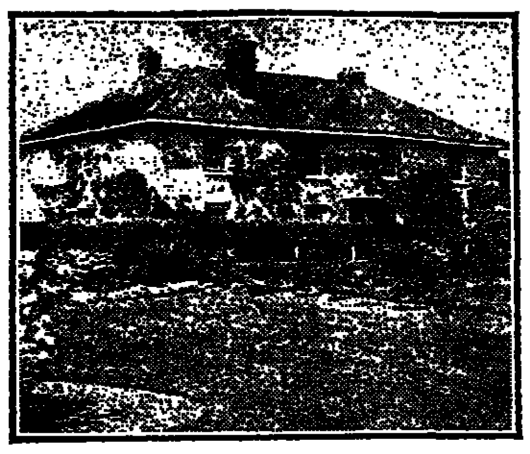
OXFORD **BOARS HILL**

A substantial Family House

with staff or guest wing in beautiful 1½ acre garden with panoramic views to the Berkshire Downs. Comprising : Main House—entrance hall, Cloakroom, 3 Reception Rooms, 4 Bedrooms, Bathroom, Kitchen. Interconnecting Wing—Entrance Hall, Living Room, Kitchen, Bathroom, 2 Bedrooms. Garage and Outbuildings. Full Oil-fired Central Heating. Freehold. Offers are invited in the region of £45,000.

Details from Oxford Office

DEVON **SILVERTON**



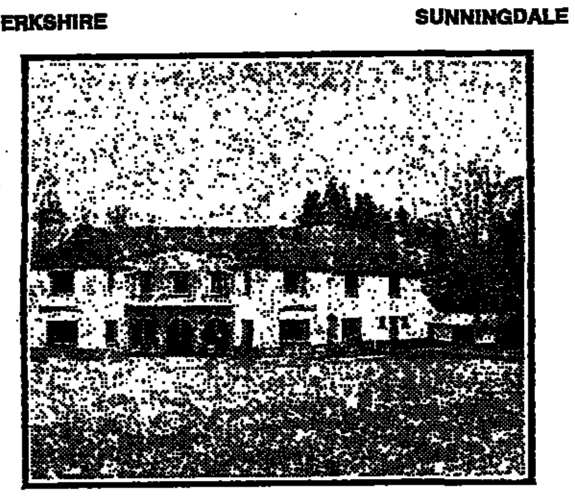
A superb Period House

In this delightful village eight miles north of Exeter. Large Hall, 3 Reception Rooms, 6 Bedrooms, 2 Dressing Rooms, 2 Bathrooms, Kitchen. Utility Room, etc. Self-contained flat. Oil-fired Central Heating. Good Outbuildings. Garden. In all approximately 0.64 of an Acre.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

Details from Mayfair Office

BERKSHIRE **SUNNINGDALE**



An attractive modern Country House

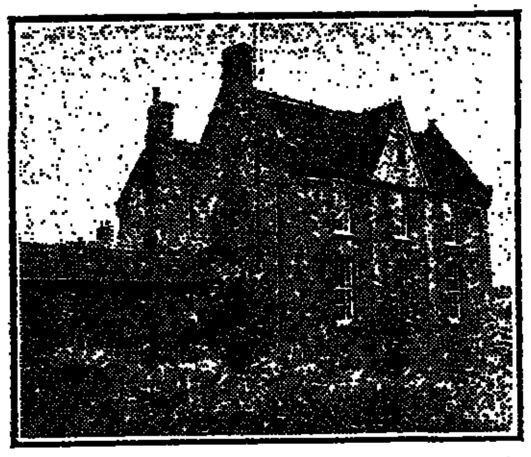
with access to Sunningdale Golf Course. Large Hall, 2 Reception Rooms, Small Study, Breakfast Room and Sun Room, 5 Bedrooms, Dressing Room, 3 Bathrooms, Kitchenette, Main Kitchen, etc. Gas-fired Central Heating. Garage for 3 Cars. In all just under 1 Acre.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

Joint Agents : Giddy & Giddy, 6 Broomhall Buildings, Sunningdale, Berkshire. (Tel. Ascot (0990) 21673

Details from Mayfair Office

HERTFORDSHIRE **ROYSTON**



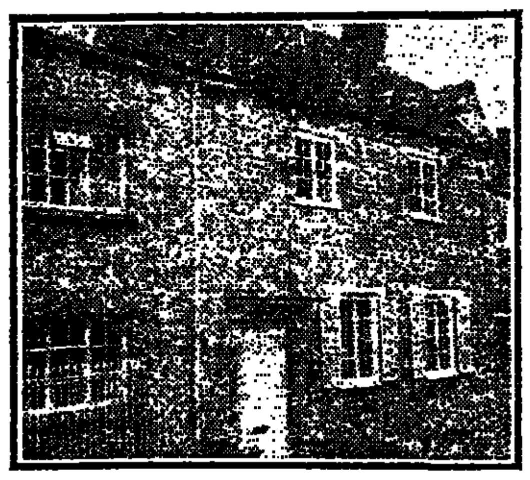
LOT 1. Mile End Farmhouse and about 12 Acres of Land. Comprising : 3 Reception Rooms, 4 Bedrooms, Utility Room, Bathroom and Outbuildings LOT 2. A pair of semi-derelict cottages together with a number of useful farm buildings and about 1 Acre of land. LOT 3. A derelict Windmill standing in just over one acre and suitable for conversion to a dwelling house subject to planning permission.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION ON A DATE TO BE ANNOUNCED
(unless sold privately beforehand)

Joint Agents : Douglas L. January & Partners,
2 and 3 Fish Hill, Royston, Herts. (Tel. 0763 42921)

Details from Oxford Office

OXFORDSHIRE **WOOTTON, NEAR WOODSTOCK**



Charming well modernised mainly 18th Century Cottage

In quiet unspoilt stone village 11 miles from Oxford. Within easy access of Oxford Station (Paddington 1½ hours). 3 Bedrooms, 2 Reception Rooms, 2 Bathrooms Wine Cellar, fitted Kitchen, walled Garden. Full Central Heating. Freehold. Offers in excess of £16,000.

Details from Oxford Office.

SOMERSET **CASTLE CARY**

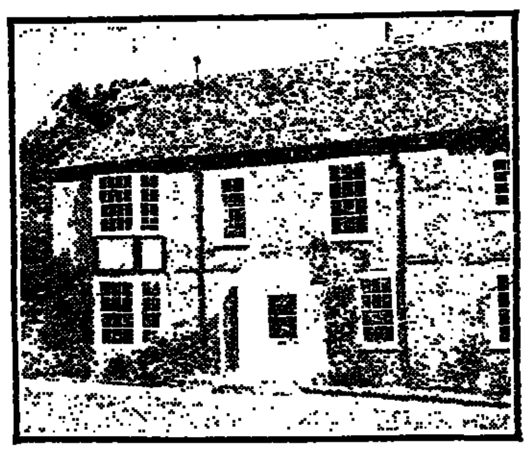
A stone built Country Residence

with excellent views, on the edge of this attractive mid-Somerset town. Improved to a high standard by the vendors and set in grounds extending to over 1 acre. (Within 1 mile of main line station—Paddington 2 hours). Hall, Drawing Room, Dining Room, Study, Cloakroom, Kitchen, Utility, 2 Bathrooms, 5 Bedrooms. Central Heating, Garages, Stable, Conservatory and Outbuildings. Further land available if required.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

Details from Wells Office

BERKSHIRE **BINFIELD**



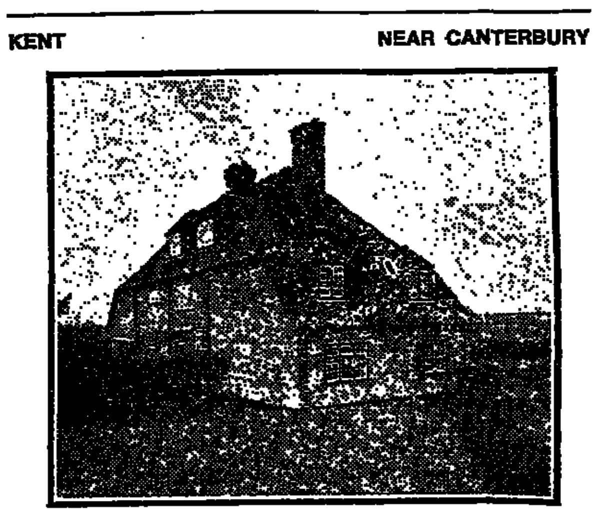
Attractive wing of fine 17th Century House

4 Reception Rooms, 4 Bedrooms, Bathroom, Kitchen etc. Central Heating. Barn. Large Garden. In all about 1½ Acres.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

Details from Mayfair Office

KENT **NEAR CANTERBURY**



A substantial pre-war Vicarage

Hall. Cloakroom. Living Room, Study, Dining Room, Kitchen, Utility Room. 6 Bedrooms, Dressing Room, Bathroom, Separate W.C., and Box Room etc. Integral Garage, Garden and Grounds extending in all to about 0.92 Acres. Freehold £27,500.

Details from Canterbury Office

SUSSEX **IFIELD**

An attractive 19th Century House

Hall, 4 Reception Rooms. Cloakroom. Kitchen, Dairy etc 6 Bedrooms. 2 Bathrooms and delightful Orangery Good outbuildings including garages, store sheds and range of kennels. Attractive garden. Paddock. In all about 3 Acres.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

Joint Agents : K. Alexander Hoskins,
190 Three Bridges Road, Crawley S. (Tel. 33333)

Details from Mayfair Office

NORTH OXFORD **CLOSE TO THE PARKS**

Superbly appointed 2 Bedroom Ground Floor Flat

in converted Victorian House. Entrance Hall. 2 Reception Rooms, 2 Bedrooms. Bathroom Garden. Car Space Central Heating. Walking distance City Centre, close to University departments Lease 997 years

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

Joint Agents : Buckell & Ballard,
58 Cornmarket Street, Oxford. (Tel. 0865 40201)

Details from Oxford Office

HEAD OFFICE : 5 Great College Street, London SW1P 3SD (01-839 7800)

MAYFAIR
74 Grosvenor Street,
London W1X 9DD
(01-491 2768)

BATH
9 Edgar Buildings,
George Street,
Bath BA1 2EE
(Bath 64214)

WELLS
10 New Street,
Wells BA5 2LG
(Wells 78012)

CANTERBURY
17 New Dover Road,
Canterbury CT1 3AQ
(Canterbury 51155)

OXFORD
23 Beaumont Street,
Oxford OX1 2NP
(Oxford 46611)

HARROGATE
Osborne House,
20 Victoria Avenue,
Harrogate HG1 5QY
(Harrogate 64251)

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

SAVILLS

HOUSES

29 TREGUNTER ROAD, S.W.10. A very fine semi-detached property with imposing Reception Rooms and high ceilings, situated in this quiet road off the Boltons and within the conservation area. Only a few minutes' walk from the excellent shopping and transport facilities of Fulham Road. 5 Bedrooms. Dressing Room. 3 Reception Rooms. 3 Bathrooms. large Kitchen/Breakfast Room. Nursery. Kitchen. Utility Room. Cloakroom. Gas-fired C.H. throughout. Large Garden. **Offers in excess of £135,000 invited for the Freehold.**

UPPER PHILLIMORE GARDENS. A large exceedingly attractive family house with well planned and spacious accommodation. Situated in this sought after tree-lined road on Campden Hill, close to Holland Park and the excellent shopping and transport facilities of Kensington *High Street. The accommodation comprises 2 Bedrooms* with Bathrooms en suite. 4 further Bedrooms. 1 Bathroom. 2 Reception Rooms, Studio, Kitchen/Breakfast Room. Nursery Kitchen. Cloakroom. Butlers Pantry. Utility Room. Service Lift. **Self-contained staff flat:** Hall. Bedroom with Bathroom en suite, Sitting Room and Kitchenette. Gas-fired C.H. Banham Security. Small front and superb rear garden. **Lease 30 yrs. G.R. £40 p.a. Offers in excess of £100,000.**

FLATS

WYNNSTAY GARDENS, W.8. A very light 1st floor flat in this well run block. 4 Bedrooms. 2 Reception Rooms. 2 Bathrooms. Kitchen. C.H.. C.H.W. Lift. Porter. Private parking. **Lease 71 yrs. £35,000.**

LONDON, W.1. A well laid out and easy to run 6th floor flat close to Marble Arch. 4 Bedrooms. 2 Reception Rooms. 2 Bathrooms. Kitchen. Cloakroom. Lift. Porter. C.H., C.H.W. **Lease 59 yrs. £31,500.**

SAVILLS
20 GROSVENOR HILL.
BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON W1X 0HQ
TEL.: 01-499 8644

ASTON PARK

Hertfordshire

Space and privacy

plus everything for liveable luxury

Five unusually spacious, individual homes, built and detailed to quality standards almost impossible to duplicate, the unique architecture incorporates beautifully finished timber lounge ceilings with the warmth of hand-made bricks—natural textures to suit the country surroundings of this private close in the Herts Green Belt. All the freedom of open space only 35 minutes road or rail from Central London. Each home has: 5-6 bedrooms/3 bathrooms/separate guest or staff suite/superb drawing room with draught free open hearth fire/dining room/kitchen/utility room/double-glazing throughout/gas-fired central heating/double garage. All detached, in own half-acre plots.

Freehold, £39500 to £46000. *Visit the showhouse*, open weekends from May 1st or by private arrangement with the local agents: *Hendoles, 20 The Forum*, Stevenage, Herts. Telephone: Stevenage 53309. For further details:

FAIRHOLME
ESTATES
LIMITED
15 Berkeley Street,
London W1X 6DU.
Telephone: 01-493 9601

Humbert, Flint Rawlence & Squarey

ROYAL CRESCENT, HOLLAND PARK

Elegance of a previous era combined with modern standards of comfort and luxury. An exceptional development of one of the major architectural gems of the Crescent, provides a completely circular room to each of the apartments. Prices £23,000, £25,000, £50,000, £55,000 and adjacent Modern Flat: 3 rooms, fully fitted kitchen, super bathroom. £20,500. In excellent condition.

LOWNDES SQUARE, S.W.1

A rare opportunity to acquire an elegant 6th floor flat in a modern block in the heart of Knightsbridge. 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, double reception with dining area, kitchen, c.h., lifts, porterage. Lease 57½ years. G.R. £75 p.a. £35,000.

MAYFAIR, W.1

Unique position overlooking Green Park, a delightful 2nd floor flat in prestige purpose built block 2 bedrooms, bathroom, reception room, dining area, cloakroom, kitchen, garage, c.h. porterage. Lease 53 years. £45,000 to include carpets and curtains.

SEYMOUR WALK, S.W.10

Delightful Georgian-style modern house in cul-de-sac 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, dining room, reception room opening onto large paved sunny terrace/balcony. Walled garden. Garage. £47,500. Freehold to include c. and c.

Details from:
25b Albemarle Street, Mayfair, W1X 4JX. Tel: 01-491 3820.

AMERICAN EXECUTIVE TRANSFERRED

W.2. LANCASTER GATE. Super mews house. 4 beds., 1½ baths, living room, dining room, fireplace. Patio, garage. Mod. decor. spotlights. Gas C.H. All American appliances inc. Lease 132 years.

£48,500

May view eves. or w'end by appointment. 588 7131, ext. 119 after 7. 723 9260.

£15,500
IFFLEY ROAD, W.6

Good-sized house in quiet street. 5 beds., 3 recep., kit., bath., shower room and large cellar.

£25,000
NASMYTH ST., W.6

Victorian cottage, expensively modernized to give 29ft. recep., study with French windows to lovely garden. 20ft. bedroom with roof terrace, excellent fitted kitchen and bathroom.

-John Granby
01-749 3395

FROGNAL, HAMPSTEAD

Charming Queen Anne House with many original period features. Surrounded by flowering trees. Near Heath and village. Double reception rooms, leading to secluded gardens. Farmhouse kitchen/dining room. 3 bedrooms, laundry, cellar.
FREEHOLD.
01-340 0188

PRETTIEST ROAD IN W.11

Freehold. Communal gardens. 2 double reception, 3 beds., 2 baths, dining room, kitchen: gas C.H.

£39,000

to include f. & f.

01-262 7815

S.W.1.
TOWN HOUSE

Fully modernised charming Georgian house, gas fired C.H., 3 beds., drawing room, dining room, kit., bath., patio. In Div. Bell area, offered at exceptional price for quick sale. Freehold £36,000.

WINKWORTH & CO
289 Brompton Road S.W.3.
01-584 8885

HAMPTON COURT.—Attractive 1 bedroomed furnished houseboat, moored at Taggs Island, with own garden electricity, telephone and fitted kitchen. Vacant possession. Urgent sale. Offers in region of £8,000 invited. Ring: 979 3135 office hours or 743 1459.

KEW. 2-bedroom flat in small sunny block close station and gardens. £14,950. Phone: 940 4586.

GROSVENOR SQUARE, W1

1st floor flat overlooking square, 2 beds, 3 recepts., 2 baths (en suite), 2 secondary beds and shower room. Rent £3,600 p.a. incl. Short lease. Price £15,000 for carpets, curtains, fixtures and fittings.

CHELSEA, SW10

Completely renovated and exceptional town house. 4 beds., 3 recepts., 2 baths, kitchen, utility room, central heating. Attractive patio garden. Freehold £52,000.

HINTON & CO.
In association with
GIDDY & GIDDY.
47 South Audley St., W.1.
493 3891.

HOLLAND PARK, W.11

Spectacular studio house, renovated in Spanish style, quietly situated backing on to Holland Park. Decor and furnishings most imaginative and in excellent condition. 2 double beds., lux. bath. and cloaks, mod. kit., conservatory dining room, studio recept., 26ft. x 19ft. 5in., gas c.h., patio, gdn. Lease 75 years.
£79,000 INC. CARPETS
Highly recommended

MARSH & PARSONS
727 9811

S.E.24

MAISONETTE IN MODERN BLOCK ON CREST OF DENMARK HILL.

2 double bedrooms. 2 reception rooms, kitchen and bathroom. Small garden.

£13,500

Ring 01-274 9317 to view.

DELIGHTFUL MEWS HOUSE

Situated in quiet private mews in best part of SW7. Newly modernized and renovated to 3 bed, 2 reception, 2 bath, kitchen, large garage, patio, full C.H., C.H.W., carpets & curtains. Long lease. Price £35,000. G. T. Herbert & Associates, 72 Rochester Row, London, SW1.
01-828 7293

ST MARGARETS, TWICKENHAM. 3 storey end town house in secluded close near river. 30ft. through reception room. 4 bedrooms, bathroom, fitted kitchen, utility room, shower room. Gas c.h. Integral garage. Manageable garden. £20,950 freehold. Tel. 01-892 8405 eves., weekends.

BELSIZE PK., N.W.3. — Large family house. 5 bedrooms, 2 recep., 2 baths., cloakroom, cellar, fantastic dream kitchen with sliding doors on to large patio, c.h.: decorated throughout by interior designer: must be seen: will accept any offer above £45,000 for the freehold.—Tel.: 624 6805.

GET ON *our mailing list and receive* our weekly lists of flats and houses for sale.—Stephen Melville & Co., 01-449 9507

PROPERTY also on pages 12 and 13

Hampton & Sons

OLD HAMPSTEAD

Occupying a prominent position close to the Village and Heath. **A HANDSOME QUEEN ANNE HOUSE** set in a charming walled garden. **The accommodation which is mainly on 2 floors affords: Principal suite of bedroom and bathroom, 4** other double bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 additinal bedrooms, games room, excellent reception hall, drawing room communicating to a sitting room, sun lounge and veranda, dining room, modern kitchen. Oil C.H. Double garage. Walled garden of about a third of an acre with Vinery. **Freehold. Substantial Offers considered prior to Auction in June.**

HAMPSTEAD

In a quiet close near the Heath

A MODERN DETACHED FAMILY HOUSE. 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, reception hall, cloakroom, lounge communicating to a dining room, study, kitchen, breakfast room. Central heating. Passenger lift. Double garage. Landscaped garden. Freehold, £72,500.

HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB

A Detached Tudor Style Family house, close situated off the Bishops Avenue, within miles of the to shops and tube within this extremely West End and City. Comprises: 4 bedattractive property with hall, cloakroom, rooms, bathroom, lounge, dining room, double reception kitchen. Garage. Large breakfast room, kitchen years. £49,950. garden. Lease 997

01-794 8222 21, Heath Street, Hampstead, NW3.

BENHAM & REEVES

56 HEATH STREET, NW3. 01-435 9822 5 lines-24 hrs

HAMPSTEAD HOUSES

DOWNSHIRE HILL

In this colourful and historic quarter of the Village only moments from the Heath, an enchanting Georgian home of infinite charm. 3 glorious receptions, 4 beds., 2 baths., fitted kitchen. C.H. Excellent garden. Freehold £57,500.

ROSSLYN PARK MEWS

A refreshing and quaint courtyard location provide an interesting setting for this attractive semi-detached modern mews home. Fine double reception, 3/4 beds., 2 baths., fitted kitchen. C.H. Garage. 980 year lease. £27,500.

FLATS

ROCHESTER TERRACE, NW1

In this fashionable "elongated square" between Camden and Kentish Town, a really spacious ground garden maisonette offering exceptional lounge, 3 beds., 2 reception, kitchen, breakfast room, 2 baths., laundry room, C.H. Large private garden. 99 year lease £22,500

SHEPHERD'S HILL, HIGHGATE, N6

Superb ground floor apartment occupying the whole floor of this distinguished detached property. 4 attractive rooms, kit. and bathroom. GARAGE. Private garden (sorry no ch.) £17,950.

Woodcocks

01-629 5411

11 St. George St., W.1

HAMPSTEAD HEATH surrounds this exceptional charming residence with historic appeal. Superbly fitted: entrance hall, cloakroom, 25ft. lounge opening to secluded large patio. Wrighton kitchen, main bedroom with Heath views, luxury tiled bathroom. 2nd bedroom, guest bedroom suite, fitted quality carpets and curtains, central heating, garage. Freehold just for sale privately.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH few minutes walk from this up-to-date Victorian family house: 5 bedrooms, bathroom, 26ft. reception room, spacious living room, fitted kitchen, utility room, fitted carpets, central heating, pleasant garden. Freehold £29,500.

CHISWICK, W.4

We have just opened our new branch office, in Chiswick and already have many applicants looking for houses, in the £20,000-£25,000 range in this area.

If you are interested in selling, please contact. **Pat Christian or Brigitta Athenas** When we shall arrange an early viewing.

JOHN GRANBY & CO.,
58 Turnham Green Terrace,
London, W.4.
01-995 5284

CHELSEA HOUSE

Recently decorated: 4 bedrooms, L-shaped drawing room, dining room with service lift, kitchen, 2 bathrooms and lavatory, c.h. Listed as of architectural and historic importance. Paved garden to rear.

Freehold, with furnishings and fittings. £66,500

Write Box 2047 M, The Times.

HAMPSTEAD
ABERDARE GDNS.

Superb non-basement Edwardian house, recently modernised and in excellent condition throughout. 6 beds, 3 baths, 2 receps. (measuring overall 55ft.), study, Conservatory, Kitchen. Delightful gardens.

Freehold £57,500

BRITTON POOLE & BURNS

Tel: 01-722 1166.

MINDFORD GARDENS
W.14

Low built shallow basemented Victorian family house, facing south. Only 5 mins. Central Line Tube at Shepherds Bush. Although let at present is offered with v.p. and has 7 rooms, 2 baths., large garden with studio, workshop, new kitchen, Rewired.

Freehold. £18,000
MARSH & PARSONS
602 0025

CLARENDON ROAD, W.11

Modern town house with garage and small garden. Good residential Holland Park area. 3 beds, 2 baths, cloaks, kit., breakfast room and recept., c.h.

Freehold £27,750 inc. carpets and curtains

MARSH & PARSONS
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MARBLE ARCH

Quiet modern town house in immaculate order. 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 2 receptions. Well fitted kitchen and sun terrace. 12 years at £1,417 p.a. exc. £9,750 for valuable lease, carpets, etc.

NORMAN HIRSHFIELD
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S.W.10. Nr. The Boltons, large sunny house. 5 beds., 2 recept., 2 w.c.s, bath, garden plus self-contained basement flat 2 rooms, kitchen, bath, use of double garage. Freehold, bargain, £59,000, o.n.o. 370 2267

OVERLOOKING CLAPHAM COMMON. Jackson Rose & Co offer thoroughly renovated 3-storey late Victorian house close to Underground and 100 yards from main road. Mantlepieces, mouldings, etc. retained. 5 beds., 2 receps., 1 with glazed door to secluded south-facing landscaped 40ft garden. English Rose kitchen-breakfast room, modern bath and sep. w.c. Utility room, large high cellar. F/h. £35,000 with carpets and curtains. Apply 296 King's Road, Chelsea, 01-352 1066.

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KENSINGTON

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£82,500 FREEHOLD
(Ref: SS)

KENSINGTON

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£115,000 FREEHOLD
(Ref: SS)

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Each with 3 beds, 2 baths, recept. rooms, patios, garden and parking, just over Albert Bridge, superbly modernised. £49,500.

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EMERSON PARK, Essex. Delightful ¼ acre grounds surround this superior detached chalet style house set in choice residential area. 3 double bedrooms, 2 receps., sun lounge, c.h. Garage from own drive, carport, semi-rural front drive. £27,000. Andrews & Partners, 8 Station Rd., Upminster. Tel. 22041.

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FREEHOLD RESIDENCE
£29,500

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6 Beds, 4 Bath, 4 Recept. plus staff flat. C.H. Patio. 60 yrs. lease for Sale

RICHMOND PARK
ROEHAMPTON

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£33,000 o.n.o.

Phone 01-937 4074

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Delightful views over Park. Large reception, 2 double bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Lease over 90 years.

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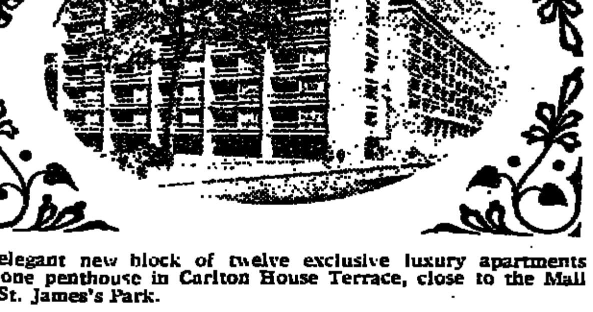
LONDON FLATS

St. James's, S.W.1



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(Offers will be considered for the flat excluding furniture.)

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£11,000

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PRICE: £36,750

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EDUCATIONAL
SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS
also on page 28

Wolfson College, Cambridge

EDWARD SPEELMAN FELLOWSHIP IN DUTCH AND FLEMISH ART

The aim of this Research Fellowship, which is open to a man or to a woman aged under twenty-eight on October 1, 1975, is to foster in the United Kingdom the study, and hence ultimately the teaching there, of Dutch and Flemish painting, sculpture and graphic arts of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries.

Candidates need to show fitness to undertake a programme of study (including both cultural background and languages) leading to effective research within this area of the history of art, and on this occasion preference will be given to a candidate studying seventeenth-century Dutch and Flemish painting. They need not possess, nor be working towards, a higher degree. A three-year tenure is offered at a stipend in the range of £1,500 to £2,000 a year. The Fellow will be expected to reside in Cambridge during Full Term, except when the direct interest of his studies requires him to be elsewhere. An allowance will be paid for approved purposes of travel.

Applications, including a curriculum vitae, as clear an indication as possible of the proposed direction of research, and the names of two academic referees, should reach the Bursar, Wolfson College, Cambridge, CB3 9BB (from whom further particulars may be obtained), by May 31, 1975.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
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Applications are invited from suitably qualified graduates of any University for the award of an Edmund Davis Scholarship tenable from October 1976. Under the terms of the benefaction, preference will be accorded to applicants born in the geographical areas formerly known as Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

The Scholarship is awarded for full-time postgraduate work at a School of the University on an approved course leading to a Higher Degree of the University.

The award is tenable for the duration of the approved course, not exeeceding three years. The value is decided in each case and is not less than £600 per annum with fees. Travel costs and assistance towards other expenses may also be paid in the case of an overseas scholar.

Detailed information and application forms may be obtained from the Academic Registrar, University of London, Senate *House*, London WC1E 7HU with whom completed applications must be lodged not later than 1 December, 1975. Applications from graduates resident in the area known as Rhodesia will have to be considered in the light of any restrictions in English laws existing at that time.

Royal Holloway College
(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)
EGHAM HILL, EGHAM.
SURREY

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Further details from the Personnel Officer, to whom applications together with the names and addresses of two referees should be sent by 31 May, 1975.

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STUDENTSHIPS

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ABERYSTWYTH

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Applications to Professor W. J. G. Beynon, CBE, FRS, Department of Physics, The University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.

University of London King's College

N.E.R.C. RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP IN ZOOLOGY

Applications are invited from British nationals who hold good honours degrees or the equivalent, or who expect to obtain such qualifications in 1975, for a studentship sponsored by the Natural Environment Research Council. It will be available for tenure from 1st October, 1975, for the experimental study of tubificids in energy and pollutant transfer mechanisms in the Inner Thames Estuary.

The successful candidate will be expected to register for a higher degree in the University of London and to have an interest in aquatic ecology.

Requests for application forms and inquiries should be addressed to: Professor D. R. Arthur, Department of Zoology, King's College, Strand, London, WC2R 2LS, not later than 31st May, 1975.

University College, Cardiff

Department of Economics

S.S.R.C. STUDENTSHIP

Applications are invited for the above studentship, tenable for two years from October 1975.

Candidates should hold, or expect to receive, at least an upper second-class honours degree in economics. Applications should be sent to the *Head of the Economics Department*, University College, P.O. Box 96, Cardiff, CF1 1XB. *Please quote Ref. 0306.*

EDUCATIONAL

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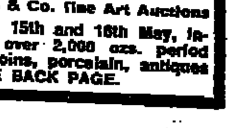

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In the City with interesting and varied practice seeks bright and efficient Secretary aged 22 plus for Associate. Initiative more important than legal experience. Own modern office. Excellent salary and L.V.s for successful applicant.

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CHESTERTONS
262 7202

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Hard working conscientious and good humoured Secretary (25 to 35) needed *by Director* of the Bankside Globe Project. Up to £2,000 offered in exchange for top shorthand/typing and willingness to occasionally work irregular hours. Ring 01-928 4229.

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Fascinating work as right hand to a financial wizard in W1. £2,250, rising to £2,500 in three months.

Hear all on 493 2902 and please don't speak, just listen.

TEMPS ! Do you live near Queensway/Bayswater ? Are you an experienced, competent sec., with good skills ? *If so I need you* to start work for an international company in this area next week. £1.30 per hr.—London Town Bureau, 836 1994.

***BOOK PUBLISHING** W1. Sales* Director, William Heinemann Ltd., requires Personal Secretary with shorthand and typing. Interesting job. Ring 01-493 7330.

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BUSINESS NOTICES

READERS are recommended to take appropriate professional advice before entering obligations.

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Ex-chairman M.D.
of International Group
seeks

Non-executive directorship of private or public company of substance.

Remuneration unimportant. Apply Box 2381 M, The Times.

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require qualified academic or industrial economists to produce forecasting manuscripts within specifically directed ranges. Please write giving qualifications and ranges of expertise or special interests. Either British or International.

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Working Director (Sales) required, Retiring Director will sell Equity Shares.

Company owns factory freehold.

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LADY WITH FINANCIAL means would like interest in high class dress salon. Box 2246 M, The Times.

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Company operating 9 retail outlets in prime sites in Southern England. Books, records *and stationery.* Turnover in excess of £200,000. Modern fittings and good leases including 1 freehold.

Box 2247 M, The Times

CONTRACTS & TENDERS

LIMERICK GAS COMPANY,
IRELAND
TENDERS

Tenders are invited for the supply, delivery and erection of one 500,000 cu. ft. Gas Holder, according to drawings and specification prepared by Mr. P. Winn, C.Eng., F.I.G.E., Rockboro House, Rockboro Road, Cork, who acts as *Consultant* in the matter. Documents may be obtained on application to Mr T. Collery, Asst. Town Clerk, Town Hall, Limerick.

Completed tenders, which should be forwarded in a PLAIN ENVELOPE *marked* "TENDER FOR GAS HOLDER" should be posted so as to reach the undersigned at the Town Hall, Limerick, not later than 12 noon, on Monday, 9th June, 1975.

T. P. MacDIARMADA,
City Manager and Town Clerk

TRANSFER BOOKS

TOWLES LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that the *TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company's* "B" Participating Preference Shares, Ordinary Shares and "A" Ordinary Shares will be CLOSED on 30th May, 1975, for one day only for the payment of dividend for the year ended 19th March, 1975.

Notice is also hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company's "A" Cumulative Preference Shares will be closed on 30th May, 1975, for one day only, for the payment of dividend for the half-year ended 30th June, 1975.

By Order of the Board,
M. WALPOLE, F.C.A.,
Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES

UNITED RAILWAYS OF THE HAVANA AND REGLA WAREHOUSES, LIMITED
(In Voluntary Liquidation)

To the holders of:

5 per cent. Second Income Loan Stock ("Loan Stock"), and Consolidated Stock

And to former holders of:
("the old stocks")

5 per cent. Irredeemable Debenture Stock (1906)

4 per cent. Debentures and *Debenture Stock*

4½ per cent. Redeemable Debentures

4½ per cent. Cuban Central Debentures

5½ per cent. Cuban Central Debenture Stock

4½ per cent. Western Debenture Stock

6 per cent. Cumulative Preference Stock

Ordinary Stock, and
Deferred Ordinary Stock

of United Railways of the Havana and Regla Warehouses, Limited, and *5 per cent. Mortgage Debentures* and Debenture Stock of Havana Terminal Railroad Company

Notice is hereby given that the Joint Liquidators have on 7th May 1975 made THIRD and FINAL distributions in respect of the Loan Stock and the Consolidated Stock, the basis of such distributions being :—

Loan Stock: £9.405 per £100 nominal of Stock

Consolidated Stock: £1.045 per £100 nominal of Stock

Warrants for the amounts of these distributions (with some minor exceptions) were despatched on 7th May 1975 to holders of Loan Stock and Consolidated Stock who have previously lodged their Stock Certificates.

Holders of Loan Stock or Consolidated Stock who have not previously *claimed payment of the first and/or* second distributions in the liquidation should claim on the special forms enclosed with the Joint Liquidators' Report dated 7th May 1975. If these forms have not been received, application should be made to the Company's Registrars :

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED, Registrars Department, The Causeway, Goring by Sea, Worthing, West Sussex, BN12 6DA

Former holders of any of the Old Stocks who have not previously *surrendered their certificates or bearer* warrants in order to obtain the allotments of Loan Stock and/or Consolidated Stock to which they are entitled pursuant to the 1953 Scheme of Arrangement must, in order to claim their distributions in *the liquidation of the Company,* communicate as soon as possible with the Company's Registrars at the address given above.

W. R. TOMKINSON, H. J. D. FINCHETT, Joint Liquidators.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
D. N. 025409-6
ROBERTA ABRAMS VS. ROBERT ABRAMS Superior Court Fairfield County at Stamford April 21, 1975
NOTICE TO ROBERT ABRAMS

Upon the complaint of the Plaintiff *in the above entitled action praying,* for reasons therein set forth, for a dissolution of the marriage, alimony, custody and support of minor children, returnable before the above named Court on the first Tuesday of March, A. D., 1975, and now pending therein and upon an application in said action for a subsequent order of notice, it appearing that the residence of the defendant is unknown and that all reasonable efforts have been made since the institution of said action to ascertain it and have failed; that notice *of the institution of said action was* given as required by order of notice heretofore issued, as of record appears: that the Defendant apparently has not received notice of the pendency of said action; that notice of the institution of this action most likely to come to his attention is that hereinafter ordered: It is ordered, that additional notice of the institution and pendency of said action be given the Defendant by some proper officer or indifferent person causing a true and attested copy of this order of notice to be published in the London Times, a newspaper circulated in London, England, (3) times consecutively, commencing on or before June 2, A. D., 1975, and that return of such service be made to the above named Court.

By Order of the Court
ALBERT J. BARR, Assistant Clerk of the Superior Court for Fairfield County at Stamford.

No 16 of 1975

In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Liverpool District Registry Chancery Division Group A In the Matter of CHERRYLAND Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1948.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of *the above-named company by* The High Court of Justice, Liverpool District Registry, Chancery Division Group A, holden at India Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool was on the 30th day of April 1975, presented to the said Court by Odex Limited *whose registered office is situate* at Cromwell Road, Ellesmere Port, Wirral, Merseyside L65 4DP.

And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at St. George's Hall, William Brown Street, Liverpool, on *the 3rd day of June 1975,* at 11 a.m. in the forenoon and any Creditor or contributory of the company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of the hearing by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any Creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

EDWARD LLOYD & CO., 31 *North John Street, Liverpool L2 6ST.* Solicitors for the Petitioning Creditors.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve or send by post to the above-named notice in *writing of his intention to do so.* The Notice must state the name and address of the person or if a firm the name and address or if a firm and must be signed by the person or firm or his or their Solicitor (if any) and must be served, *or if posted,* must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the 2nd day of June, 1975.

If the new Convention breaks down—how close will Ulster be to the brink?

British troops que rioters at the peak of Ulst 's violence . . . now the threat of civil war hangs ominously er every discussion

Tomorrow 78 Ulster men and women will be making what for most is the familiar journey to Stormont Castle, the symbolic building perched incongruously in acres of lush parkland on the outskirts of Belfast. Under the watchful eye of the world's press and television they will take their seats in the expensively redesigned debating chamber for the first formal meeting of the new Convention.

With 46 of the members publicly pledged in advance to support the hard line policies of the "loyalist" coalition, few observers give the experimental body the remotest chance of producing an acceptable solution. As a result, political realists are now gloomily discussing the alternatives in the event of a breakdown.

Hanging ominously over every discussion is the possibility of a civil (or tribal) war breaking out on a scale which could rapidly convert Ireland into the bloodiest battlefield in the world. The province has been on the edge of the abyss so often in the past five years that there is now a resignation to it going over which, if it gathered sufficient momentum, could become self-fulfilling.

In the short term, the most likely result of a collapse of the Convention would be the reimposition of direct rule from Westminster, a move which has already been enthusiastically supported by Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien, an influential member of the Dublin Government. But at best, such a move would be a holding operation which few MPs, either Conservative or Labour, would like to see last indefinitely.

Over the past few months, Mr Rees has emphasized again and again that it will be up to the Irish to sort out their own problems, with Britain giving as much assistance from the sidelines as is practical. It may be a policy which smacks of wishful thinking, but it remains the key to the Government's intentions.

Of the more drastic possibilities now being put forward, the most frequently mentioned is *total integration*, an idea often suggested by Mr Enoch Powell. Among its effects would be the likely increase of parliamentary representation in Ulster from 12 to 22 seats and reassurance for the Protestant majority on the crucial issue of their continuing links with the United Kingdom.

In one of his few speeches in Ulster during the election, Mr Powell spelt out his views concisely: "What we ask for may be summed up in a single phrase: to be treated as we are, no more, no less, but exactly like any other integral part of the United Kingdom, with the same rights, the same constitution, the same laws and the same privileges." Local reaction to h is a notion speech showed and support in more likely r wing political English ri among inhabitants circles tha back streets of of the Belfast *the Government's point* Fr it would also have the of ular disadvantage of further involving Britain in the lster crisis at a time when their intention is to do just the opposite. In the past few weeks it has become clear that any renewal of the Provisional IRA's campaign—certain to follow such a move—would be largely directed at soft targets in England. "Last year taught us that in publicity terms one bomb in Oxford Street is worth ten in Belfast", explained a Provisional source. "It is not a lesson that we are likely to forget in a hurry."

Among many of the most influential members of the loyalist coalition, including Mr William Craig, and his Vanguard deputy, Mr Ernest Baird, there is a commitment to a reimposition of majority rule in Ulster along the line of the now defunct Stormont Parliament. Even if this was ever agreed to by the Government, it would result in the abandonment of the principles which have governed the Ulster policy of all three political parties over the past six years. It would also hasten the decline towards civil war, with the provisionals fighting it out with loyalists they still refer to in their propaganda as "the Colonists".

A possible extension of this alternative would be the establishment of an independent Ulster, either in agreement with the minority community or as a result of a loyalist coup. The latter possibility is now genuinely feared in Dublin and if it came about could have wide-ranging international repercussions. Among academics in Ulster there is agreement that an independent Northern Ireland could be economically viable if it remained within the EEC.

Politically, the notion of independence is more unlikely, and eventually both aspects would be interwoven as Eire would have an effective veto on the new state's trading relationships with all EEC members. In more down to earth terms, there would be the practical difficulties of Protestant and Catholic leaders sitting together to perform even such elemental tasks as drafting a national anthem or designing a new flag.

A fourth possibility now gaining favour among some civil servants would be repartition, the redrawing of the border which now divides the six counties of Ulster from the 26 of the Irish Republic. A warning that the British Government was now actively considering the idea was given recently by Mr Brian Faulkner, who described it as "unspeakable and unthinkable". Superficially it has many attractions, particularly in the case of border towns like the notorious republican stronghold of Crossmaglen. But it takes no account of west Belfast, where almost half of Ulster's total Catholic population now live.

Like all the alternatives now being seriously put forward, repartition would be unacceptable to the Provisional IRA. Whatever emerges inside the Convention or outside it, the depressing truth remains that Ulster's fragile truce depends largely on the leaders of the young gunmen and bombers now waiting impatiently in the wings.

Christopher Walker

Raymond Fletcher

Registering my vote, but strictly under protest

When I describe myself as a European, as oratorical necessity occasionally requires, it is neither a boast nor a declaration of political faith. It is merely a description. Yet it carries some political overtones.

I have, as many parliamentary colleagues are aware, be so mixed up in European tal ties for so long that na any frontiers ceased to ha e the meaning for me long b o wind EEC's machinery beg ers that down the tariff b were attached to t have seen

For 30 years ne pilot sees Europe as an o frontiers at it. There ar e are only air 25,000 ft. criss-crossing par- corridors. n is as firmly etched tern of nd as the familiar, in my map of the London styliz round system. Un was that Europe of linked s that moulded me. In Ham- rg I got married, learned more about Schiller than I know about Shakespeare, helped in the painful re-birth of German social democracy and was talked into the Labour Party (without his knowing it) by Lord Brockway. In 's I demonstrated with Fr radicals against all political nastiness, be- kinds with Stalinism, and, ginn now, have yet to find the eve to visit the *Folies Bergere* was in Florence that I once rgued with Russians over lunch and almost persuaded an Italian princess to go socialist over dinner. But it was in Milan that I received what I still regard as my European accolade: a ticket-hunting citizen mistook me for a musician outside La Scala.

But it is not only blood, instincts, education and shared political experience that draw me to Europe. There is also what is left of ambition. To miss the Presidency of the Council of Europe by only two votes after only two years' membership and to be elected leader of its largest political group soon after, indicates that somebody out there still likes me—largely, I believe, because they think I was invented by Bernard Shaw, as indeed I was.

Shavians keep cool. Now that insults are beginning to fly and the arguments for and against membership of the EEC are baking themselves into hot slogans by their own heat, someone has to. I have, in fact, always taken a cool view of the EEC, and once shocked an eminent political correspondent by stating, back in 1967, that I regarded the issue of British membership as a marginal one.

Much of what has been achieved in Europe since the formation of the EEC would have happened in any case without it. Take, for instance, the Europeanization of the young. I bow my head in tearful gratitude to the Gods that I have lived to see a generation coming to maturity in our continent who would no more dream of shooting one another for the Fatherland or *La Patrie* than I would of sending the armed forces of the Ilkeston constituency (consisting of one rifle club) into neighbouring territory to depose either of those excellent colleagues, Mr David Marquand and Mr Roderick McFarquhar.

But pop stars, loathsome though they be to my ears, have had as much to do with this blessed event as politicians. So has the development of modern weaponry. It is logistically quite impossible for any member of the EEC to mount a war against another. Remaining in it to prevent another 1870, a 1914 or a 1939 is a nonsensical argument.

As for the intertwining of European economies — an achievement I both recognize and salute—we face a similar paradox. Out of the activities of organizations none of us in the Labour Party particularly likes (the pro-EEC people perhaps slightly more so than the rest) has come the growth rates we all envy and which some of us hope to acquire by a process of economic osmosis. It is the multi-national corporation, rather more than the European Commission, which has fashioned the European economy in its own image. So far, that is. Which prompts me to do a high dive into the politics of the business, stripped of all my pro-European prejudices.

What kind of political superstructure must be created to guide this new economic animal towards a Federal Union? That is the question. All my European friends want a directly elected European Parliament. All my pro-European colleagues in the Labour Party want us to stay in because they believe they can thereby help to democratize the process whereby an Economic Community (with whose present structure not one of them is satisfied) transforms itself into a Political Community.

I do not want such a Parliament. Past history combines with present experience to sustain my heresy—for heresy it definitely becomes when I don my European hat and take flight to Strasbourg. The Continental Congress did more harm to the infant United States of America than the Redcoats. In Lincoln's heroic struggle to preserve the Union he had to fight Congress as much as the Confederacy.

Democracy is government by consent of the governed. All democracies today face the problem of *withheld* consent—a crisis in which politics has spilled over into economics rather than the other way round. Do we regain this lost consent by transferring legislative power to a remote body? Or should we fashion the kind of decentralized, anticipatory democracy that Mr Alvin Toffler preaches and which at least two of the United States have begun to practise? I burn no incense at the shrine of parliamentary democracy in its present form. The word "sovereignty" belongs to the archaic part of my vocabulary.

All these questions build up two possible answers I can give to the question before us in the referendum. It could be either "Yes, but . . ." or "No, yet . . .". But the way in which the Tories are trying to turn a national debate into a Benn-Foot-Shore witch-hunt—further dividing a nation which can make no contribution to anything unless it reintegrates itself—leaves me no choice. In voting "No" I am probably joining a Confederacy doomed to defeat. I know no other way of registering a protest.

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Inside China's shrine to self-sacrifice and Chairman Mao

Drawn by Chairman Mao's prescription to "learn from Tachai" an average of two thousand Chinese visitors a day have for years been coming to see this one of 20 brigades in a commune in Shansi Province. Tachai is known throughout China as a place of pilgrimage. Even in the 23 hours spent here by our British press delegation, at least five other foreign delegations — West German, Albanian, French and others—have been arriving or departing.

Tachai is China's shrine of Maoism, the best demonstration of self-reliance, political will, *unremitting* effort and the revolutionary self-sacrifice that China's leader sees as the ideal of collective agriculture in this mountainous region. In the past, the lower slopes of its denuded mountains were cut into ravines and gullies by erosion, leaving the barest patches of soil from which a miserable living could be scratched.

In the past 20 years these conditions have been transformed in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching: a victory has been won by collective self-help without the stimulus of material incentive. Idealism alone has served. Tachai has no private plots, no room for private selling of family handicrafts or any other means for determining their own income that are open to peasants in most of China's communes.

In recognition of this achievement Tachai's late leader, Chen Yung-kuei, was elevated, in 1973, to a place in the party's political bureau. Earlier this year he led a Chinese delegation to Mexico and he has lately been seen at Peking's international cocktail parties in full peasant garb, ready to chat-up anyone interested in agriculture.

Today the village presents a neat appearance with gullies terraced into small curving fields, precisely parcelled and held by retaining walls. Higher up, narrower terraces hold thousands of fruit trees now coming into bloom. The village itself has been entirely rebuilt with several long-grey brick blocks, a little grim against the reddish soil though preserving, in their barrel-vaulted entrances, the character of the hillside cave dwellings of the past.

The vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Committee, Chia Lai-Ho, a weather-beaten peasant of 50, received us with the usual account of past suffering and present achievement thanks always to the Chairman's inspiration. Three landlords in the past had owned more than half the land between them but this amounted to only 25 acres apiece. What peasants suffered was not so much disparity in wealth as injustice. We had been shown the willow tree in the village by which peasants were regularly beaten. There was no one to gainsay the landlords in those days.

Now Tachai has 440 people, of whom 165 are of working age, and the land reclaimed or restored amounts to about 160 acres; a tiny territory for the vast amount of interest centred upon it. How many hours a week did the peasants work? "We don't think about hours worked," Mr Chia replied. "When it is light we start and when it gets dark we stop. Of course, the days are longer in the summer," he added. Sundays, too? Yes, certainly. Though if they had a special reason they might be allowed time off.

A later session with only some peasants present echoed the political affirmations of Mr Chia. They were dedicated disciples of Chairman Mao, their only objective to serve the revolution. But what might they do if affluence were to give them Sundays off? Silence. No answer could be dredged up. Study, suggested their own leader. Well, perhaps, though they did not seize on the idea. As ever, getting behind the front of officialdom in China is almost impossible. The firm front of political conviction is undented.

Tachai is one brigade in a commune of ten thousand people. The commune headquarters are in Tachai village and one wonders how the commune copes with this much-visited cuckoo. The commune hospital has nine doctors, one of whom said that the birth rate was now 13 to 15 per thousand.

In short, Tachai comes up to every standard required of it. Asked the usual age of marriage these days, the answer came pat—25 for women, 28 for men—the prescribed age for reducing birth.

One marvels wandering around Tachai but also one wonders. How do they manage all the visitors? Are the peasants goldfish in a bowl? Mostly they seemed to be getting on with their job. Only the infant school trooped out to sing and to clap the British press representatives, having probably done the same half-an-hour earlier for the Albanians with, perhaps, a couple of dozen more delegations to follow in the week. Tachai looks like having a good year. The uncertain spring rains of North China have been falling and did so during our visit. Out came very wide-brimmed straw hats to protect these strange big men from Fleet Street trudging through the mud trying to work out what it all meant.

Richard Harris

Bernard Levin

Not so quiet, I am glad to say, on the licence front

It is time to bring my readers up to date with the latest developments in the battle of the television licences. What began as a fairly mild piece of impudence on the part of the *authorities—mild, that is,* by the standards to which we have become accustomed—has now turned into a substantial conspiracy between officials of the Home Office, the Post Office and the Television Licence Records Office, to trick law-abiding members of the public into paying money which they do not owe, and which the authorities have no legal right to demand. I am delighted to be able to report that, from the evidence of my postbag, it seems that most warriors are standing firm and resisting the bullying, accompanied by deceit, to which the enemy has now resorted, but if even so downy a bird as Sir Robert Lusty can miss the point as wildly as he did in his letter published on April 30 (he seems to think that we are complaining about the increase in licence-fees), *it may* be that some of the troops need further encouragement. I can hold out only slim hopes that we shall have the pleasure of seeing Sir William Ryland hanging from a lamp-post (his branch establishment in Beaconsfield was not only refusing to sell television licences at the prevailing rate in March but telling intending purchasers that by buying new licences before their *old ones expired* they were rendering themselves liable to a fine of £50, but we can hardly expect those in charge of the shambles called the Post Office to bother themselves about anything as trivial as intimidation backed by flat falsehood, especially since the victims were only customers anyway), let alone the even greater pleasure of watching the Home Office burnt to the ground with its entire complement of officials locked inside, but the exacting of vengeance though in this case it would be no less enjoyable than appropriate, is not our first concern; our aim is to establish the fact that those prudent citizens who bought television licences before the price of these useful items went up (and thus behaved in *exactly* the same way as did those who, apprised by the Budget on April 15 that the price of electrical goods would rise on May 1, bought such things between the two dates) were and are entitled to be charged at the rate prevailing when they put their money on the counter.

A question of authority and justification

In my last report I gave the text of the letter being sent out from the TV Licence Records Office, worded as to suggest (falsely) that those who had bought their licences before the cost rose had been doing something unlawful. Many of the troops wrote back to inquire by what authority the surcharge was demanded, and what justification there was for the threat *that if it was not paid their* licences would be revoked. No answer to either of these questions has been forthcoming; instead, the inquirers have been sent the reply given in the House of Commons on April 17 by the Home Secretary, in which that great and good man was reduced, by the uncomfortable realization that in this matter he has not a leg to stand on, to arguing that "The Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 imposes no obligation to grant a licence to a person to cover a period for which he already holds a licence . . .". That might be held, at any rate by someone who is as fond of Mr Jenkins as I am, though certainly not by anybody else, to cover the refusal by the Post Office to sell licences in March merely because the price was due to go up in April, but it cannot possibly cover the case *of those* who did manage to buy licences, since even if the Post Office were not *obliged* to sell them, the fact remains that in those cases it did, and is not entitled to go back on the sale now.

Yet the pretence is still being made that if the unlawfully-demanded extra £6 is not paid the authorities will be legally entitled to revoke the licence. But they will not be so entitled. The Act gives the Home Secretary power to revoke a licence, but it is inconceivable that this power is, or would be held to be, exercisable without regard for the rules of natural justice. If the Home Office suggests otherwise, let them answer a question. Suppose some Home Secretary were to go off his head and insist on revoking the licences of all Roman Catholics or red-haired women; is it seriously maintained that someone whose licence had thus been withdrawn could be convicted of operating a television *set contrary to law? Of course* not: he or she would argue that the Home Secretary's powers had been improperly exercised, and any court, from a bench of JPs to the House of Lords, would uphold the submission and acquit.

The gallant soldier from Farnham

What is the difference *in law* between those examples and the situation that actually exists? None; which brings me to the gallant soldier from Farnham. He, sent the standard demand, replied, in part, as follows (and I can think of no more admirable and terse summary of the situation):

> *Before I consider paying the* additional £6 I wish to know under what authority and under what section of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 the Home Office have instructed you to revoke my new licence. . . . My legal advice is that:
>
> (a) I obtained a new colour TV licence legally in March 1975 which covers the use by me of coloured TV until the last day of February 1976.
>
> (b) There is no law against holding two licences concurrently.
>
> (c) In the absence of any breach by me of the clauses of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 you are acting outside the law should you choose to revoke my licence.

That is also my reading of the situation, and I advise all my readers in the same position as this hero to reply in similar terms. Meanwhile, there are no reports of any revocation of licences (no doubt the authorities are waiting to see how many people they can trick into paying the money by threats alone), but we need not wait passively until the enemy makes his next move. Several warriors have written to their Members of Parliament, and I have suggested to those who have asked my advice before doing so that they should ask their MPs to refer the whole business to the Parliamentary Commissioner (the Ombudsman), for what the authorities are trying to do certainly falls within his terms of reference: will some Member of Parliament now oblige us all by taking this action, since the Ombudsman can only investigate matters referred to him by MPs?

Finally, I am delighted to be able to report once again that the idiocy of the enemy is, as ever, on our side, and goes far to cancel out the effect of his malevolence. In my last report I mentioned the notice he had been sending out, urging people to buy new licences before the price went up: today, I have another example of excellent advice given from the enemy camp. A warrior *in Bristol* was refused a renewal licence at his local post office. He was ("grudgingly", as he puts it) shown the Home Office instruction to post office staff, saying that they were not to renew unexpired licences, and told that if he wished to take it further he should get in touch with the headquarters of the TV Licence Records Office. As it happens, this is situated in Bristol, so he went there in person. He was *told* to return to the post office and buy a *new* licence, and did so, thus following the advice of the very people who are now claiming that what they advised is forbidden! As for my own advice, it is the same as before: stand firm.

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The Times Diary

How the wives turned into women

On the final day of the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Jamaica, Michael Leapman *joins the ladies:*

Functions for wives at such conferences are generally limited to visits to flower shows, hospitals, day nurseries and the shops. But this being International Women's Year Beverley Manley, wife of the Jamaican premier, decided to get them talking about Women's Liberation. In a pretty hillside hotel just outside Kingston, their meeting turned out to be surprisingly lively.

The six main speakers performed in the alphabetical order of their countries, which meant that Margaret Whitlam of Australia, my formidable fellow-diarist, was first to the rostrum. Looking regal in purple, she produced some fine knockabout stuff, starting with the confession that she is herself a reformed sexist.

She had been a housewife and "for twenty years I asked for nothing more". Then when she passed 40 *she* returned to social work, and loved it. Years ago she had suggested that housewives should be paid a salary, though she was not sure who should pay it. Australia had produced Germaine Greer and had made other contributions to the Women's Movement, even if it was not yet the promised land.

Hers was a tough act to follow and it fell to our own Audrey Callaghan (Mary Wilson having *gone home already) to follow it.* She gave a winning, twinkling performance, as archetypically English as Mrs. Whitlam was archetypically Australian. She gave details of Britain's moves to outlaw sex discrimination, but said strident supporters of Women's Liberation missed the point.

It would be churlish, she added, not to recognize the advance achieved when Margaret Thatcher became the *first female Leader of the Opposition.* But: "I'm sure you will understand I can't wholly endorse any hopes for her further advancement."

Margaret Trudeau of Canada came next, and set the tone for her address by addressing the audience as "Sisters". Her talk was the nearest anyone came to hard-core Women's Liberation.

She took a passing swipe at Dr. Spock and revealed that in Canada nowadays it was not permissible to use the word husband, just man. Then she gave some frank details of her married life.

"My husband (not man) and I are of different generations", she said. "We were brought up in different ways. Sometimes he says something to me and I have to say: 'Stop it. Do you know what you've just done? You've put me in a very inferior role.' So he says 'yeah' and changes it."

Her government had given her figures about the progress women had made in Canada, but they were "a bit political" and made things out to be better than they really were. So she did not draw on them.

Next was Viola Burnham of Guyana. Not to be outdone in frankness by Mrs Trudeau, she also called us sisters and then sent a nervous frisson through the audience by talking of "penis envy". Many women, *she explained, work on Guyana* sugar plantations (what is liberated about that?), adding that the best way to Women's Liberation was through socialism.

Victoria Gowon of Nigeria seemed a bit nervous. She claimed that Women's Liberation was a reality in Nigeria, where women are prominent in retail trade. The area they lagged behind in was politics, but in any case political activity in Nigeria was at present barred for both sexes.

Finally came Mrs Mata'afa of Western Samoa. She wore a flower in her hair, which might not be a sexist symbol in her culture.

She let the side down rather. The status of women was not important, she said. What mattered was the character of the nation, of the Commonwealth and of the world. But she ended with a rousing if slightly opaque quotation: "If you educate a man you educate an individual. If you educate a woman you educate a nation." It was all much more interesting than what their husbands—sorry, men—had been talking about.

Ratings

In his speech opening the conference last week, Arnold Smith, the retiring Secretary-General, said the Commonwealth was not growing old but growing up. That might be true of the institution, but many of its leaders are aging and greying noticeably. Those who began their careers as fiery nationalist leaders are losing much of their fire.

Most have given press conferences. Reporters have been able to enjoy an almost constant parade of world statesmen giving voice to their most penetrating clichés. Here are my assessments of some, in the order of their press conferences.

Michael Manley (Jamaica): Rational, modest talker, but a tendency to drift towards self-righteousness and piety. Best quote (when asked whether he could guarantee the safety of visiting heads of government): "Only God can guarantee what you ask. The Jamaican Government will give God every assistance."

Julius Nyerere (Tanzania): Grown spectacularly grey in recent years. Remains a formidably logical thinker but has an aggravating tendency (shared with Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia) to answer questions by throwing them back at reporters. Best quote: "If we can do 1 per cent of what they have done in Indo-China we shall free southern Africa."

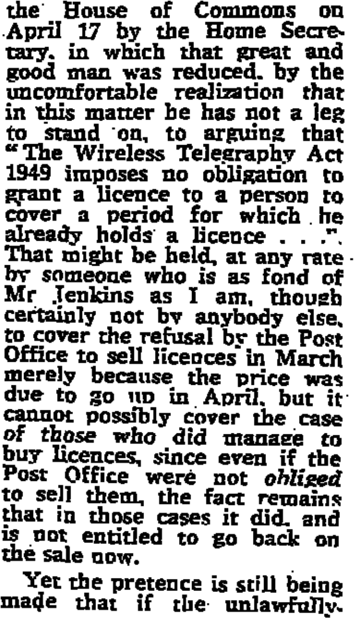
Harold Wilson (Britain): A competent though unexciting performance, mainly about his master plan to stabilize commodity prices. No memorable quotes but much nostalgia. Most typical quote: "I've had a lot of experience in negotiating with Mr Smith. He's hard to pin down."

Forbes Burnham (Guyana): Wilson's main antagonist on commodities. A flashy performance, in which he called for a new world economic order with the assumed fervour of a revivalist preacher calling on his congregation to be saved. Best quote (on the difficulty of producer nations reaching agreement with consumer nations): "The Bible says that on *the* second coming of the Lord the lion shall lie down with the lamb. But the Lord ain't come yet."

Kenneth Kaunda (Zambia): Greying like Nyerere. A rather confused performance, at which both the President and reporters had trouble distinguishing between questions on Rhodesia and those on commodity prices. The answers anyway seemed nearly interchangeable. Best quote (on *Vietnam*): "It always pays to be revolutionary these days."

Wallace Rowling (New Zealand): A newcomer, unspectacular but straight-forward. Enjoyed making anti-Australian jokes to Australian reporters. Best quote is an obfuscation: "We hope that the situation in Vietnam has reached resolution so far as the conflicting parties are concerned." Which means we hope the fighting is over.

'Not to worry: when they say 'no' they mean 'yes''



Pierre Trudeau (Canada): The transformation from lively joker to sober statesman is now complete. I think I liked the old image better. Now avoids jokes and asides, making his press conferences heavy going, particularly since French Canadian reporters insist that he answers *them in* French. Best quote is a glimpse of the obvious on Vietnam: "It makes us wonder about our reading of the events in those days (1954)."

Gough Whitlam (Australia): Has developed more assurance since Ottawa and some found him the most impressive of all the leaders. More philosophical than most. Won favour with Harold Wilson by supporting Britain's continued membership of the European Community, and with envious lesser reporters by a calculated deflation of Robin Day. Best quote: "I don't relish the thought that Britain might lapse into the position today of Spain."

Lee Kuan Yew (Singapore): Another who has withered with age, or perhaps with over-exposure. His talk still dazzles occasionally, but *he* is very *wordy* and people tire of it more easily than they did. *Perhaps it is* the effect of his constant battle against the red menace, which he talks about obsessively. Impatient with what he considers less important preoccupations of Africans and others. Best quote: "I'm tired of being a spear-carrier at an Afro-Caribbean love-in."

PHS

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TIMES PAST
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THREAT TO PRIVATE MEDICINE

In order to avoid the danger that she might find herself presiding over the greatest expansion of private health services since the National Health Service was conceived, Mrs Castle has been constrained to embellish her plans for doing away with private beds in NHS hospitals. The natural consequence of the change would be more customers for private hospitals. Mrs Castle wants new powers to regulate their "commercial and advertising practices" and their "operation, extent and development". The clear implication is that major growth would be looked on with disfavour. Within the assumptions of a misconceived policy, the precaution is a natural one, but it underlines how little the Government's approach to the issue of private beds serves the interests of health services in Britain. The logic leads, in the last resort, to the banning of hospital developments for which private funds are available while NHS building projects are cancelled because there is no public money to spare.

On balance the present arrangement for private beds works to the benefit of the NHS and the medical profession, and to the comfort and convenience of many patients and the measurable detriment of none. The beds are a useful source of revenue to the service and are too few to have much effect on waiting lists. The advantages of paying for a private bed lie mainly in the field of comfort and convenience: it is not superior medical treatment that is being bought. It is true, however, that private patients do often get their medical treatment for minor ailments more promptly, and to the extent that quicker treatment is better treatment, this is open to objection. But most of the harmless benefits of a private bed—a room to oneself, the opportunity to choose one's surgeon and the time of the operation would still exist if queue-jumping were ended.

Mrs Castle hopes to provide a substitute for some of these comforts by extending the "amenity bed" system, by which NHS patients can secure some extra privacy by paying a small fee. After the convenience of choosing one's time, this is the factor to which private patients probably attach most importance, but if the potential demand is to be met the number of amenity beds would have to be increased more than Mrs Castle may be ready to accept.

From the point of view of the consultant with a private practice, amenity beds would provide no comfort. The link between private and public medicine has enabled the NHS to retain the services of doctors of high ability and reputation who have been able to supplement their earnings from the additional work. In many parts of the country, where private clinics do not exist, NHS pay beds offer the only chance for doctors to emulate the rewards of their colleagues in the South-east. The Government would not eliminate the risk of such men being lost to the NHS simply by restricting the development of private hospitals: the alternative of emigration is perhaps more easily available to doctors than to any other kind of worker.

Private medicine is in no way a rival to the NHS, and only harm can be done by casting it in that role. As if to minimize the significance of what she proposed, Mrs Castle repeatedly stressed how insignificant in numbers pay beds were compared with the hospital service as a whole. To the private sector, however, they are of vital importance. Medical insurance associations must somehow provide substitute facilities before they disappear. The faster pay beds are done away with the more difficult this will be. It will in any case be touch and go how far they can succeed. Even apart from the expense of new hospitals, the rate at which costs are rising is so great that subscribers may begin to fall away. It is not the privileges of the wealthy that are in question (they will find private treatment whatever happens) but the extra comforts of some 2,500,000 people, which they have thought it worth while to safeguard often by many years of contributions.

Mrs Castle gave little clue on Monday to her thoughts on timing, although she acknowledged that legislation would be needed. The present parliamentary session is so crowded that a Bill would probably have to wait until the autumn. It would be unreasonable if a period of less than two or three years was allowed after that to give the insurance associations time to make their arrangements. It would be much more objectionable to use new licensing powers to hamper their efforts to do so. After its feeble lack of resistance to improper pressures from the health service unions and its readiness to set ideology above the real interests of Britain's health services, the Government must not complete an inglorious story by unfairly crushing the private sector while it has it at a disadvantage.

REASSESSMENTS OF THE MIDDLE EAST

The United States Administration is taking its time over the "reassessment" of its Middle East policy which President Ford announced immediately after the failure of Dr Kissinger's peace mission on March 22. Some tentative conclusions will no doubt be ready for communication to President Sadat in Salzburg on June 1 and to Mr Rabin in Washington on June 11. But they are unlikely to be made public before those two meetings, and therefore can presumably be modified in the light of them. Mr Ford would, it seems, have liked to hear what President Assad has to say as well, but the Syrian leader's domestic position is apparently not yet strong enough for him to be seen obeying a summons from the President of the United States. (He has not yet visited the West since coming to power.)

Meanwhile King Husain has already had his say in the United States, both privately and publicly. As usual, in his speech at Charleston yesterday, he gave an admirable presentation of the Arab case to a western audience. But his Arab critics will have noted that when demanding recognition of "the legitimate rights of the Palestinians in their homeland" he did not specify that these rights include the establishment of their own state.

The omission is certainly a noticeable one for anyone who has followed the spate of Soviet declarations on the subject in the past fortnight. The Soviet leadership is making great efforts to turn Dr Kissinger's discomfiture to advantage and to seize the central role in the Middle East which his activities have denied it ever since the Geneva Conference adjourned at the end of 1973. A succession of Arab delegations has trooped to Moscow. Toasts have been proposed and communiqués published. In these the right of the Palestinians to the "establishment of their national state" has been constantly reemphasized. But at the same time Mr Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, has also reemphasized "the rights of all states of the Middle East, including the State of Israel, to independent existence and development". In the same speech, given at a dinner in honour of his Syrian colleague on April 23, Mr Gromyko even offered Israel "the strictest guarantees with the participation—under an appropriate agreement—of the Soviet Union too".

These statements are in fact entirely consistent with the Soviet Union's long-proclaimed attitude to the Middle East conflict, and Moscow Radio's Arabic service has understandably been concerned to allay any Arab fears aroused by their presentation in the western press as "new and inspired by ulterior motives". Their timing is none the less surely significant, especially in view of the reported visit of two secret Soviet emissaries earlier last month, and of the Soviet insistence—a constant theme of all the toasts and communiqués—on "an early reconvocation" of the Geneva Conference and "an earnest preparation for it".

These two things are, in Mr Gromyko's view, quite compatible. It is clear, however, that in practice the earnest preparation is proving just as time-consuming as America's reassessment, and it is also probable that Moscow would like to get the European Security Conference out of the way before Geneva starts. What is encouraging is that the Russians appear no longer to be using Geneva purely as a stick to beat Israel and America with, but are taking some trouble to convince the Israelis that peace could be obtained at Geneva and would be worth having. But, they insist, Geneva cannot work without Palestinian participation.

It should be noted that on this point Mr Arafat agrees with them. In spite of his movement's officially negative attitude to Resolution 242, he is quite prepared to sign a joint communiqué with the Soviet leadership stressing "the importance of the participation of a representative of the Palestine Arab people, with equal rights with other interested sides, in the efforts towards a Middle East settlement, the Geneva peace conference on the Middle East included". The American reassessment could do worse than come to the same conclusion.

THE HIDDEN AFTERMATH OF CONQUEST

There is no longer any doubt that some atrocious unpleasant things are being done in Cambodia. Journalists who recently emerged from Phnom Penh agreed not to describe them lest more lives be endangered. Since restraint of this sort is extremely difficult to sustain, for it goes against every journalistic instinct, it must have been reinforced by very convincing evidence gathered on the spot. But while the journalists have kept their word the American State Department has not felt bound in the same way, and has released some information which it says was gathered from Khmer Rouge radio messages.

The full scale of the killings is not yet known. According to the Americans at least 80 politicians and their wives have been killed. But everything, including the continuing news blackout, suggests that the situation remains unstable. The main reason for this is that the Khmer Rouge insurgents are neither politically united nor militarily disciplined. They have fought a bitter war in the jungle, often with extreme cruelty, and without the training or sense of clear purpose that characterized the communists in South Vietnam.

Politically they have been recruited from very different groups, including the original opponents of French colonialism, opponents of Prince Sihanouk after 1966, supporters of Prince Sihanouk after his overthrow in 1970, and many who were moved primarily by the American invasion of their country. Some give their loyalty primarily to Hanoi, some to Peking, and some to their own country. It would be surprising if they were not struggling for power among themselves, and while doing so they might well try to seek spurious unity in slaughtering people they regard as the common enemy. In these circumstances they naturally try to avoid the eyes of the outside world. But they should be aware of the condemnation they are incurring abroad and the damage that does to their political future.

The silence from Saigon is more surprising. Western journalists there are said to be safe and working in a "relaxed atmosphere" but they are not allowed to send any news. Until now the Vietcong have always shown themselves acutely aware of their image abroad and of the comments of the world's press. If they have much less to hide than the Khmer Rouge, which seems probable, and if they have the situation well under control, it is mysterious that they do not allow western reporters to tell the world about the happy state of affairs in their country. It can only convey the impression that things are not so happy after all.

Jobs at British Leyland

From Mr C. F. W. Goodall

Sir, To suggest as Mr Lilley and Mr Waine do in your correspondence columns today (May 2) that the government cannot influence the level of employment by directing investment into British Leyland is no more than a misuse of elementary economics. Their opinion seems to rest on the unsure foundation that taking a sum of money from one group and giving it to another can, by definition, have no effect on the state of the economy. Surely Keynesian economics has told us enough to dismiss this idea!

To channel £700m in investment into British Leyland as it now exists may or may not be justifiable. We cannot, however, doubt that in the past the British car industry has been chronically short of investment. Your correspondents will agree that if the money is raised through increased taxation then the switch from consumption to investment will be of ultimate benefit to the community.

Their analysis would only be correct if, and this eventuality is to be earnestly guarded against, all the money went directly in higher wages to the employees of the firm. In all other circumstances beneficial effects would ensue. It is to be doubted if the investment concerned would not be better allocated elsewhere but this does not detract from the conclusion that the country will benefit from greater investment, whatever its source. Conservatives would do better to find a more satisfactory way of helping British Leyland than by criticizing the Government on such ill-judged grounds.

Those of us who find the particular relish with which "monetarism" is espoused by some sections of the party profoundly disturbing are saddened but not surprised when we find members of the party tracing the course of economic thought further back by resorting to the orthodoxy of the 1920s.

Yours faithfully,

CHRISTOPHER GOODALL, Chairman,
Cambridge P.E.S.T.,
Magdalene College,
Cambridge,
May 2.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Lords' decision on law of rape

From Professor J. C. Smith

Sir, It is surprising that you think (your leading article of May 5) that the decision of the majority of the House of Lords in *Morgan*, namely that the crime of rape requires an intention to commit rape, "does not accord with common sense". A man who intends to have sexual intercourse with a consenting woman may have an immoral intention but it is scarcely the kind of criminal mind which should make him liable for an offence carrying a maximum sentence of life imprisonment.

The fact that he *ought* to have known that the woman was not consenting is not a valid ground for imputing to him an intention which he did not possess. To do so is to impose the same kind of objective test of criminal liability as was applied by the House of Lords in *DPP v Smith* [1961] AC 290, so roundly condemned in your columns at the time and subsequently reversed by section 8 of the Criminal Justice Act 1967, so far as the accused's foresight of consequences was concerned.

Morgan is a victory for common sense so far as intention in the criminal law is concerned. For too long the courts have said, inconsistently, that while the prosecution must prove an intention to do the prohibited act, a mistake negativing the required intention in the accused is not a defence unless it is reasonable. If, as appears likely, *Morgan* authoritatively rejects this fallacy, it is a decision of the greatest importance to the basic principles of criminal liability. As section 8 substituted a subjective for an objective test regarding foresight of consequences, so, it appears, does *Morgan* regarding knowledge of circumstances.

The rules of procedure and evidence in a rape trial are a different matter altogether; but it is wrong that a decision on a fundamental principle of criminal liability should be condemned because it highlights deficiencies in other aspects of the criminal law.

Yours faithfully,

J. C. SMITH,
445 Derby Road,
Nottingham.
May 5.

From Mr Jack Lindsay

Sir, I have just struck what I think is a good thirteenth-century parallel to the present legal discussion on what constitutes rape. René Nelli in *La Vie Quotidienne des Cathars du Languedoc* records: "A noblewoman tells the Inquisitors how she was taken by force by a guest in her own castle: her husband had gone to make the round of the stables. She said nothing, because the husbands of that period imagined that women found pleasure in being raped, and hers would have blamed her for what happened". Male attitudes do not seem to have much changed in some seven hundred years.

Yours etc,

JACK LINDSAY,
40 Queen Street,
Castle Hedingham,
Essex.

Charity finances

From Mr Keith L. G. Manley

Sir, The problem currently faced by charities from the present uncertainties of the new legislation were summarized admirably by Sir Philip Allen, Chairman of the National Council for Social Service (Tuesday, April 29). Your readers may be interested in the immediate practical effect on our work.

Over the past 110 years we have been given, or have purchased, land and buildings throughout the country for use as residential homes and schools. As buildings decay or needs change it has been necessary for some establishments to be closed and the capital funds realized used to provide facilities more appropriate to current needs. For example, replanning at Barkingside, the original Village Home which housed over 1,500 girls at the turn of the century, has resulted in two-thirds of the site being sold to the local authority and the proceeds used to finance a large part of the £1m required for the New Mossford Centre for handicapped children now nearing completion, on the remainder of the Village site. The local community has benefited from the large council development now possible on the 26 acres sold which contains a new school and a major housing project to which will be added later a civic centre and magistrates' court.

For several years we have been planning for a similar redevelopment of another large site a few miles away with the intention of using the proceeds of selling surplus land, ideal for residential development, to provide the funds necessary for building a new children's home and a hostel for working teenagers. From our understanding of the proposed legislation the benefit arising from the change of use from *institutional* to residential would attract tax at 80 per cent thus denying us the necessary capital for carrying out our plans.

The implications for charities wishing to redeploy their assets to fulfil *current* needs is therefore very serious indeed. It seems a curious situation that potential benefits from funds which were originally provided by the generosity of the public and which can only be used for charitable community purposes are thus threatened with confiscation.

Inflation has already caused postponement of new work to which we attach great importance. This new threat may well stop all new work completely at a time when recent tragic cases have indicated the considerable physical and emotional misery to which thousands of young children are still subject. These may be less publicly obvious than in our founder's time but nevertheless are very real.

Yours faithfully,

KEITH L. G. MANLEY,
Finance Director,
Barnardo's,
Tanners Lane,
Barkingside,
Ilford, Essex.
May 1.

EEC referendum issues: a tactical vote

From Mr Richard Wilkins

Sir, The pro-Market case seems lately to have boiled down to this: "Vote for continued British membership of the EEC, or the left will take over in Britain". Opponents of the left will be wise to look beyond the brief rebuff of a Yes vote.

If Britain remains in the EEC, an increasing amount of responsibility will pass from Westminster to Brussels. With it will go the blame for the nation's ills which the public has habitually ascribed to a British Government. If bad times persist, British doubts will grow as to whether the EEC can *run our* affairs better than we can run them ourselves. There will, in short, be a growing demand for national independence and self-government.

If this popular patriotism is monopolized by the left, it will be the greatest and most durable electoral asset in the history of British socialism. The Conservative electoral experience in Scotland will spread to the rest of Britain. Our immersion in the EEC will do for English nationalism what the 1801 Act of Union did for Irish nationalism.

An emphatic No, however, will enable the Conservatives to drop their pro-Market stance, with its embarrassing implications that Britain needs Continental help to *overthrow its left wing, and that the* cure for central direction from Whitehall is central direction from Brussels. Anyone, therefore, who is thinking of flouting the left by voting Yes needs to be certain that the advantages of British membership *will be overpoweringly* and everlastingly obvious. This certainty is lacking, so opponents of the left should think ahead, and vote No in the referendum.

Yours faithfully,

RICHARD WILKINS,
27 Spring Gardens,
Garston,
Watford, Hertfordshire.
April 28.

From Mr William Pickles

Sir, It is sad to find so widely and properly respected a person as Lord Walston (May 2) joining the ranks of those who use the truth to convey false impressions. Lord Walston's method in this case is skilful mixing of relevant and irrelevant truths. He may be right in believing that cheap food will not be available to us in the future *at all times and on the same scale as in the past*, though the letter on the same page from Mr St Clair Grondona makes one wonder even about that.

But when Lord Walston goes on to write of "the rich West growing fat on food produced in the developing countries by people who are near to starvation", and when later he drags in Sri Lanka, he is introducing an irrelevance in a way that cannot be unintentional. I know of nobody on the anti-Market side who did not welcome the Lomé agreement. Indeed, our only criticisms were that it still sacrifices some of the most essential crops of the developing countries to the demands of the CAP, and that it does nothing for the hundreds of millions of the Asian sub-continent, including Sri Lanka.

That is wholly irrelevant to our argument about cheap food. The peoples from whom we, on the anti-Market side, want to be able to buy cheap food whenever it is available (food which is already today in part excluded from this country by EEC levies and other devices) are not the underdeveloped, but those in the Americas and the Southern Pacific to whom nature has given soils and climates that enable them to combine prosperity for themselves with cheap production for sale elsewhere. We are in the forefront of those who denounce the exploitation of the labourers of Sri Lanka and elsewhere, and I find it impossible to believe that Lord Walston does not know that.

If he and some of his friends take liberties with the truth in this matter, it is because they sincerely *believe that success in their present* enterprise is essential to the future well-being of this country. That they are entitled to believe, but we believe the exact opposite, and if we all abandon our normal standards where do we end? Because I believe that truth must be served first, may I make Lord Walston a free gift of a fact that I am sure his friends will use against us? I do not see how the Lomé agreement could have been achieved if Britain had not been in the EEC. But I also believe that other considerations far outweigh that important point. One side or the other will lose in the present battle, but we shall *all* lose if normally honest men betray their own standards. All the more pity that the Government statement, which you publish on the same day as Lord Walston's letter, should descend to gross inaccuracies and to those half-truths which "were ever the blackest of lies".

Yours sincerely,

WILLIAM PICKLES,
London School of Economics
and Political Science,
Houghton Street, WC2.
May 2.

From Mr Ludovic Kennedy

Sir, I have been reading the official pamphlet against our continued membership of the Common Market, and I see that with a very slight *alteration of the wording it can be made* to run as follows:

"The real aim of the Treaty of Union (1) was of course to become one single country in which Scotland (2) would be reduced to a mere province.

"Unless you want to be ruled more and more by a British Parliament (3) in which Scotland (4) would be in a small minority, you should vote SNP (5).

"A far better course is open to us. If we withdraw from Britain (6), we could and should become members of the wider free trade area which now exists between the Common Market and the countries of . . . Efta.

"England (7) would be most unlikely to oppose this arrangement, since this would be neither sensible nor in her own interests. She may well demand a free trade area with us. But even if she did not, her tariffs on Scottish (8) exports would be very low.

"It is scaremongering to pretend that withdrawal from Britain (9) would mean heavy unemployment or loss of trade. In a few years we shall enjoy in Scottish (10) oil a precious asset not possessed by England (11). Our freedom to use this oil unhampered by any threatened Westminster (12) restrictions will strengthen our national economy powerfully."

In 1, 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12 the original reads "the Common Market" or its *equivalent; in 2, 4, 8, 10 it reads* "British" or its equivalent; and in 5 it reads "No".

May we now expect all anti-Marketeers to carry their arguments a logical step further, and rally to the cause of Scottish independence?

Yours, etc,

LUDOVIC KENNEDY,
The Old Manse,
Makerstoun,
Kelso, Roxburghshire.
May 3.

The NUJ and closed shops

From Mr Richard Keeble and others

Sir, The letter from Michael Rothwell and others regarding the National Union of Journalists' 100 per cent shop decision (letters, May 1) has the distinction of being the most irresponsible contribution to the debate so far.

To suggest the Annual Delegate Meeting decision was undemocratic because "the motion in seven sections was placed before the meeting at the last moment" and that there was not sufficient time "for an orderly and reasoned argument to sway minds" is an insult to delegates.

Apart from the fact that all aspects of *this debate have been* thoroughly discussed in offices and branches months before the conference, the composite in seven sections was simply that—a composite of several motions containing no new matter, all of which were properly tabled. Incidentally, there were composite motions for all major debates at the conference.

The further point that the six votes on the composite were taken on a show of hands, and only one vote scrutinized, is merely evidence of a clear majority (as reported in *UK Press Gazette*) in all sections except the one scrutinized. The result was hardly surprising since the decision was mainly the restatement of Union policy of *many* years' standing for 100 per cent post-entry membership. The signatories to the letter, some of whom were at the conference, could have called for a scrutinized vote at any time.

It is totally undemocratic and irresponsible to respond to a conference decision that you don't like, by using the NUJ rule that one-fifth of branches may call for another delegate meeting, a rule certainly *not devised to overturn* ADM decisions of one week's standing.

Do the writers of that letter not realize that all the branches that lost motions—which they regard as equally important—could undertake *exactly the same exercise*?

Yours faithfully,

Richard Keeble, Secretary, Cambridge Branch, National Union of Journalists; Denis McShane, NEC member, Broadcasting; Vic Birtles, *Chairman, ITV FOC's* Group; Rob Kirk, Secretary, BBC English Regions Group; Caroline Millington, Secretary, London Radio Branch, NUJ; Paul Connew, Chairman, Birmingham Branch; Rod Clyne, Shropshire Branch committee member; Jonathan Hammond, Chairman, Book Branch; James Mallory, Secretary, Glasgow Branch; Roy Greenslade, Treasurer, Brighton and mid-Sussex Branch; Eric Winter, Trustee; Roger Protz, NEC member, Magazine and Book; Jerry Connolly, Secretary, South Midlands Area Council; Ian Reinecke, Chairman, East Northants Branch; Andy *Tyndall, Luton Branch Secretary*; Mike Bower, NEC member; R. R. Bennett, Chairman, Sheffield Branch; Ralph Silvester, Secretary, Doncaster Branch; Paul Vallely, Secretary, Leeds Branch; Brian Steer, Chairman, Barnsley Branch; *H. Matthews, Chairman, Manchester* Area Council; R. L. Keogh, Chairman, Oldham Branch; John H. Morgan, NEC member, Wales and Border; C. Harkness, Deputy Gen Secretary-elect, Teesside; Rosaline Kelly, NEC member, Magazine and Book; Aidan White, Chairman, London East Branch; Peta Van den Bergh, Chairman, London Radio Branch; Peter Dodson, Chairman, Teesside Branch; David Hewson, London Suburban Area Council; *Victoria Barrett, Westminster Press* Federated Group Chapel Secretary; Mike Ambrose, Branch Secretary, London South East Branch; Eric Gordon, NEC member, London Suburban; Paul Dobson, NEC member, London Suburban; Helen Oldfield, Secretary, London West Branch; Ann Laker, North East London Branch; Tim Healy; Howard Hannah, Branch Secretary, North London; Phil Cohen, London South West Branch; Frank Murphy, Chairman, Uxbridge Branch; Selwyn Evans, Chairman, London Suburban Area Council; David Hall, Croydon Branch; Roy Weal, South West Essex Branch Chairman; I. McIllop, NEC member, Scotland West; John *Devine*, NEC member, Ireland, Southern Area; E. Barrett, Chairman, Dublin Radio and Television; Barbara Dalzell, Central London Branch committee member; Ron Knowles, Editor, *The Journalist*; S. Hoselitz, *Deputy Chairman*, Blackpool and Fylde Branch; S. A. Brodie, Chairman, Aldershot and Wey Valley Branch; C. Calveley, South East London; Sue Pike, Vice-Chairman, Magazine Branch; Catherine Lister, Secretary, Oxford Branch; Lionel Morrison, Treasurer, Freelance Branch.

As from 61a Farleigh Road, N16.
May 6.

Demonstration at Newmarket

From the Duke of Devonshire

Sir, The unhappy events on Newmarket Heath during the past week will not have been in vain if they force the attention of Her Majesty's Government on the grave financial crisis facing the horse racing industry.

It is a complex industry being both a pastime of the affluent and a *source of entertainment for* nearly three million people who go racing every year, as well as the infinitely greater number who watch it on television. Furthermore, a modest bet on a horse relieves the tedium of the day's work for countless numbers of those producing the nation's wealth. Racing provides approximately one hundred thousand jobs and earns large sums of foreign currency annually through the export of bloodstock.

The Racehorse Betting Levy Board and the Jockey Club, the bodies responsible for racing, are aware of the industry's financial needs. In December 1974 they published jointly a discussion document, "The future requirements of racing". This was followed last February by a conference attended by representatives of all involved in racing. As an exercise in public relations it was an outstanding success, although it was perhaps a pity that no representatives of the Government were present.

However, it became clear during the conference that neither of the bodies which convened it had either the power or the money to implement the changes necessary to save *racing from bankruptcy* and put it on a sound financial basis. Government action is therefore required. Unlike other industries, racing could provide the necessary money, if the Government so wished, by returning to it a higher proportion than at present of the vast sums raised annually through the tax on betting on horse racing.

I ask the Government, as a matter of urgency, to set up an independent commission to enquire into all *aspects* of the racing industry, administrative as well as financial, and to make recommendations for its future.

I am sure that all concerned with racing will gladly cooperate with such a commission, not least in the hope that by so doing the shameful happenings at Newmarket may never occur again.

Yours faithfully,

DEVONSHIRE,
Chatsworth,
Bakewell, Derbyshire.
May 6.

From Mr Roger Mortimer

Sir, Your article on the distasteful brawl at Newmarket last Thursday was not wholly devoid of inaccuracy and bias, thereby conveying a somewhat misleading impression. In particular, racegoers in the members' enclosure were castigated, with scant justice, for "reprehensible and inexcusable action" and for "disgusting behaviour that brought discredit and dishonour to Newmarket".

It was not, as you alleged, the determination of racegoers in the members' enclosure that their *afternoon's racing should not be spoilt* that was responsible for the fracas. The incident that sparked off the trouble was when strikers pulled Carson off his horse and beat him up. This little bit of unpleasantness took place at least two furlongs down the course, far nearer the Silver Ring than the members' enclosure. It was racegoers in the vicinity of the Silver Ring who were the first to take counter-action and to them the credit (or discredit, according to *The Times*) must be awarded for clearing the course. Perhaps because of assurances given, but not maintained, by the strikers, the police were little in evidence that day. If matters had been left to the police alone, it is *unlikely that the* 1,000 Guineas would have been run.

It is true that certain individuals from the members' enclosure were involved but the number who actively participated was extremely small, partly due to the distance *involved*, partly *because few had* actually seen themselves the provocative incident concerning Carson. Probably 99 per cent of members were not mixed up in the affair at all. That is not to infer that they felt unsympathetic towards those racegoers who went into action.

Yours faithfully,

ROGER MORTIMER,
Budds Farm,
Burghclere,
Newbury, Berkshire.

Historic photographs

From Mr A. J. W. Vaughan

Sir, Is it not a sad reflection on the artistic values of our times when a mere album of photographs is valued at £52,000, whereas the *entire* Nostell Priory collection of Greek and Etruscan vases fetched only £63,000 at auction earlier this week.

The collection, which was, I understand, the second most substantial still in private hands in this country, had remained intact since it was brought back from Italy to Nostell by Charles Winn in 1818, *and for this reason alone*, quite apart from its artistic quality, was of immense value to scholars. Yet, as far as I am aware, its tragic dispersal, which could so easily have been averted, raised hardly a murmur on the press or elsewhere.

Yours faithfully,

ANTHONY J. W. VAUGHAN,
Bumpitt,
Teynham,
Near Sittingbourne, Kent.

On the menu

From Mr Cecil Gould

Sir, Some time in the summer of 1941 a Cairo restaurant transformed its "tarte maison", apparently for political reasons, into "our own tart".

I can also offer a memory of a foreign chef's English, in which the menu ended with the single dish "cold sweat".

Yours,

CECIL GOULD,
As from 6 Palace Gate, W8.

COURT CIRCULAR

CLARENCE HOUSE

May 6: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother today visited the London Borough of Enfield, and in the morning inspected the new developments at the Middlesex Polytechnic at Trent Park.

This afternoon Her Majesty opened the new Enfield Civic Centre.

The Hon Mrs John Mulholland and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE

May 6: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon and The Earl of Snowdon were present this evening at the Annual Dinner of the Newspaper Society held at the Dorchester Hotel.

Mrs Jocelyn Stevens and The Lord Napier and Ettrick were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE

May 6: Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester this evening attended a Golden Jubilee Reception in connexion with the Electrical Association for Women at the Guildhall.

Miss Jean Maxwell-Scott was in attendance.

May 6: The Duke of Gloucester was present at the Banquet of the International Conference of Smaller Businesses at the Grosvenor House Hotel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

Princess Anne has been elected an honorary liveryman of the Farmers' Company, and Captain Mark Phillips a liveryman of the company.

Birthdays today

Professor Sir Philip Baxter, 70; Mr A. (Scobie) Breasley, 61; Professor Asa Briggs, 54; Sir Charles Cunningham, 69; Sir Weldon Dalrymple-Champneys, 83; Sir Reay Geddes, 63; Professor R. Y. Goodden, 66; Lieutenant-Commander Sir Robert Hobart, 60; Field Marshal Sir Richard Hull, 68; Sir James Joint, 73; Lord Kindersley, 76; Mr Justice Nield, 72; Sir Leonard Paton, 83; Sir Arthur Snelling, 61.

Christening

The infant daughter of Mr and Mrs Jonathan Kitchen was christened Victoria Mary by the Rev J. C. Waters at St Mary Magdalene's, Rusper, on Sunday, May 4, 1975. The godparents are Mr James Dicker, Mr Graham Kennedy, Miss Jennifer Hinmers and Mrs David Price.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr W. B. Carruthers to be a full-time chairman of Industrial Tribunals (England and Wales).

Mr Kenneth Baird, former principal of Nottingham College of Education, to be acting general secretary of the Association of Teachers in Colleges and Departments of Education after the death last week of Mr Stanley Hewett.

Reception

HM Government

Mr J. H. McCluskey, QC, Solicitor General for Scotland, and Mrs McCluskey were hosts last night at a reception at Edinburgh Castle on the occasion of the meeting of the European Community Hospital Committee.

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A mantrap which was in a collection of man and animal traps auctioned at the Gin Trap Inn, Ringstead, near Hunstanton, Norfolk, yesterday.

Dinners

Newspaper Society

Princess Margaret and the Earl of Snowdon were the guests of honour at the annual dinner of the Newspaper Society held at the Dorchester hotel last night. Mr W. M. Young, president, was in the chair. Among other guests were:

Lord and Lady Drumalbyn, Lord and Lady Iliffe, Lord Shawcross, Lord Goodman, Sir William and Lady Barnetson, Sir Max and Lady Bemrose, Sir John Davis, Mrs Felicity Hutland, Mr and Mrs D. R. W. Greenslade, Mr and Mrs Ralph Bateman, Mr and Mrs P. J. Wright, Mr and Mrs H. L. James, Mr and Mrs F. Owens, Mr and Mrs D. Smith, and the Rev Dewi and Mrs Morgan.

HM Government

Mr Roy Mason, Secretary of State for Defence, and Mrs Mason were hosts last night at a dinner given by Her Majesty's Government at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, by courtesy of the admiral president, in honour of the delegates to the Nato Eurogroup Conference being held in London today.

Royal Society of Medicine

The annual dinner of the section of orthopaedics, Royal Society of Medicine, was held last night at 1 Wimpole Street, W. Mr F. C. Dwyer presided, and among the guests were Sir John Stallworthy, Mr H. Jackson Burrows, Mr John Fairbank and Mr Philip Newman.

City of Westminster Chamber of Commerce

The City of Westminster Chamber of Commerce gave a dinner last night at the United Service and Royal Aero Club in honour of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Westminster. Mr Robert Stevens presided and others present included:

Lord and Lady Craigton, Mrs R. Stevens, Mr and Mrs Harold Quitman, Mr and Mrs Peter Dew, Mr and Mrs John Ludovici.

Painter-Stainers' Company

The Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriffs, attended the Barnett dinner of the Painter-Stainers' Company held yesterday evening at Painters' Hall. The Master, Mr R. Harewood Williams, and the Wardens received the guests and the speakers were the Master, Alderman A. S. Jolliffe, Sir John Gray and Alderman G. Peter Theobald.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr N. Raison
and Miss C. Harvey

The engagement is announced between Nicholas, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Maxwell Raison, of The Old Rectory, Theberton, Leiston, Suffolk, and Caroline, daughter of Mr Thomas and Lady Mary Harvey, of Warham House, Warham, Wells, Norfolk.

Mr J. R. Graham
and Miss J. E. A. L. McCann

The engagement is announced between Richard, youngest son of Sir Richard and Lady Graham, of Norton Conyers, Ripon, Yorkshire, and Judith, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs G. L. McCann, of West Lodge, Newton-le-Willows, Bedale, Yorkshire.

Mr N. S. Boon
and Miss H. Lane

The engagement is announced between Nicholas Stewart, second son of Mr John Boon, CBE, and Mrs Boon, of The Old Granary, Cley Quay, Holt, Norfolk, and Miss Hellene Lane, daughter of Mr and Mrs Kevin Lane, of Gundagai, New South Wales.

Mr I. W. Geering
and Miss A. D. Burne

The engagement is announced between Ian, youngest son of the late Mr W. R. Geering, of Ashford, Kent, and of Mrs R. Seth, of Dar-ix-Xemx, Landrijiet, Rabat, Malta, GC, and Diana, only daughter of Major and Mrs D. S. Burne, of Binton Barn Cottage, The Sands, Farnham, Surrey.

Mr J. A. Oldman
and Miss H. K. Gifford

The engagement is announced between John, younger son of Mr and Mrs H. G. Oldman, and Helen, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs David Gifford, both of Kingswood, Surrey.

Mr L. G. B. Shaw
and Miss N. M. Hepburn

The engagement is announced between Lance Glenn Bridgman, second son of Colonel N. F. B. Shaw, CBE, DSO, and Mrs Shaw, of Moorlands, Box End, Bromham, Bedfordshire, and Nolan Margaret, second daughter of Mr and Mrs R. E. J. Hepburn, of Buckland Lodge, Betchworth, Surrey.

Mr J. Turnbull
and Miss V. Howe

The engagement is announced between Jonathan, younger son of Mr and Mrs Tommy Turnbull, of Whitfield Court, Knaphill, Surrey, and Victoria, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Eric Howe, Shortlands, Whiteford Road, Mannamead, Plymouth.

Mr P. W. A. van der Mey
and Miss C. E. Perry

The engagement is announced between Peter William Anthony van der Mey, of Purley, Surrey, and Miss Caroline Elizabeth Perry, of Swiss Cottage, London.

Mr C. FitzRoy
and Miss J. Brudenell-Bruce

The engagement is announced between Charles, eldest son of the Hon C. J. and Mrs FitzRoy, of Castle Douglas, Kirkcudbrightshire, and Joanna, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs C. R. H. Brudenell-Bruce, of Newmarket, Suffolk.

Mr D. Barton
and Miss S. Rubin

The engagement is announced between David, younger son of Mrs Dorothy Barton and the late Mr Harold Barton, of Whalley, Lancashire, and Susan, elder daughter of his Honour Judge Kenneth and Mrs Rubin, of West Horsley, Surrey.

Mr A. R. Beard
and Miss C. M. St Leger Carter

The engagement is announced between Aubrey Robert, son of the late Mr J. S. Beard and of Mrs Beard, of Branksome Park, Poole, Dorset, and Carolyn Mary, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs H. B. St Legeer Carter, of Canford Magna, Wimborne, Dorset.

Mr P. C. B. Craske
and Miss H. E. Hanger

The engagement is announced between Peter, son of Mr and Mrs Robert Craske, of 29 Salisbury Road, Hove, Sussex, and Harriet, only daughter of the late Dr Franklin M. Hanger and of Mrs Hanger, of Cobble Hill, Staunton, Virginia, United States. The marriage will take place on June 21 in San Francisco.

Mr R. J. Kay
and Miss R. H. Pollard

The engagement is announced between Robert Jervis, only son of Mr and Mrs Philip Kay, of Hill House, Stoke-by-Nayland, and Rosemary Helena, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs Arthur Pollard, of Dereham House, Nayland, Colchester.

Mr R. Rohan-Irwin
and Miss C. F. Poland

The engagement is announced between Richard, son of the late Edward Rohan-Irwin and Mrs Rohan-Irwin, of Johannesburg, and Celia Frances, daughter of Rear-Admiral and Mrs E. N. Poland, of Langlawhill, Broughton, Peeblesshire.

Mr J. Smith
and Miss B. A. Berg

The engagement is announced between Jonathan, son of Mr and Mrs H. E. Smith, of Ardfoyle, Forthill, Lisburn, co Antrim, and Barbara Ann, only daughter of Mrs G. Berg, of Granville Court, Jesmond, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Mr N. Berg, of 32 Chelwood Grove, Leeds.

Mr D. H. Wills
and Miss G. E. Freeman

The engagement is announced between David Hartingdon, second son of Mr and Mrs C. R. Wills, of West Wellow, Hampshire, and Geraldine Elizabeth, daughter of Mrs J. D. Freeman, of Winchester, and Mr A. K. Freeman, of Shrewsbury.

Ball

Queen Charlotte's Birthday Ball

Queen Charlotte's golden jubilee birthday ball, in aid of Queen Charlotte's and Chelsea Hospitals, was held last night at Grosvenor House. The Duchess of Buccleuch was the guest of honour and others at Miss Sylvia Darley's (president) table included:

The Earl of Dalkeith, the Countess of Westmorland, Earl Percy, Lord Burghersh, the Hon Richard Norton, Lady Rose Cecil, Lady Camilla Fane, Sir Philip and the Hon Lady de Zulueta, Mr Edward Maclellan, Miss Louise de Zulueta, Mrs Julian Jenkinson, Mr Ben Browne, Miss Karen Jenkinson, Mr Ivor Newton, Mr James Hervey-Bathurst, Miss Anna Trasenter, Mr Julian Jenkinson, Miss Alexandra Sitwell and Mr John Cameron.

Luncheon

Institute of Fuel

The annual luncheon of the Institute of Fuel was held at the Connaught Rooms yesterday. The president, Dr J. Gibson, was in the chair and the principal guest and speaker was Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the National Coal Board.

The Banqueting House

The Banqueing House, Whitehall, will be closed to the public on *Friday*.

Science report

Neurology: Organization of the brain

Having so far signally failed to find a solution to the question of how the brain is organized during its development, neurobiologists have recently refocused their attention on specifying the problem.

Two recent publications on animals as different as the mouse and the tiny parasitic nematode worm illustrates the nerve-cell-by-nerve-cell approach through which biologists hope to arrive at the principles underlying the structuring of nervous systems.

The nematode was chosen for smallness and simplicity because it is possible to reconstruct its entire nervous system from a series of electron microscope sections. A group of biologists working with Sydney Brenner in the MRC laboratory in Cambridge has arrived at a complete map of the sensory nervous system in the front half of the nematode *Caenorhabditis elegans*, with a view to genetic analysis of how it comes to be as it is.

Genetic analysis is also the eventual aim of American neurologists working on a small part of the brain of the mouse. Each mouse whisker is represented in the mouse brain by a well defined "barrel" of nerve cells which can quite easily be seen with ordinary techniques for staining brain cells to make them visible under the microscope.

The barrel-like appearance, Dr Thomas Woolsey and his collaborator, Joseph Pasternak, have now shown results from variations in the density of the brain cells. The sides of the barrels are rings of neurones which are more densely spaced than those in the centre.

The advantage of the mouse vibrissal barrels from the point of view of developmental neurology is that they are a clear and uniform structure in an animal whose genetics are well known.

The hope is that if the structures that have to be built in the course of brain development can be defined well enough, then the study of how they are affected by genetic mutations may lead to the genetic principles underlying their construction.

Hence the painstaking anatomical work that Woolsey and Pasternak report on the exact number of cells in the barrels, which turn out to be remarkably invariant from mouse to mouse.

The other important result they report concerns the staining methods used to make nerve cells visible. One of the most important and beautiful of these is the Golgi method. That method, named after the man who discovered it in 1873, has the mysterious ability to darken some small selection of the millions of nerve cells contained in a slice of brain tissue.

It also reveals the exact shape and all the branching input and output fibres of the cell in comprehensive detail. It is thus invaluable for tracing the connexions between one cell and another and has been extensively used in studies of how the brain is "wired up".

But biologists using the method face the difficulty that the neurones picked up by the Golgi method may not be a strictly random sample. Theories based on extrapolation from the number and connexions of different kinds of neurones as revealed by the Golgi technique have in the past had to be recast in the light of later comparisons with samples stained by different methods.

Woolsey and Pasternak have taken the precaution of checking Golgi-stained slides of mouse "barrels" against slides made up with a different, non-selective stain. They have concluded that in this particular case the Golgi-stained cells are a random sample of the entire population.

At the same time, they have measured the dimensions of the different cell types as they emerge from both methods and have shown that cells appear on average systematically larger in the Golgi stain.

Armed with quantitative data on the cellular organization of that one sensory area of the mouse brain, Woolsey and his colleagues will now be able to investigate developmental questions such as how a uniform sheet of cells comes to acquire the density variations that define the barrels. There are two possibilities. Either some of the cells in the centre of the barrels die or some migrate outwards to form annular edges.

Once that question is answered, by more microscopic examination of developing mouse brains, it will be possible to ask the central question: what is it that shapes the fate of the neurones?

It is already known from earlier experiments in which whiskers were removed from newborn mice that barrel formation in the brain is partly dependent on the existence of normal vibrissae. Whatever determines the development of the barrels must be a process that can be completed within five days, which is the time it takes for the structure to emerge from the newborn mouse brain.

By Nature-Times News Service.
Source: *J comp Neurol* (160, 291, 307 and 313; 1975).

©Nature-Times news Service, 1975.

£5,500 for modern Japanese bat carving

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Sotheby's yesterday held two sales of Japanese netsuke, including the best examples of the miniature carvings or toggles seen in the sale room for some years. The bidding differed considerably from the auctioneer's expectations, some prices running far beyond the level forecast and some falling well short.

There seemed no particular pattern to bidders' tastes, apart from the very high prices paid for modern pieces. A carving of a bat by Shoko, an artist who died only two years ago, fetched £5,500 (estimate £2,000 to £3,000) and a fine boxwood carving of a coolie by Morita Soko made £1,900 (estimate £1,200 to £1,500); both were carvings rather than netsuke in the traditional sense, too fragile ever to be used as a fastening.

However, a fine example of classical netsuke carving, a study of a goat by the much sought after artist, Kaigyokusai, failed to find a buyer and was bought in at £7,500; it had been expected to reach around £10,000. Another star piece was an extremely fine model of a Manchurian crane by Mitsuhiro, which was sold to Eskenazi for £3,200 (estimate £2,500 to £3,000).

Some lesser pieces sold for very high prices. A simple, chunky cherrywood carving of a bat by an unrecorded artist went to £600 (estimate £100 to £120).

In Zurich Sotheby's held their first Swiss sale of Art Nouveau and Art Deco. They had a large group of Bugatti furniture, which totalled 41,700 francs (£6,692). The highest price was 9,500 francs (£1,586) (estimate 6,000 to 12,000 francs) for an elaborate cabinet.

At Christie's a sale of Indian, Tibetan and Nepalese works of art a fifteenth-century Chinese gilt-bronze figure of Mahakala brought the top price at £6,825 (estimate £5,000 to £8,000).

1855 photographs: A photographic album of 1855 with 40 original photographs by members of the Photographic Club made £2,500, five times the estimate, at Phillips' sale of books and manuscripts.

Today's engagements

- Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother visits exhibition, The German Occupation of the Channel Islands, at the Imperial War Museum, 11.30.
- Princess Margaret, as president, visits the Horder Centres for Arthritics, Crowborough, Sussex, 12.30.
- The Duke of Gloucester opens the patients' centre and swimming pool at the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital's country hospital, Stanmore, 2.55.
- Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester attends a performance of Massenet's *Cinderella* by students of the Royal Academy of Music at Sadler's Wells Theatre, 7.20.
- The Duke of Kent, as Colonel-in-Chief, accepts the freedom of the City of Birmingham on behalf of The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, to mark the regiment's tercentenary in 1974, 12.25.
- The Duchess of Kent attends a service of the Royal Hospital Chapel, Chelsea, to mark the centenary of the Guild of St Helena, 3.07.

Latest wills

Mr John Purvis Hodgson, of Haywards Heath, civil engineer, left £129,794 net (duty paid, £12,257). After small legacies he left the residue to the British Sailors' Society, King George's Fund for Sailors, Historic Churches Preservation Trust, British Red Cross Society, the Royal National Institute for the Blind, and the National Trust.

Other estates include (net, before duty paid:

Rouse, Mr Frank Wilfred, of Telscombe Cliffs, Sussex (duty paid £34,160) £124,447

25 years ago

From The Times of Saturday, May 6, 1950

From Our Own Correspondent

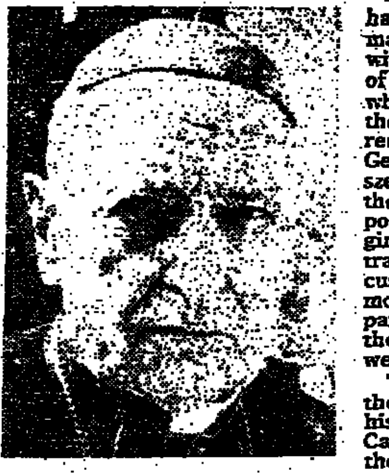
Bonn, May 5.—A Tass agency report, broadcast from Moscow last night, that all German prisoners-of-war have now been released from Russia has been received here today with a profound shock; and the Bundestag, after having heard a deeply moving declaration by Dr Adenauer, the Chancellor, in which he said that 1,500,000 were still unaccounted for, approved an appeal by all parties. The Communists alone abstained.

The Chancellor made his statement in a crowded house. . . . The report, he said, had caused horror throughout Germany and, he *hoped, also beyond her frontiers.*

OBITUARY

CARDINAL JOZSEF MINDSZENTY

An uncompromising fighter against tyranny



His Eminence Cardinal Jozsef Mindszenty, former Archbishop of Esztergom and Primate of Hungary, died yesterday at the age of 83.

The Cardinal's episcopacy was marked by two imprisonments; during the German occupation as an anti-Fascist—and after 1948 as an opponent of the Communist-controlled government in Hungary. His courage before each arrest was undoubted, but there was considerable speculation about the extent of his involvement in purely political matters.

After his brief reappearance in public life, during the abortive Hungarian rising, he lived, practically incomunicado, in the American legation.

Several times there were signs that both the Vatican and the Hungarian Government were anxious to find a solution which would enable the Cardinal to leave Hungary; one of the most promising signs was the agreement of 1964 between the two authorities on the appointment of five bishops, the first such agreement to be reached by the Holy See and a communist government. However the years went by and Mindszenty, though occasionally reported to be about to leave, remained in the legation. He was several times visited by Cardinal Koenig, Primate of Austria, who sought to find ways of persuading Mindszenty to end his self-imposed exile. Finally, rumour became fact and in September, 1971, he arrived in Rome. After a short stay in the Vatican he left Rome for Vienna where he took up residence at the Pazmaneum, a hostel for priests and founded by a former Primate of Hungary.

A slight, intense-eyed churchman, he fought both the Nazis and the Communists with a spiritual weapon, the pastoral letter, sharpened by his gift of expression. He was of peasant origin and was born in 1892 at Csehimindszenty, in west Hungary, but his forebears had come from Suabia. Ordained to the priesthood at the age of 22, he spent some time as a parish priest, but his ability led quickly to preferment and he was successively teacher, dean and domestic prelate. His writings and his sermons during the 1939-45 War earned him wide recognition, and in 1944 he became Bishop of Veszprem, but a very short time afterwards was imprisoned for his uncompromising opposition to the Germans who were then in control of Hungary.

It was during the German occupation that he changed his name from Pehm to Mindszenty, which he took from his native village.

Released in the spring of 1945, he succeeded Cardinal Seredi as Archbishop of Esztergom and Primate of Hungary a short time afterwards. At once he began to combat both the policy and the doctrines of the Communists. Elevated to the Sacred College in February, 1946, he arrived a week late for the Consistory owing to delay in the grant of his exit permit from Hungary. For the remainder of his time at liberty he continued on his uncompromising course. With Russian influence in the country becoming ever stronger, there could be but one end and the Cardinal was arrested the day after Christmas Day, 1948, St Stephen's Day. The arrest raised a storm of protest, which was by no means confined to members of the Roman Catholic Church.

The protracted struggle between the hierarchy and the Hungarian Government reached its climax in 1949 with the public trial of the Cardinal on charges of illegal dealings in currency, conspiracy against the state, and espionage. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to life imprisonment. In July, 1955, the Hungarian Ministry of Justice announced that the sentence had been suspended because of his bad health and age—he was 63—and that he was living in a "church-owned building", the location of which was not revealed.

A year later, during the brief revolt in Hungary, crushed by Russian troops and tanks, the Cardinal was liberated and returned to Budapest. He was reticent about his treatment during and after the trial, his few public statements including, instead, an appeal to the United Nations on behalf of his country and another to the people of other nations to send food and medical supplies.

As the Soviet tanks moved into Budapest to suppress the rising, Cardinal Mindszenty sought asylum in the American Legation there. In accordance with international law he became a voluntary prisoner unable to communicate with anyone outside the legation and sharing the conviction of others that, even if offered a safe conduct, he would face the prospect of arrest if he left its shelter.

The circumstances of the trial and the events that had preceded it gave rise to many theories as to the methods by which the confession had been obtained. Throughout 1948 he had expected to be arrested and in November of that year, when issuing a pastoral letter sharply critical of the regime, he had added a brief letter *ad clerum* stating that if he resigned or confessed to crimes it would be due to human frailty and his declarations would be null and void. This letter was referred to during the trial when the Cardinal stated that his confession was quite voluntary and came from a better understanding of conditions than he possessed when the letter was written. Nevertheless the contrast between the uncompromising and certainly brave Primate of earlier years and the abject penitent who appeared in court was so striking that few foreign observers accepted his testimony as being likely to be true. There was considerable speculation as to the possible use of drugs or hypnosis to unseat the will, and make the man a pliant political instrument; it was more widely believed that known methods of sapping resistance by remorseless questioning, enforced fatigue, and deprivation of ordinary human dignity had been responsible for the effect at which his accusers arrived. This was later borne out when the Cardinal left Hungary in 1971; he was shamefully used by his communist interrogators, who beat him on many occasions and made to run naked round a cellar for over three hours.

The Cardinal accepted responsibility for transactions in currency made by members of his household and agreed also that he had conspired for the restoration of the monarchy and, on other occasions, to prevent the return to Hungary of the historic Crown of St Stephen. But against his own evidence at the trial was the fact that on the date when he was alleged to have attended a secret meeting with the Archduke Otto, he was actually in Canada attending an international congress. It was true, however, that he had approached Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York, with regard to the safe keeping of the Crown of St Stephen, which had been recovered by the American forces after its removal from Hungary by the German Army. Cardinal Mindszenty feared for the future of the relic should it come into the possession of a Communist regime and hoped that it might be transferred temporarily to the custody of the Holy See. The motives for his conduct in this particular were honourable therefore and patriotic if they were not wise.

The most difficult aspect of the trial to accept in view of his previous actions was the Cardinal's public repudiation of the warning to his clergy that any future confession would be due to human frailty. He was, indeed, the man least likely to be ignorant of the methods by which confessions can be extorted; for he had been a victim, in prison, of terrorism during the brief regime of Bela Kun and suffered also during the Nazi occupation, when after his arrest he insisted on walking to prison in his robes, blessing the people as he went. Moreover, the pastoral letter of November, 1948, which the warning accompanied, was almost prophetic in its statement of the persecution that he faced.

As Primate, and after his elevation to the Sacred College in 1946, Cardinal Mindszenty had expressed willingness on behalf of the hierarchy to negotiate a concordat with the *de facto* Government of Hungary. But as he pointed out in the pastoral of 1948, while the Government expressed willingness to settle by negotiation any questions that involved Church interest, it settled unilaterally the most important question of all by nationalizing the schools and thus preventing the continuance of Christian education.

Mindszenty was to spend 15 years in seclusion in the American Legation, towards the latter end of which time he received several Vatican emissaries in an attempt to get him to change his mind and leave Hungary.

At last in 1971 as a result of Vatican determination to press ahead with better formal relations with the Communists he was persuaded to leave Budapest.

But his assent was only obtained as a result of considerable pressure from Pope Paul VI and in the light of more progressive Vatican thinking that his patriotic stance had become symbolical, of no further practical value in the context of the realities of the situation of the Church in Hungary.

The Hungarian Government remitted the rest of his sentence and in September, 1971, amid delicate security he was flown to Rome. The following month he went to Vienna, as the nearest Western centre to his homeland and spent the rest of his life, punctuated by visits to other Roman Catholic Communities throughout the world, in a Hungarian religious community in the city.

In 1974 the Pope retired him, again against his will, from his position as Archbishop of Esztergom and Primate of Hungary. At this he felt free to publish his *Memoirs* which also appeared last year. Controversial and unsparingly honest, their relation of the struggle of a man totally devoted to the Church he had served all his life, evoked wide response.

Whether or not Mindszenty's stance was practical political behaviour in the turbulent age he found himself born into, it emerges clearly from the *Memoirs* that he regarded the Church and spiritual truth as things which ought to be above policy and exigency. Nothing finally hurt him more than the quarrel he was forced to have with the Church and Vatican which he believed in and so faithfully served.

MR KENNETH B. KEATING

Mr Kenneth B. Keating, United States Ambassador to Israel, died in hospital in New York on May 5 at the age of 74. He was President Nixon's *first* ambassador to *India*, served as a Republican Senator and Congressman for New York, and also reached the rank of Brigadier in the army in the Second World War.

Mr Keating, when a Republican Senator, left his mark on the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962. He was one of the Republicans who was "Right from the start". Loud and clear was his insistence, first that the Russians were making a monkey out of John Kennedy, and second that they had indeed placed offensive intermediate range missiles there.

He told the world 12 days before the President admitted it to the nation, that there was a crisis and that he had been deceived by the Soviet leadership.

Mr Keating was a severe embarrassment to the President at the time and Mr Kennedy's Democratic allies, such as Hubert Humphrey, denounced and ridiculed him for exploiting the crisis for election purposes. There was some truth in this for the Congressional Election was imminent.

Mr Keating was made to pay for his attack. Mr Robert Kennedy challenged him for the New York senate seat in 1964—an intruding "carpetbagger" the critics said—and unseated him.

Mr Keating, a lawyer for much of his early career, with a Harvard Law School background, was shortly thereafter made a Justice of the New York State Court of Appeals.

In 1969 he was made Ambassador to India, and at the time of the Bangladesh war with Pakistan had the ordeal of being in Delhi at a time when it was leaked in Washington that Mr Nixon had ordered a "tilt" in policy against India.

He disagreed with Mr Nixon but like all ambassadors, got little hearing.

He became Ambassador to Israel in 1973, a couple of *months before* the outbreak of the Yom Kippur War, and had returned to Washington for the Middle East policy "reassessment" ordered by President Ford when he was stricken with a heart attack.

ROLF DIETER BRINKMANN

Rolf Dieter Brinkmann, the West German poet, has been killed in a road accident in London.

He was born in Vechta in 1940, but had made his home in Cologne since 1962. In 1964 he was awarded the North Rhine Westphalian Government Prize for Literature. From 1972-73 he was guest of the German Government at the Villa Massimo, Rome, where German artists of *outstanding talent* are given the opportunity of working without distraction. In 1974 he was teaching at the University of Texas, Austin. In April he took part in the Cambridge International Poetry Festival.

MR BRIAN RAWSON

C. E. writes:

Brian Rawson, who died on April 29 at the age of 47, was one of that rare breed, a publisher who combined a highly-developed editorial flair with an outstanding business sense, and to him must go much of the credit for the success of the Folio Society over the past 20 years.

Himself a translator of distinction and a scrupulous editor, he had a wide knowledge of the more interesting byways of world literature, and a remarkable ability to present complex historical documents in an easily-digestible form.

RUDOLF BENESH

N. D. writes:

Rudolf Benesh, inventor of the Benesh system of movement notation, and Director of the Institute of Choreology, has died aged 59.

An accountant by profession, but a gifted amateur in music and painting, he became interested in movement notation after marrying a soloist in the Sadler's Wells Ballet. No previous movement notations had seemed so practical, efficient or so well integrated with music notation, and in 1955 Ninette de Valois adopted his notation for the Royal Ballet.

An institute was founded in 1962, new premises opened by Jennie Lee, Minister for the Arts, in 1965, with Arts Council support from 1967. Developments, almost bewilderingly for the overworked institute, have since spread in industry, medical research and anthropology, and although Joan and Rudolf Benesh have devoted their lives to training choreologists and furthering movement studies, Rudolf Benesh's death comes tragically when his inventive genius was never more needed.

More than twenty-five ballet companies throughout the world now employ institute trained choreologists, and with a quick and easy notation, dance is ceasing to be a word of mouth and easily forgotten art. It is only necessary to think where music would be without a notation to realize the difference.

As a teacher and a man Rudolf Benesh was greatly loved, impressing all those who met him with the range of his ideas and the charm of his personality. His colleagues were all his friends and throughout the world they will mourn the loss not only of a creative genius but of one who, in his quiet way, was an inspiration and a source of comfort to all who really knew him. Their sympathy too will go to his wife and only son who survive him.

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THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

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British Leyland names five for top jobs as Ryder report reshuffle begins

By Desmond Quigley

Four former Ford executives were among the five new appointments announced by British Leyland's board yesterday in line with the recommendations made in the recently published Ryder report.

The four, along with Mr Alex Park, who was appointed acting managing director the day the Ryder report was published, were all recruited by Mr John Barber, who still holds the title *of managing director pending* his formal dismissal from the company.

Two of the men once worked for AEI while a third worked for GEC-AEI. Mr Barber, before joining Leyland, worked for Ford and AEI.

Mr Gerry Wright, aged 49, moves from being controller of finance to take over Mr Park's former role as finance director and will have a key job in ensuring that the company's resources are deployed effectively.

Mr Derek Whittaker, aged 45, is, as reported in Business News last week, now managing director of the car division, one of the four new divisions in the corporation recommended by the Ryder report. Mr Ronald Ellis, aged 49 and an old Leyland man who served with Leyland Motors before the merger with British Motor Holdings in 1968, is confirmed as managing director of the truck and bus division and Mr David Andrews, aged 42, leads the international section.

Mr David Abell, by far the youngest of the new appointments at 32, becomes managing director of the special products division.

As expected, Mr Pat Lowry, director of industrial relations, and Mr Ron Lucas, corporation secretary, have been reappointed to their present positions.

If a special meeting of Leyland's shareholders agrees to a reconstruction of the company, which would open the way to the Government taking control of Leyland, all the men appointed yesterday will join the main board when the new Leyland holding company is formed.

The five posts announced yesterday were all filled internally, confirming views that, with the exception of the new chairman, the reconstituted Leyland will be the result of a top level reshuffle rather than bringing in new blood.

No decision was made yesterday on the appointment of a part-time, non-executive, chairman to succeed Lord Stokes, who has agreed to become honorary president. Nor was any statement issued on what advice the board will give shareholders on the Government's proposals for the future of the company.

Mr Derek Whittaker, new chief of car division.

An extraordinary meeting of shareholders is to be held on Friday to consider a recommendation that the company's borrowing powers should be widened to take advantage of the Government's proposal to inject a further £50m into the company as a short-term measure pending the financial reconstruction of Leyland.

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CBI calls analysis 'inadequate'

By Malcolm Brown

The Confederation of British Industry last night launched a bitter attack on the Ryder report on the future of British Leyland. The report was inadequate and failed to provide a realistic plan for rebuilding the group into a profitable enterprise, the confederation said.

"In their present form the proposals will mean a large and probably increasing waste of scarce resources better used elsewhere" it added.

A detailed analysis of the *Ryder report is being prepared* by the CBI's state intervention committee and is to be considered by the confederation's grand council on May 21.

In its statement the CBI said "The whole of the British motor industry has suffered from constant changes in government policy towards the industry. In addition the creation of British Leyland in its present form was the direct result of state intervention through the Industrial Reorganization Corporation.

"Also, as the report makes clear, the present crisis has been precipitated by the Government's total failure to control inflation."

Because of the rush in bringing out the report the recommendations did not provide a credible plan for reconstructing the company into a profitable, competitive enterprise.

"The report's analysis is inadequate in some critical respects. Despite acknowledging that a problem of manning levels exists it makes no attempt to elaborate, substantiate or *disprove the public criticisms of serious overmanning in the* company."

This analysis of the productivity problem was totally unsatisfactory.

Calling for a clear set of objectives whose achievement in a specified time would be a prerequisite of continued public support, the CBI gives a warning that as things stand at the moment, if any of the Ryder forecasts proved wrong, the Government could find itself under great pressure to pour in even more taxpayers' money.

Union warning: A union official told MPs yesterday that the Ryder report provided the solution to the immediate problems of British Leyland but he gave a warning that on manning *levels*, the union would not accept "exploitation of individuals to a degree that it becomes anti-social".

Mr Bob Wright, a member of the executive council of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, said: "There is a very great distinction between the companies with the *right kind of capital equipment*, and the manning levels related to that, and an industry which still has the 1914-18 Ministry of War stamp on its machines."

Giving evidence to the motor industry inquiry being conducted by the Trade and Industry sub-committee of the Commons expenditure committee, Mr Wright said that with the right kind of equipment and policies, and extending the use of manpower—without the threat of unemployment—there were areas within British Leyland for substantial improvement.

Union orders Chrysler men to stay at work

By Raymond Perman
Labour Staff

Members of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers at the Chrysler plant at Stoke, Coventry, were told yesterday to carry on *negotiating and not* to withdraw their labour from the end of this week as they have threatened.

Over 4,000 Chrysler workers at the plant voted on Monday on a show of hands to strike from Friday over a £15 a week pay claim. The move took both the management and union officials by *surprise* as the present pay agreement does not run out until June and the company has not yet made an offer.

The action, if it takes place, will endanger the completion of an important export order with Iran for 150,000 Hillman Hunters and 10,000 Avengers in component form.

A meeting of the AUEW executive in London *decided* that there was no justification for industrial action at this stage.

Components crisis halts Marina and 18/22 output

By R. W. Shakespeare

British Leyland announced last night that its components supply situation had worsened significantly and that, from this morning, production of both the Marina and 18/22 car ranges at the huge Cowley, Oxford, plant would have to be stopped.

This will entail the immediate and indefinite lay-off of about another 7,000 workers in Cowley, far more than the number who are being restarted today at the Longbridge plant.

British Leyland had become involved in the costly operation of reimporting components, previously shipped to its Innocenti assembly plant in Milan, in order to get Mini car lines back in production at Longbridge.

But although the Longbridge lines restarted yesterday after *being closed since last week*, supplies of vital parts brought back from Italy will be exhausted in a few days and the assembly areas could be shut down again during next week.

More than 10,000 British Leyland workers were idle yesterday as a result of the shutdown of engineering factories in Coventry owned by the Dunlop Organization, where 700 clerical staff—most of them women—are on strike in support of a pay claim. Another 2,000 Dunlop workers are laid off.

Car assembly lines still at a standstill today include those producing the Allegro, the Maxi, the TR 6 and the Stag. No suspension units are available for these because of the two weeks' old Dunlop dispute. Production of the Triumph Toledo will stop after today.

Ford dispute: About 5,000 Ford car workers at Dagenham were sent home yesterday after door hangers voted to continue their *strike over manning* at the plant. The strikers do not plan to meet again until May 20.

How the markets moved

FT index: 311.1 −3.9
The Times index: 128.14 −1.89

Rises

Barlow Rand	5p to 283p	Lesney	3p to 21p
Beecham	1p to 255p	L Lipton	2p to 43p
Bellway	3p to 56p	Mann & Overtn	4p to 48p
Brit Sugar	5p to 320p	Mentmore	2p to 11p
Comm Union	2p to 162p	Steep Rock	8p to 120p
Cons Comm	3p to 36p	Stigwood	2p to 32p
EMI	1p to 148p	York Trailer	2p to 22p

Falls

Ass Dairies	13p to 175p	Paterson Zoch	20p to 330p
Boots	14p to 232p	Rio Tinto	5p to 180p
BP	3p to 405p	Shell	8p to 275p
Fisons	3p to 382p	Slater Walker	7p to 87p
Lloyds Bk	6p to 210	Spencer Gears	2p to 10½p
Muirhead	7p to 53p	Unilever	3p to 350p
Norwest Holst	4p to 29p	Vickers	1p to 136p

Stock market: Equities staged a late rally and the *FT* Index closed 3.9 down at 311.1.

Gilt-edged securities had a steadier session than of late.

Sterling fell by 30 points to $2.3385. The "effective devaluation" rate was 23.3 per cent.

SDR-$ was 1.24276 while SDR-£ was 0.531253.

Commodities: The London daily sugar price was reduced by £18 to £180 a long ton yesterday. Reuter's commodity index fell by 10.6 points to 1,063.1.

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THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.81	1.76
Austria Sch	40.50	38.50
Belgium Fr	86.75	84.00
Canada $	2.44	2.39
Denmark Kr	13.20	12.80
Finland Mkk	8.55	8.30
France Fr	9.80	9.50
Germany DM	5.70	5.50
Greece Dr	70.25	68.00
Hongkong $	11.60	11.25
Italy Lr	1485.00	1435.00
Japan Yn	710.00	685.00
Netherlands Gld	5.80	5.60
Norway Kr	11.95	11.60
Portugal Esc	58.50	56.50
S Africa Rd	1.85	1.79
Spain Pes	133.50	128.50
Sweden Kr	9.50	9.20
Switzerland Fr	6.10	5.90
US $	2.39	2.34
Yugoslavia Dnr	40.00	38.00

Rates for bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

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Pay better for ICI staff abroad than at home

By Tim Congdon

Senior staff working for Imperial Chemical Industries in Britain saw "an ever-widening gap between their rewards and *those of ICI employees overseas* and their opposite numbers in comparably-sized foreign competitor companies".

This was stated in evidence submitted yesterday by the company to the Royal Commission on the Distribution of Wealth and Incomes. It was claimed the disparity was making it increasingly difficult to run an international company from Britain.

More than 60 employees in overseas subsidiary companies had take-home pay greater than that of an executive director on the ICI board located in the United Kingdom, the company said. Two of these employees had gross salaries greater than ICI's chairman, and 15 had take-home salaries greater than his.

The company cited an example of a senior executive of ICI's European operations who was promoted to the board after 20 years' service but found that his take-home pay had been halved.

"These examples show the *difficulties facing a company* based in the United Kingdom but with substantial interests around the world. Instead of being able to deploy management talent worldwide in the best way, it finds that people posted to an assignment overseas are unwilling to return to the United Kingdom."

Burmah fear of new losses on tankers

By Anthony Rowley

Prospects for Burmah Oil's tanker operations in 1975 are "not good" and operating losses on this side of the oil group's business could be similar to the £31.5m recorded last year. This is the warning given by Mr Alastair Down, Burmah chairman, in his annual report to shareholders.

However, at a press conference yesterday Mr Down said that Burmah was "climbing out" of the worst possible situation envisaged in the recent Chase Manhattan Bank report on the tanker operation. This report put potential losses at up to £317m by 1982.

Mr Down said also that despite legal opinion that the Bank of England was quite within its right to acquire the bulk of Burmah's BP stake in January at around the then market value of £179m — the current value is nearer £317m— he was still hopeful of Burmah sharing in any profit when the Bank disposed of the holding.

Last night the Bank of England had no comment to make on reports from Bonn that it might sell a substantial block of its holding in BP to the West German oil company, Veba-Gelsenberg. There is reputedly also an Iranian interest in acquiring a part of the Bank's BP stake. The Bank is believed to be interested in disposing of the stake.

Burmah is seeking a second legal opinion on the question of how it should approach the question of compensation over the BP deal, Mr Down said. He hoped that a case in equity could be established and he thought that some politicians might be sympathetic to this view.

In his report the chairman says that the Burmah board "regrets the Government's refusal to contemplate any alternative to an outright sale of this asset (the BP stake) at this unrealistically low value. I still believe that stockholders should be permitted to benefit in some way in the event of a disposal of the BP stock at a price which more adequately reflects its value".

Burmah also announced yesterday that it proposes to repay the £2.1m outstanding of the 6¼ per cent debenture stock 1978. This will release the board from borrowing restrictions contained in the trust deed constituting the stock.

Financial Editor, page 21

Ex-director sold 31,698 shares

Burmah's accounts show that Mr L. M. Harper Gow, a former director, reduced his holding of ordinary shares in the group (as trustee) during 1974 from 36,008 to 4,310. Mr Alastair Down, the chairman, said yesterday he could make no comment on this position he could only "note it".

The disposal of shares by Mr Harper Gow, who resigned recently along with other directors of Burmah, was made in the year ended December 31, 1974. The Burmah Oil financial crisis, which resulted in the Bank of England going to the group's aid, was disclosed on January 1 this year.

The accounts show that other Burmah directors also reduced their shareholding in the group last year, though by relatively modest proportions. Mr Down revealed yesterday that he had bought 2,000 shares in the company since joining it. His wife has bought a similar number and both purchases were made "at around twice the present market value" of the shares.

Latest figures indicate decline in bank lending may be levelling off

By Christopher Wilkins
Banking Correspondent

Loan demand upon the clearing banks, which has been declining for several months in succession, showed signs of stabilizing during the four weeks to April 16.

Sterling advances made by the *London clearers fell by £107m*, chiefly reflecting less borrowing from the manufacturing, construction and distribution sectors, but this was no more *than* normal on seasonal grounds. In most recent months the drop in lending has been well in excess of usual seasonal fluctuations.

It is too early to interpret the levelling off as the beginning of a revival in loan demand. The picture may be confused somewhat by a modest increase in personal borrowing, apparently stimulated by increased spending ahead of the Budget.

Since the Budget came only one day before the make-up *date and was followed by* a much bigger rise in personal spending to beat the introduction of higher taxes on May 1, it seems probable that personal borrowing will also be higher in the present month.

It must be encouraging to the banks that lending has not fallen further, suggesting that their progressive cuts in base lending rates may have begun to have some effect.

There are more positive signs that the even larger cuts in deposit rates have had an effect. *Total sterling deposits during* the month rose by £220m, but within this there was a substantial increase in current accounts and a fall in deposit accounts, echoing the recent trend.

In part this may be explained by a need to maintain higher working balances to meet inflationary circumstances. A further factor may be that, as rates fall, there is less incentive to build up deposit accounts at the expense of current accounts. But it also seems there has been some switching from deposit accounts into other forms of saving such as building societies.

The lack of pressure on bank resources, and their consequent unwillingness to bid in the *money markets for new funds is* apparent in the repayment of £269m of certificates of deposit as they fell due. Over the past year £848m of CDs have been repaid.

Meanwhile, the London clearing banks' reserve ratios have eased from 13.7 per cent to 13.3 per cent, while those of the Scottish clearing banks, whose advances rose by £38m, remained unchanged at 13.4 per cent.

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BANK FIGURES

The following are the figures for eligible liabilities and reserve asset ratios of United Kingdom banks released by the Bank of England today:

At mid-month	Eligible liabilities £m	Rise over 3 months at annual rate %	Reserve assets ratio %
1974			
April	29,930	−7.1	13.8
May	29,628	−6.9	13.6
June	30,038	−1.4	13.5
July	30,837	12.6	13.4
Aug	30,856	17.5	13.4
Sept	30,752	9.9	13.6
Oct	31,219	5.9	13.4
Nov	31,461	8.1	13.5
Dec	31,527	10.6	13.6
1975			
Jan	31,608	4.1	13.8
Feb	31,855	5.1	13.5
March	32,054	6.8	13.8
April	32,322	9.4	13.7

Bakers face discount ban by Mrs Williams

By Hugh Clayton

Bakers who try to use public money as a trading weapon face the prospect of ruthless opposition from Mrs Shirley Williams, *Secretary of State for Prices* and Consumer Protection. This became clear yesterday after officials at her department admitted that they had made a mistake last month in granting exemption from discount rules to the Carrefour hypermarket at Eastleigh, Hampshire.

Last year Mrs Williams was alarmed to find that leading bakers were financing fiercely competitive trading for a larger slice of a static bread market. They did this through increasing their discounts to shops. The new discount rates increased bakery losses, thereby justifying price increases under the Price Code, which were promptly covered by subsidy.

Mrs Williams is believed to be thoroughly exasperated with the leading bakers, RHM, Spillers and Associated British Foods. She is prepared to order a ban on all competitive discounting to shops, thus forcing the industry to compete at the market price. This is the weapon she will use if she decides that the parts of the industry are again using public money *to support commercial* policies.

The industry was losing an average of almost ½p on a large wrapped loaf a year ago and Mrs Williams faced strong pressure from union leaders to control the industry during the period in which several bakeries were closed at a cost of more than 1,000 jobs.

Although the industry is now making a profit on average, it is still appealing for reliefs from government control, particularly in Northern Ireland, where it claims that trading conditions differ.

Mrs Williams is particularly incensed that last year's bakery closures were portrayed as part of the price of government control, and her January curb on discount levels as a mere interruption of normal trading practice which had no effect except to raise prices to shoppers.

£10m rights issue from Tarmac

By Our Financial Staff

Tarmac, the roadstone and civil engineering group, has joined the burgeoning rights issue queue with an offer to shareholders of one new share for every five they own to raise £10.6m.

The issue price has been fixed at 125p, which compares with a stock market price last night of 154p, down 5p.

The issue was revealed coincidentally with the group's 1974 profits, which showed an increase from £16.3m to £17.8m on turnover up from £253m to £323m.

Mr Robin Martin, Tarmac's chairman, said yesterday that the group had sufficient resources to finance its existing business at current levels of activity, but that extra capital was needed to finance expansion. Part of the proceeds will be used to fund overseas growth, including the acquisition of Coolag, an insulation company with factories in England and Holland.

Financial Editor, page 21

Talks on Titan charter

By Margaret Drummond

Crucial discussions are understood to be taking place between Mr Hilmar Reksten, the Norwegian shipping magnate, and Ocean Transport & Trading about the $460,000 (£200,000) monthly payment on the Titan supertanker, chartered to *Mr* Reksten until 1979. The payment is understood to fall due today.

Ocean declined to comment on the situation other than to confirm that it was "in correspondence" with Mr Reksten. Last month representatives of Mr Reksten, who is advised in his financial affairs by Hambros Bank, arrived in London to attempt to renegotiate charter terms for four supertankers, including Titan.

The other tankers concerned were the Havkong, owned by P. Meyer of Norway; the Falkefjell, owned by Olsen Ugelstad; and I D Sinclair, owned by Canadian Pacific.

Newfoundland Refining was reported to be trying to renegotiate its London Pride charter agreement with London & Overseas Freighters.

NUBE rejects 16 pc pay rise

The National Union of Bank Employees, which represents 180,000 in the English clearing banks, yesterday rejected a 16 per cent pay offer from July 1. The union wants 25 per cent and a fourth week's holiday.

A spokesman said they would now resort to arbitration and it was hoped to have further talks in four weeks. The employers rejected a staff association request for an interim rise of 14 per cent, backdated to April 1.

Attempt to curb forward beet sugar purchases

By Our Agricultural Correspondent

In an attempt to discourage forward purchases of European beet sugar the Government announced yesterday that it would start quoting the United Kingdom price for all refined sugar more than four months in advance. The price for the end of September will be announced later this week.

The Ministry of Agriculture said yesterday: "The new EEC beet crop will be harvested from about the end of September, and continental manufacturers are already making forward offers of sugar to United Kingdom buyers at prices below the current equalized price of £285 a ton."

The Government agreed to pay cane producers £260 a ton for their product this year, compared with £140 a ton at the end of 1974. This month the London price for free market sugar has fallen below £200 and refiners have embarrassingly large stocks.

Leaders of the refining industry are to meet officials at the Ministry today for an explanation of the forward quotation plan. Meanwhile, output of refined sugar is running at 60 per cent of the normal April figure.

£4m Europe loan for BSC project

A £4m loan to the British Steel Corporation to help finance an £8.8m scheme to replace plant at the Orgreave works, near Sheffield, has been approved by the European Community. Half of the 86 coke ovens at the works are to be replaced to raise output next year by 80,000 tonnes annually to 530,000 tonnes.

EEC loans to industry are charged at 9 per cent and with this latest loan the Community has now granted BSC loans and grants totalling £93,370,000 since 1973. The grants for research and retraining, however, account for only £3.17m.

ENI leader denounces public sector 'corruption'

From John Earle
Rome, May 6

Professor Francesco Forte, the deputy chairman of ENI, today denounced the "degeneration" of the *Italian state-owned* energy corporation management and the public sector as a whole.

ENI is under widespread criticism for its lack of drive and the future is uncertain for its Christian Democrat chairman, Signor Raffaele Girotti, whose term of office technically expired last October.

[*ANSA, the Italian government press agency*, said this evening that it was understood in ministerial circles that Signor Girotti had resigned. A spokesman at ENI referred callers to the Ministry of State Shareholdings. Officially, ENI limited itself to noting that Signor Girotti would preside over a board meeting tomorrow on some routine matters.]

Professor Forte, who is a socialist, compared the atmosphere in state-owned industry with that of the continual palace revolutions of the late Roman Empire.

Writing in *La Stampa* of Turin, he said: "We are witnessing a perennial power struggle *between factions, which change* in their composition and lineup but which challenge each other in seeking power for the sake of power.

"One has thus passed from simply giving favours to this or that politician to more or less disguised forms of corruption, to increasingly serious interventions in the press which take place in spurious forms and with obscure intermingling of public, private and party interests, to the elevation to a role of primary importance of the process of financing parties and factions so as to win over support and consent, as well as to telephonic and other forms of espionage".

This brought "counter-espionage, the clandestine export of capital to better mask the most obscure operations, to the illegal constitution of financial and commercial companies abroad, to the refusal to provide information to the government and to parliament, to conscious disobedience of government *directives and to all those deeds* —or misdeeds—which for some time have been filling the pages of newspapers.

"Spying on people, putting them on one side, and taking vendetta on them have become normal methods to regulate internal relations and to keep those who disagree at bay."

Professor Forte maintained that the five-man executive and the management board at ENI were seldom called to take management decisions and were systematically kept in the dark.

He added that he had voted against approving the annual accounts for 1973 and 1974, to protest against "the present structure of management which, by means of a gigantic, excorporated network of foreign financial and commercial companies, impedes any possibility of direction or control not only by the government or parliament but also by the executive itself."

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BAC and Rolls discuss joint production of One-Eleven with Japan

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

British Aircraft Corporation and Rolls-Royce are having talks with the Japanese Government and aerospace industry about the joint development *and production of a new version* of the BAC One-Eleven airliner.

If the discussions are successful it could lead to the sales of several hundred One-Elevens, largely for the Japanese airlines and defence forces, but also as exports to other airlines and *military forces around the* world.

The version of the airliner under discussion is the series 700, but with a special high lift wing which would give it the ability to operate out of the many short-runway airfields in Japan.

BAC announced the 700 series project in London last week as a 134-seater powered by two Rolls-Royce Spey 606 jet engines each *developing* 16,900lb of thrust.

This is a refanned and developed version of the Spey which powers the 200 One-Eleven air*liners which are in service* with airlines all over the world.

No details were available in London yesterday of the terms of the deal being proposed to *the Japanese*, although it is believed that the costs of developing both the airframe and the *engine for the series 70 0airliner* would be shared between the two countries, as would the development and production work.

The Japanese are known to be anxious to develop their own aircraft industry in collaboration with one of the western powers. They have been having lengthy talks with Boeing, the American company, towards a joint agreement to develop the 7X7 airliner.

They are also in the market for a jet-powered anti-submarine aircraft, a role which the One-Eleven 700 *could perform with* some modifications.

If the deal came to fruition, it would give an enormous boost to the One-Eleven production *line at Hurn, near Bournemouth*, which has been running down

BAC executives showed only guarded optimism about its chances yesterday, however, as the Japanese traditionally take a very long time to conclude any new aerospace contracts.

In Tokyo yesterday, the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry said it was not enthusiastic about the Spey engine proposal because it *would prefer to continue with a* project of its own for an engine with a thrust of five tons.

More office staff join trade unions

By Malcolm Brown

Trade unionism in offices has more than doubled since the late Sixties, according to a survey "*Office Staff Holidays*, Turnover and other Procedures," published today.

The survey which analysed results from 939 offices employing *nearly 1.5 million* people, disclosed that the percentage of offices negotiating with trades unions had grown from 18 per cent in 1967 to 40 per cent in 1974.

Commenting on the findings, the Institute of Administrative Management which compiled the survey, says that the figures *confirm claims by union leaders* that their membership is growing rapidly among office staff.

But unions seem to be less successful in central London than in other areas,

A factor in this, it suggests, may be that offices in central London are much less likely to be on the same site as a factory or organization employing large numbers of manual workers. Another factor may be the high staff turnover rate in London.

£17m Pirelli plant for Russia

From John Earle
Rome, May 6

Pirelli today announced a $40m (about £17m) contract with Techmashimport of Russia for the supply of machinery and equipment to manufacture rubber accessories for industrial *vehicles. About 20 per cent of* the supplies will be provided by the Dunlop side of the Dunlop-Pirelli union.

The machinery and equipment *will be for a new plant*, Balakovo No 2, on the Volga about 500 miles from Moscow. The plant will provide rubber parts and accessories for the 150 trucks *to be turned out annually by the* Kama industrial vehicle plant. Balakovo No 1, for which Pirelli also provided knowhow and equipment, has since 1971 been *supplying rubber components* for the Fiat-type cars produced at Togliattigrad.

The new contract, signed in Moscow on April 30, is the *second piece of good news* for Pirelli in a week. On April 25 it concluded a $23.3m deal to supply production lines

IATA to adopt SDRs for price base

A decision in principle to adopt the International Mone*tary Funds* special drawing rights unit of currency as the central basic reference value for negotiating and *establishing* worldwide passenger fares, cargo rates and associated financial transactions, has been agreed unanimously by Inter*national* Air Transport Association (IATA) delegates to a special composite traffic conference in Nice.

Subject to approval by the governments concerned and completion of the necessary additional technical work and *agreements*, the traditional United States dollar and pound sterling bases used for this *purpose since the early 1940s* will be translated into the SDR system by April 1, 1977.

Devaluation and floating of the dollar and the pound since 1971 has led to a complicated system of surcharges and discount factors applied to currencies that have decreased or increased in market value.

In deciding to move to the SDR base, the Iata airlines are recognizing and following pre*sent government practices and* actions to establish a more stable basis for settling international business and currency matters.

Introduction of the new system will involve the progressive and phased conversion of the dollar and sterling fares and rates to SDR units over the next two years. It will then be feasible to convert these basic prices into published national selling prices at SDR exchange rates.

In certain cases where action ma ybe required to avoid a big disruption of the present *pattern of national selling* prices and to permit smooth transition to the new system, an intermediate stage of calculation may be used.

The basic intention resolutions now adopted at Nice will be filed with governments by June 1, 1975, for approval by August 31 and an effective date *of September 1, 1975. This will* provide the basic authority to go ahead with the new system.

UK consortium in £150m Dubai deal

Dubai, May 6.—It was reported from Dubai today that a British firm has signed a £150m contract to build an aluminium factory in the Persian Gulf *shsakhdom. Under the agree*ment with a consortium, British Smelter Constructions Ltd, construction of the first stage of the factory is expected to ake *14 months*. The factory will have a capacity of 120,000 tons a year when the final stage is completed in four years.

Bedford company to produce decoder for 'teletext' system

By Kenneth Owen
Technology Correspondent

A further step towards the commercial introduction of "teletext" television services was taken *yesterday with* the announcement by the United Kingdom subsidiary of Texas Instruments that the company is to go into production with a teletext decoder device.

Teletext transmissions provide "pages" of static information which, *with an appro*priate decoder, can be viewed on a normal television receiver. The BBC has been running an experimental teletext service known as Ceefax since last September, and Independent Television is to begin a similar *service, known as* Oracle, *on* June 30.

Until now there has been no industrial commitment to make needed when the experimental *services are followed by the* operational systems, although a number of companies have been active in decoder development work.

Now Texas Instruments, Bedford, have "frozen" their decoder design and will begin to produce samples towards the end of the year, with production building up at the beginning of next year.

Known as Tifax decoders, the units will be sold to the manufacturers of television sets, for *incorporation* in their own models. Initial price of the decoder to the set manufacturers is expected to be about £50, reducing to between £12 and £20 by 1978.

Mr James Redmond, BBC director of engineering, said *yesterday* that the TI announcement was the third major development in the evolution of the new service. The first was the original invention of Ceefax by the BBC, and the *second* was the prompt agreement on a United Kingdom standard for *both* the BBC and ITV.

Since last September, the BBC had been broadcasting about 30 pages of Ceefax information, Mr Redmond said; this had just been *increased* to 50 pages and later this year the corporation expected to "take another step towards the 100 pages which comprise a complete Ceefax magazine".

The present 50-page Ceefax service includes pages on home *and* foreign news, sport, business news, exchange rates, farm prices, travel and weather information, radio and television programmes, consumer news, shopping *guides*, *recipes, car*toons and news flashes.

Design error main risk in North Sea

By Pearce Wright

Human error in design was the thing that worried him most about the safety of oil rigs in the North Sea, Dr Walter *Marshall, chief scientist at the* Department of Energy, said yesterday.

He was commenting on the formation of a new organization *to conduct research into the* safety of rigs and production operation. The new agency, called the Offshore Energy Technology Board, was an*nounced by Mr Eric Varley*, Secretary of State for Energy, in answer to a Commons question yesterday.

Dr Marshall said the new board *would have a budget* of £5.5m a year. It would investigate the safety of rigs by looking at possibilities of fatigue, at the effect of tides, temperature and winds on concrete and steel, and on the stability of the sea bed for taking large production platforms.

Dr Marshall believed that many *of these* problems were of the type of technical nature that could be satisfactorily analysed.

Big rise in scrap sales to EEC

By Edward Townsend

A big rise in exports to European Economic Community countries has been reported by the British Scrap Federation. In the first three months of the year 125,000 tonnes of ferrous scrap were sold overseas—88 per cent to EEC countries.

With European *prices now* £3 to £12 a tonne higher than those paid on the home market, the federation said yesterday that the industry's future wellbeing depended *to a great extent on* the forthcoming EEC referendum.

"If the decision is to withdraw, the scrap industry is likely *to find itself* with a restricted market, lower prices and no safeguarding agreement

The federation reported that during the first quarter, stocks of *scrap* at *British* steelworks rose markedly

Federation members said yesterday that demand for scrap from the British Steel Corporation's plants *in* South Wales was now so depressed that the situation for many scrap companies had become "almost disastrous".

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Government vagueness on planning agreements

From Sir David Clutterbuck

Sir, Philip Webster, reporting government pledges on planning agreements (April 30) notes Mr Michael Marshall, MP, for *Arundel, trying to get some* clarification of the areas to be covered. Equally vague is the lack of information on time scales.

Current planning in *most* companies for as much as seven years ahead is usually achieved in a few months, and the proposed planning agreements would surely need to conform. Would ministers and union officials be able to adjust to this?

The Business Graduates Association last week published a study on these and other practical considerations involved in the Government's *proposals, in* an attempt to answer the question "if we had to do it, what would it be like".

The management people who would be concerned include a large number of BGA members, hence our interest in the question and our qualification to examine it. For a non-political, *non-profitmaking organization to publish such a* study is not without risk, since we can be quoted out of context; some will find evidence that planning agreements can *only increase* union power and lead to the disclosure of information useful to competitors, while others *will suggest* that progressive management people *see eye* to eye with the Government.

We accepted this risk in the hope that the *report* will be read for what it is—a contribu*tion* to the knowledge of the practicalities involved.

We believe that the report *succeeds* in *avoiding* the political arguments. It certainly underlines the formidable practical difficulties which would have to be overcome before any *good could* result, we *think* that the business community will find it helpful, and we hope that politicians will see that it is without bias. It can be obtained *from this office.*

DAVID CLUTTERBUCK,
The Business Graduates Association Limited,
Rutland House,
Rutland Gardens, London, SW7

Self-sufficiency of British manufacturers

From Professor J. N. Wolfe

Sir, Professor Neild (April 23) is *certainly correct* that our manufacturing industry is in trouble and that, as a result, the future of the British economy is in jeopardy.

However, his arguments for increasing self sufficiency ignore two basic points. First, Britain must export its manufactures to survive and must therefore avoid antagonizing *its market partners* by long term import restrictions. Second, a British manufacturing industry cannot compete efficiently if its output is relatively small; we must therefore concentrate upon a few industries and this would be difficult under a policy of self sufficiency.

I am therefore inclined to *favour a policy of investing in* a limited number of manufacturing industries, of which engineering, automobiles and chemicals are the most plaus*ible possibilities.*

The output from these expanded industries would have to go abroad, however, and unless we pursue a liberal trade policy we might find ourselves with no alternative to reliance upon trade *with the Comecon* countries. Is this what Professor Neild is advocating?

Yours faithfully,
J. N. WOLFE,
Professor of Economics,
University of Edinburgh,

Buying fabric in metric

From Mr A. W. Griffith

Sir, Your correspondent Miss T. E. Goodman (May 1) seems *to have got* the idea that customers are compelled to buy lengths of fabric in metric measurements from shops.

Any reputable retailer will be *pleased to supply* Miss Goodman with the exact length of fabric in feet and inches. He *will work out the price in centi*metres, but of course, Miss Goodman will be charged exactly the same amount as before metrication.

ANDREW W. GRIFFITH,
Herbert Lewis,
High Street,
Chepstow, Monmouthshire.

Concern at Stern Group flats action

From Mr Peter Hering

Sir, Your report in Business News (April 24) of the Department of the Environment's denial that it is conducting negotiations with the liquidator of the Stern Group with a view to the acquisition of blocks of flats owned by Metropolitan Property Holdings, a Stern Group Company, is viewed by this federation with concern as well as astonishment.

As long ago as last December, when the federation became aware that the D of E was showing more than an academic interest in the Stern properties, it sought—and obtained—from an Under-Secretary (Mr S. W. *Gilbert) in the department con*firmation that negotiations were in train with the liquidator for the acquisition of the Stern Group flats.

It was indicated that *if the* negotiations were successful, a housing association would be formed to acquire the flats under the umbrella of the Housing Corporation.

The federation took—and still holds—the view that this was a *short-cut to the municipalization* of the properties against the wishes of a very large number of Stern Group tenants and asked for assurances that there should be no transfer of the properties without prior consultation with the tenants concerned, either individually or through their tenants' or residents' associations.

In the absence of these assur*ances and of our inability to ob*tain any coherent picture from the department as to its precise intentions, we placed the facts as we knew them before Mr *Geoffrey Finsberg*, MP for Hampstead and also a champion for tenants' rights, and asked him if he would make representations to the Minister for the Environment on our *behalf*, which he did.

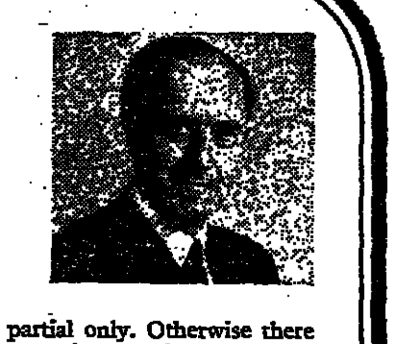
The response to these representations came in a letter to Mr Finsberg from Mr Reginald Freeson, the Minister for Housing, dated March 20, 1975, confirming the accuracy of the facts that we had reported (that the D of E was negotiating to acquire the flats), adding that the "financial and other issues to be resolved have been very complex", and expressing the hope that they "are now nearing the end. . ."

In the view of my executive committee and of the hundred or so delegates attending our annual meeting earlier this week, to whom the *Minister's* letter was read, the statements it contains provide clear confirmation that the Department of Environment has been and is actively *negotiating to fin*ance the acquisition of Stern Group flats.

PETER HERING,
Chairman, The Federation of Private Residents' Association,
148 Chatsworth Court,
London, W8.
April 24.

Clerical, Medical & General Life Assurance Society

Once again...record new business



The One Hundred and Fifty First Annual General Meeting of the Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Society will be held on 14th May 1975 at the principal office of the Society, 15 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1. Sir Robert Black, GCMG, OBE, the Chairman, will make the following Statement in moving the adoption of the Report and Accounts.

Lord Geddes, the Society's Chairman since 1964 and a Director since 1961, died peacefully, at sea, on 2nd February 1975. I am very *conscious of the honour* which my colleagues have done me in inviting me to succeed him, and it falls to me to present the statement which should have been his. First, I must pay him tribute, for his services to the Society during his fourteen years as a Director, including more than ten years as Chairman, have been outstanding. In this period, we have all, Directors and *senior staff alike, come* to admire not only his forceful, imaginative and challenging leadership, but also his warmth and humour. We deeply mourn the loss of a good friend and a wise counsellor.

Since our last Annual General Meeting, Mr. K. D. Cole, a Director since 1961, has retired on account of ill-health; and today, *three more long-service* Directors retire on reaching the age limit. They are Lord Simon, Mr. T. W. Y. Alderton, and Mr. F. A. d'Abreu, who became Directors in 1960, 1961 and 1964 respectively. We thank them all for distinguished service and notable contributions to our discussions, *and wish them* well *in* their retirement.

Since the last Annual General Meeting, Mr. D. S. Morpeth has been appointed a Deputy Chairman. Mr. C. K. R. Nunneley and Mr. R. B. Adams have joined the Board; they bring with them wide ranging *commercial* and *financial* experience, both national and international, and we give them both a warm welcome.

Incorporation

The Clerical, Medical & General Life Assurance Act, 1974, came into operation on the 1st October 1974 and, on that date, the Society became a corporate body. As my predecessor said in his statement *last* year, the *rights and* benefits of our policyholders and pension scheme customers are not affected nor is the Society's status as a mutual office altered, and its administration will be considerably simplified.

Life Assurance Business

Once again we are able to report record new business. In 1974 the total new sums assured, *including group life business*, amounted to £177 millions compared with £162 millions in 1973, an increase of 9%. New annual premiums received were £7.6 millions, an increase of over 40% on the previous year. *Single* premiums received increased from £3.7 *millions in 1973* to over £4.8 millions in 1974.

Group *Pension Business*

Last year we reported that the Society had achieved new records in the fields of Group Pensions Business. 1974 has been another very successful year. A record number of group schemes were underwritten and the Society's new Pension Fund Management Service, which was commented upon *last* year, made a good start. In the early part of the year many *employers were concerned to institute* pension plans to ensure that their employees were in recognised pensionable employment, and therefore exempt from membership of the proposed State Reserve Pensions Scheme. The Government's decision not to proceed with that scheme has reduced the *level* of activity in the pensions market. The Society had, *however, concentrated on the sector of* the market concerned with employers wishing to provide benefits well in excess of the required minimum, and there has been very little reduction in our activity as a result of the cancellation of the State Reserve Scheme and the publication of the present *Government's proposals* in the White Paper entitled "Better Pensions".

It is much to be hoped that the occupational pension industry, which is of great value to the economy of the country, will be allowed a period of stability during which it is not asked to change emphasis and direction to cope with the changing pension plans of *successive governments. I hope* that there will be agreement between the political parties sufficient to ensure that the basis of state pensions provision remains unchanged for a considerable time. If this can be achieved, and provided that the conditions of it are *appropriate to a true partnership* between the State and the private sector, I am confident that occupational schemes will continue to thrive and that the Society will continue to play an important part in their development.

Valuation of Liabilities

The Society's last distribution of bonus took place in 1972 and a distribution is now being made in respect of the three-year period 1972-74. The bonus reserve method of valuation *has* again been employed to value liabilities under existing policies and for this purpose a rate of interest of 7 per cent after deduction of tax has been employed. This *comparatively high* rate of interest is justified by the high interest and dividend returns on the assets at the values current at the end of 1974, and the high returns on new money. The assumed mortality rate underlying the valuation is at the same level as three years ago, whilst an allowance has been made for expenses which incorporates an assumption that substantial inflation will continue in the future.

Scale of Bonuses now Declared

After setting aside valuation reserves on the level described, the surplus available enables us to declare compound reversionary bonuses at the rate of £4.50 *per cent per annum* on the sum assured and attached bonuses of full-profit policies in the current series in respect of *the three-year period 1972-74.*

In the case of Old Series policies, which are *largely* those effected before 1946, the calculation of the new bonus is based on the amount of the premium and the class of policy, and no direct comparison with the current series can be made. However, all policies, whether in the old or the current series, which received bonus in 1972 and have continued unchanged in the intervening *period, will receive an increased amount* of bonus in the new declaration being made this year.

Since 1972 certain policies connected with superannuation arrangements have been placed in a fund which is not subject to tax. These gross fund policies receive bonus at *this declaration* at a rate of £6.00 per cent per annum on the sum assured and attached bonuses.

The next distribution of profits falls due to be made in 1978 in respect of the three years 1975-77.

Intermediate Bonus

With profit policies which become claims, either by death or maturity, during the course of the bonus period are entitled to share in current surplus in respect of *accrued bonus rights. These* bonuses are currently being paid at the rate of £4.50 per cent per annum on sums assured and attached bonus, which is the highest level in the Society's history, reflecting the substantial interest earnings presently available on securities.

Terminal Bonus

Terminal bonus was first added in 1969 to policies then becoming claims, in order to allow policyholders to share as fully as possible in any unrealised capital appreciation. In 1972, when terminal bonus was increased, it was said that the scale would continue to fluctuate according to conditions in the investment markets. Conditions are now such that much of the capital appreciation of recent years has disappeared, and, as a consequence of this reduction of asset values, the scale of terminal bonus was reduced for policies becoming claims during 1975 by cancelling the final ten years' entitlement.

Surrender Values

Although not guaranteed, surrender values *have always been available, after a* few premiums have been paid, to holders of whole life and endowment policies who terminate their contracts before they have run the full course. Some of the values *available* have been varied from time to time, but in the main the Society has managed to retain the same basic scales, so that each individual surrender value has increased steadily with the number of premiums paid.

However, the Society's assets are invested *with the expected pattern of claims* by death or maturity in mind, and when a surrender takes place either assets have to be *sold or new money*, which would otherwise purchase new assets, has to be diverted to the *surrending policyholder*. If the funds had to be invested very short to allow for unpredictable surrenders, the inevitable effect would be to reduce the bonus available at maturity. In equity, the value given to policyholders who have to terminate their contracts early must *reflect* the *market* values of the long-term assets sold. In 1973 and 1974 market values *fell and in order to protect con*tinuing policyholders surrender values have been reduced. At the same time a new system of calculating surrender values was introduced which is believed to be fairer as between short and long duration surrenders, is less expensive to operate, and *will* allow smaller and more frequent changes in values to be made in the future *if conditions so demand.*

Investments

At the end *of 1974 the Society held* larger sums than ever before on deposit and in short-term investments. Sums committed to long-term stock exchange investment were small during 1974, but substantial in the early part of January 1975. It is *important* to recognise the *relevance of a heavy fall* in market *values* to a long-term insurance fund, which relies primarily on its flow of income and only secondarily on dealing profits. If, despite a fall in assest values, the future flow of income is undisturbed, and provided that there is also no alteration in the *future outgo* of the office *in claim* payments and expenses, the office's situation is unchanged. Thus a fall in market prices due merely to a rise in interest rates is not to be feared unless outgo is accelerated. If, on the other hand, a fall in market prices is due to a fall in expected future income from dividends and rents, this is a matter for concern.

We normally give an estimate of the market value of our properties in a note to the Accounts. "Market value" is *generally* understood to mean the price at which a property can be sold in the open market as between a willing buyer and a willing seller. In the conditions prevailing at the end of 1974 there was virtually no market in investment property, so that an estimate of capital value was especially difficult to *make*. The Society has attempted the exercise by *calculating the capital value* of each individual property at yields ranging between 8% and 15%.

I am pleased to say that our rental income remains healthy and that we can look forward to resumed rental growth now that the rent freeze has been removed. The total rental income lost to the Society's policyholders as a result of the rent freeze had amounted to £140,000 by the 31st December 1974.

The control on business rents was removed in March as part of an attempt to restore some confidence to the property market, but while confidence may be quickly destroyed it takes a long time to restore.

Political Contributions

In October 1974 the Directors gave careful consideration to appeals received for political contributions, and, departing from precedent, decided that it was in the best interests of the Society and its policyholders to support the major *political parties which appeared* to oppose nationalisation of, or major intervention in the affairs of, the life assurance industry. Accordingly, contributions of £750 in total were made to the Conservative Party and the Liberal Party.

Rescue Operations and Guarantee Funds

It seems that life offices may in future be obliged to take part in a guarantee scheme which would operate for the benefit of policyholders in any company which may have to go out of business. I view this development with concern because it seems quite simply that holders of with-profit policies in the Society and other strong offices will be required to subsidise policyholders who have been unwise *enough to put their trust in* weaker companies which, for whatever reason, may run into serious difficulties. The effect will be that we and other strong companies will be forced to pay our policyholders smaller bonuses than they would otherwise have received. If the Government *feels* that *there must* be a guarantee scheme supported by the life assurance industry as a whole, it is important that policy-holders in companies which fail should be obliged to stand at *least* a part *of* their *loss* and *that aid* should be partial only. Otherwise there will be a temptation to offer extravagant benefits and to try and finance them by taking excessive *investment risks.*

Staff

The Society has now opened its new Head Office in Bristol and over *the next* few years a large proportion of the London Head Office staff will be moving there. Those remaining will stay in St. James's Square, which has been our home since 1856. It is particularly pleasing to see the way the staff have supported the Society in the move and we expect as much as three-quarters of the Bristol Head Office to consist of those who have moved with us from London. With such a high proportion of experienced staff in the new office, we look forward confidently to maintaining in Bristol the high reputation for service to policyholders of which we are so proud.

1975 is a year of great change for the Society, involving not only the first phase of the move to Bristol, but also the retirement of a distinguished group of long-serving members of the staff, including Mr. D. A. P. Acheson-Gray, West End Manager, Mr. H. H. Grey, City *Manager*, and Mr. C. E. Paige, an Assistant Secretary, to all of whom we give our thanks for *devoted service* and good wishes for a long and happy retirement. But the event which most clearly marks out 1975 in the minds of Directors and staff as the end of an epoch in the Society's history, is the impending retirement of Mr. J. B. H. Pegler, who joined the staff in 1931 and, *succeeding* Sir Andrew Rowell, in 1950, has been our Chief Executive for more than 25 years.

Mr. Pegler's career has been a brilliant one. In addition to his long and notable association with the *Society*, he has served as Chairman of the Life Offices' Association, Chairman of the Life Working Group of the European Insurance Committee, and President of the Institute of Actuaries. Now he is due to retire in August from the post of *Managing Director, and* he will carry with him the warm thanks and sincere good wishes of us all. Mr. L. G. Hall, his immediate deputy since 1961, and a member of the Board since 1970, has been appointed to succeed him.

CAVENDO TUTUS

CM&G

Clerical, Medical & General Life Assurance Society
Incorporated in England by Act of Parliament with limited liability No. Z193
Principal Office:
15 St. James's Square, London SW1Y 4LQ
Telephone: 01-930 5474
A Mutual office
Established 1824

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Burmah's battered balance sheet

A £311m fall in net assets shown in Burmah's 1974 accounts is mainly due to the collapse in the market value of the BP holding. As the Bank of England has now bought the bulk of that stake at around the bottom of the market, the cash coming in from the deal will not have helped.

As for the massive jump in borrowings, much of that was accounted for by the $650m morrowings on Signal and so forth, though the fall in the BP stake's value is also a major factor here when the stake is treated as near cash and deducted from borrowings. By July, if all goes well Signal will have been sold, hopefuly at a profit. So, with $96m already received on the Great Plains sale, Burmah *could then repay* remaining dollar borrowings and relinquish the Bank of England guarantees which are due to expire anyway at the year end. Pretty onerous these have proved too, not only in the forced sale of the BP stake, but Burmah is also paying the Bank *around £1.5m* for the guarantees and standby facilities.

Mr Alastair Down, chairman of Burmah Oil: negotiating to sell major United States assets.

All this will leave shareholders wondering where Burmah will get its reported need in the accounts for £300m for financing North Sea operations. The N Sea commitment could drop to around £130m on 51 per cent Government participation but it looks likely some additional equity will have to be given away to finance the remainder.

The North American sale would also release Burmah from another *£111m of the £454m* total capital expenditure approved in 1974. Meanwhile, the early repayment of the 6¼ per cent debenture stock 1978 releases further security, enabling subsidiaries to borrow more. Burmah will remain a high risk share to hold for some time yet.

Accounts: 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £43.2m
Net assets £312m (£623m)
Borrowings £403m (£228m)**
Pre-tax profit £9.9m (£57m)
Earnings per share — (30.74p)
* *including BP stake.*
** *net cash.*

Mothercare

Running with the crowd

Perhaps the interim performance by Mothercare appeared too good to last with pre-tax *profits* 23 per cent ahead on sales growth of 32 per cent. The stock market had already realized this before yesterday's preliminary figures and downgraded earlier projections of a pre-tax profits total in excess of £8m. But the mere 7 per cent improvement to £7.45m, or 11 per cent after stripping out the property sale element, left the shares 10p lower at 160p. This is 5p below the price of the placing by the Zilkha family interests of 15 per cent of the equity in February.

What seems to have caused the trouble was the breaching of both the gross and net profit reference levels in the first six months by around £500,000. The enforced solution was heavy promotion in the late autumn at reduced prices which, while bringing profits almost back into line, also brought forward the January and February sales, leaving the final quarter flat. However, there was 8 per cent volume growth during the second *half, leaving the increase* for the full year at around 12 per cent. Of this, greater selling space accounted for 3 per cent and it is expected to raise square footage by around 17 per cent in the current year.

Overseas saw the ending of the foray into Japan where terminal costs were small. Unfortunately that is not the *case in Germany* where a trading loss of around £100,000 was incurred and the number of outlets has been reduced from five to one.

Now selling on a rating below those of British Home Stores and Marks and Spencer with a p/e ratio of 14.7 and a yield of 4.2 per cent providing scant consolation, for the moment Mothercare is running with the crowd.

Final: 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £51.3m
Sales £50.5m (£39.6m)
Pre-tax profits £7.45m (£6.97m)
Earnings per share 10.9p (10.3p)
Dividend gross 6.66p (5.9p)

Averys

Stabilising factors

Avers looks the sort of engineering share to stay with at the moment. Not only are profits for 1974 highly respectable and in line with the interim view that the second half would match that of 1973, but the company can point to plenty of stabilising influences which should help it ride any downturn in the engineering sector at home. First, of course, Averys is making good progress overseas; much of last year's improvement can be traced to rising *direct exports*.

Moreover, while currency traumas are something the company naturally worry about, there is no sign so far that they are affecting overseas demand. Second, Averys' experience is that even in a recession demand for products like weighing machines remain solid enough—people either want them or not. Further ahead, of course, metrication is going to help; the big year should be 1976 when the Post Office, confectioners and amattoirs go over. All this leaves the shaers at 87p, selling at nine times historic earnings and yielding 7.6p per cent, looking solid enough—and that puts aside any speculative interest which could well develop around a specialist engineer like this.

Final: 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £32.1m
Sales £52m (£47m)
Pre-tax profits £8.13m (£7.45m)
Earnings per share 9.8p (9.8p)
Dividend gross 6.66p (5.88p)

Tarmac

Pushing overseas

Tarmac is putting a brave face on its 1975 prospects, and talking about a ninth successive record year despite almost universally dismal prospects for the industries in which it operates. Private housing is projected to be down by a further 20 per cent, road surfacing materials by around 10 per cent and construction by some 6 per cent. Moreover, further government spending cuts are almost sure to hit road building programmes.

And it does look as though there is plenty of steam left in the overseas division, where Europe turned round by £871,000 to a £423,000 profit. Property losses could be eliminated this year, and the construction industry order book is still 10 per cent up on this time in 1974. All told, first quarter profits are usefully higher than last year and with £10.6m of rights issue proceeds under the group's belt, there should be a significant reduction in *last year's £4m of* interest payments.

Meanwhile, Tarmac's asset base has been further buttressed by a £20m surplus on its property revaluation, so that, after the rights, the group will have over £60m of net worth against borrowings of £30m. That clearly leaves it much better placed to finance the intended thrust overseas than it was last year when £31m of equity measured against £34m of borrowings. For the shares, however, yielding 7.3 per cent and selling at 7.3 times earnings at 154p, the view of Tarmac's current good health will still have to struggle against growing doubts about 1976.

Final: 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £67.6m
Sales £323m (£253m)
Pre-tax profits £17.8m (£16.3m)
Earnings per share 21.2p (21.1p)
Dividend gross 11.2p (9.9p)

AKZO

A horror story

First quarter figures from AKZO, the Dutch fibres giant, give a harrowing, if extreme, picture of the parlous state into which the international fibres business has fallen in the past nine months. Last year's stock profits were, as usual, bundled into the final three months' profit figures. Extract them, and the group barely scraped a profit for the period.

Since then, matters have deteriorated swiftly. The Fl58.8m loss recorded for the first quarter is after adding back some Fl24m of overprovision for stock losses at the end of last year, adding up to a Fl82.8m loss for the opening months of the current year.

AKZO isolates two separate parts of the fibres horror story. Heavy destocking was still taking place in the opening months of the year and the group's hopes of some revival in demand from now on rests on the sane argument that this overreaction will be balanced up.

But this is not saying that *the notorious cycle is about to* turn up. In the United States and Japan, there have been some signs of a revival, which should by the end of the year see the fibre manufacturers back in profit. But any growth is dependent on the course of consumer spending which, in Europe, looks weak at least until 1976.

AKZO, more dependent on fibres than most of the other majors, more export orientated, and ironically handicapped by a strong domestic currency is obviously doubtful whether it *can make an overall profit for* the year. News of the first quarter loss hardly moved the Amsterdam price of the shares at F143.

First quarter: 1975 (1974)
Capitalization Fl1,272m
Sales Fl2,313m (Fl2,784m
Net loss (profit)
Fl58.8m (Fl100.2m)

Margaret Drummond

Strengthening the actuary's hand

Steps are being taken towards a clearer definition of roles in the insurance industry

The unprecedented suspension of an Institute member and moves to tighten up qualifications are two indications of changes afoot in the supposedly immutable mathematical world occupied by the actuary.

Last year brought crisis to two financial areas in which the actuary plays a key role. There was a spate of in*surance, more notably life in*surance, collapses and problems, while there was some profound heart-searching, if not actual crisis, among the occupational pension funds. This was illustrated by the *large amount of profits* transferred by companies to "top up" occupational schemes.

Everyone agrees that our high rate of inflation and a topsy-turvy investment climate were calculated to upset the best laid schemes of fund managers and actuaries. But part of the blame for the problems of the life insurance industry must be laid at the actuarial door, and this view seems to be shared by the Institute of Actuaries, the body responsible for setting the standards of conduct in a profession whose standards are notably free of statutory supervision.

A few weeks ago the Institute told members of the suspension of a partner in a consultancy firm of actuaries. This move apparently followed complaints from the awakening *watchdogs of the Department* of Trade about his role in the affairs of a life company.

While the suspension was for only six months—a fairly mild reprimand, one might think—it was the first such move in the history of the Institute, which goes back a century and a half, and one calculated to send shudders down the spines of a profession that has naturally become anxious about its position.

In June last year a seven-man committee was set up jointly by the Institute and its Scottish equivalent, the Faculty, to examine ways of reinforcing the actuary's role as protector of the policyholder. It is not unkind to say that this event came rather late in the day for policyholders in Nation Life.

*The fate of the more for*tunate policyholders in Welfare or London Indemnity is, too, an eloquent reminder that the Institute's decision to reexamine its position came not a moment too soon.

Quite what the actuary's role is has never been explicit, which seems rather ironic for a profession in which exactitude is meat and drink. It accounts for the mixture of awe and misunderstanding with which the profession is viewed by the general public, and indeed, by many of those inside the insurance industry itself.

The actuary of a life company has a statutory duty to certify reports of liabilities that must be presented at regular intervals to the Department of Trade. At first glance one might compare him with an auditor, but the latter has to report only matters of fact, while the actuary has to make certain assumptions in arriving at his conclusions.

There are other important differences of professional conduct. The actuary does not have to be "independent" within the meaning of the term as applied to a profession such as chartered accountancy.

Accountants, for example, may not sign the accounts of companies in which they work. In large insurance offices the *actuary signing the certificate* of liabilities and valuation reports is usually a full-time employee, a situation which in any other professional sphere would be thought of as creating *prima facie* a conflict of interest.

Over the years there has been some debate on this issue, notably in the recommendations made to the Scott Committee on Linked Life Assurance and Property Bonds as revealed in its report published in April, 1975. While that took the view that the actuary's role should be left largely unchanged, it outlined the main problems that could arise.

Traditionally, the position has been justified by the closer links which an in-house actuary can enjoy with the running of an *insurance* business. There is the tacit assumption that every Fellow of the Institute holds himself responsible to the policyholder before the company. But the proliferation of life companies in recent years, the competition to develop more exotic products and, most pertinent of all perhaps, the rapid changes of ownership as possession of a life company became an essential ingredient in the "go-go" financial mix, has put great strain on the relationship.

The in-house employee is obviously more vulnerable to pressure than an independent consultant. New products, notably the guaranteed income bond, have produced new problems of valuation. The expansion enjoyed by the life industry has resulted in a *shortage of experienced*, as opposed to qualified, actuaries, with the attendant worries about maintaining standards.

The last problem has been the first to be remedied. A recent circular to Institute members contained the proposal that qualified actuaries must have at least four years practical experience before attaining the status of Fellow which entitled them to sign the certificate for the Department of Trade.

The other problems have been only partially resolved. The Insurance Company Amendment Act, 1973, laid down that life funds had to appoint a specific person, registered with the department in advance, to certify reports. This was an important change that greatly strengthened the actuary's position.

Formerly the certifying actuary could be changed at the company's whim. Now the department has the right to inquire into a change of actuary, which gives the in-house actuary a more confident position vis-à-vis an obstinate owner.

New regulations provide for closer and more frequent inspection, which enables the actuary to keep a closer eye on the company's financial position. But this still leaves the actuary, theoretically, with *only a modicum of responsibil*ity for, or influence over, the assets side of the balance sheet.

Various suggestions have been made as to how the actuary's role can be "beefed up" as part of an early warning system to prevent another bout of insolvencies. Some members of the insurance industry feel that his position should be more precisely defined in statute, with suggestions that life companies should be made, by law, to inform the actuary of changes in their assets at regular and shorter intervals.

There are other arguments that the actuary should be required to certify premium rates of all insurance companies and take the types of assets into account more than hitherto.

New regulations from the Department of Trade and the Policyholders *Protection Bill* are not expected to alter the actuary's position, except that fuller disclosure will strengthen his hand.

While many of the Government's proposals for policing the insurance industry are being hotly opposed on the grounds that they are too interventionist, the Department of Trade appears to be quite happy to leave the problems of the actuary's position to the professional bodies themselves. The joint committee of the Institute and the Faculty is expected to *reveal its findings* soon.

The general strategy is expected to be a restatement of the division of responsibilities between the actuary and the company he serves, placing more of an onus on the former to explain to the latter the effects of investment policies. But this would seem, theoretically, to leave untouched the problem of the information flow between the two and the very small amount of statutory muscle that the actuary can call upon at present to cope with an obstinate and headstrong insurance company owner.

Commodities: reformers versus a new economical order

Above all else the Commonwealth heads of government meeting which ended in Kingston, Jamaica, yesterday, illustrated the breadth of the chasm *that has opened up between the* world's under-developed producers of primary commodities and the large industrialized consumers.

Leaders in the developed western countries seem consistently to underestimate the strength of the political and emotional commitment of the developing nations to a radical recasting of the international economic order. Mr Wilson, the Prime Minister, appears to have done the same with his much-vaunted proposals to reform world trade in commodities through the *establishment of* new agreements and mechanisms designed to stabilize prices and regulate markets.

These proposals were instantly branded as "reformist" by the so-called "fundamentalists", led by Forbes Burnham, the Prime Minister of Guyana, who believe that the poor producers of primary products can achieve their goal of a new deal on commodities only through the creation of a new international economic order as promulgated at the sixth United Nations special session on raw materials *in April 1974*.

Positions have hardened so much during the past three years that initiatives like that taken by Mr Wilson, which might have been welcomed in, say, 1972, now fall far short of what is being demanded today. For the fundamentalists, nothing less then the new international economic order (which has already become known simply by its initials, as NIEO) will be acceptable.

Thus, Mr Wilson's proposals, which will be studied by a Group of Exports set up by the Kingston meeting, will be considered only alongside the radical charter embodying NIEO.

The Group of Experts are to submit an interim report "indicating measures that are *amenable to early and effective* implementation" in time to be discussed by a Commonwealth ministerial meeting before the opening of the United Nations Seventh Special Session, on raw materials in September.

In essence the 1974 NIEO *charter proclaims* the right of developing countries to determine their economic destiny and control their own natural resources. The programme of action to achieve NIEO calls for nationalization of natural resources and the formation of producer cartels to control and regulate prices of raw materials, and insists on an equitable relationship between the prices of commodities and manufactured goods.

Events since 1973 have changed the attitude of the industrialized countries towards NIEO from outright scorn *in* some cases to one of increasing concern. There is now a growing fear that the developing countries' crusade will block any effort to reform the monetary system or improve the international trading system.

Just below the surface is the worry that the confrontation between rich and poor nations will spill over into the world trade negotiations now going on in Geneva under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

If the industrialized nations remain paralysed on this issue and unable to meet the challenge they now face, the dispute between raw material producers and consumers can only continue to fester.

The problem has been made more poignant by the threat that a *simultaneous expansion* of the world's leading economies in 1976 will result in another commodity "boom" that will severely exacerbate world inflation.

Moreover, for a combination of reasons, the level of investment devoted to the exploration of new mineral sources and the construction of new productive capacity is showing signs of falling below historical levels. If this trend is sustained it will mean that some industrial raw materials could be in critically short supply by the early 1980s.

There is a general tendency for investment in new productive capacity to be stepped up in times of high demand and cut back when prices are depressed.

Because of the long lead times necessary in bringing new capacity on stream new output often comes on to the market just as demand is turning downwards, thus intensifying the cycle of shortages and over capacity. But, now there is some evidence that the 1972-74 commodity boom failed to stimulate even the level of new investment in capacity that occurred during previous periods of expansion in the world economy.

This is strongly suggested by work being done in London by the Commodities Research Unit, *which attributes this occurrence* partly to the greater command of developing countries over their own resources and to increasing controls and rising taxation in developed mineral-producing countries like Australia and Canada. Copper is a case in point, some 190,000 short tons of planned new capacity is believed to have been postponed in Canada, yet the historical trend suggests that at least 4 per cent new net world capacity is needed a year.

Thus present output of 6.2 million tons of copper will need to be increased by 1.3 million tons by 1980 to meet the likely demand, suggesting an investment of $6,500m. The indications are that actual investment will fall short of this objective.

Similarly, according to Commodities Research Unit, there are no plans to increase Australian lead and zinc output before 1978.

The increasingly sour relations between consumers and producers can only make this situation worse, with the general climate for investment steadily deteriorating. Yet, the need to get a more stable long-run equilibrium between demand and supply is of paramount importance to consumers and producers alike. Only a new and cooperative spirit can make it possible.

Mr Wilson's proposals for new-style commodity agreements offers one method of tackling the problem, but is probably out of tune with the *present international mood*. At the same time it is hard to see how NIEO can do other than reduce investment still further, at least in the short term.

For this reason many liberal economists believe that the only solution lies in the Gatt trade negotiations which could, it is hoped, sweep away the restrictions that prohibit producers from gaining the benefits of processing their own resources and selling the refined materials to the consuming countries.

This would, in fact, meet one of the demands in the charter of NIEO and at the same time take the world one step nearer a fairer and more open trading system. Unhappily, however, much of the investment that multinational metal companies are undertaking is actually directed towards new smelters and refineries in the consuming countries, as they are being forced by new pollution laws to replace their old plant.

The irony is that the actions which the poor producers now feel obliged to take spring from a sense of grievance over the international restrictive measures practised by many of those industrialized nations that support an open world economy and most strongly resist the idea of commodity market intervention.

The ending of such double standards through the adoption of policies which permit the producers to smelt, refine and sell more of their own processed products on the markets of the consuming nations would provide at least some meeting point for the fundamentalists and the reformers.

Melvyn Westlake

Tarmac

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT

	Year ended 31st December 1974		Year ended 31st December 1973	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Turnover		322,642		252,820
Profit before interest		21,788		18,459
Interest payable		4,009		2,116
Profit before taxation		17,779		16,343
earned by divisions as follows:				
Roadstone	8,644		9,098	
Construction	3,154		2,233	
Housing	3,033		1,311	
Properties	(644)		510	
Bitumen Products	3,153		2,835	
Other Activities	439		356	
Taxation		8,425		7,690
Profit after taxation		9,354		8,653
Minority interests and pre-acquisition profits		46		66
Profit before extraordinary items		9,308		8,587
Extraordinary items		*2,522*		2,999
Profit attriubtable to Tarmac Limited		6,786		5,588
Preference dividend		11		11
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders		6,775		5,577
Ordinary dividends:				
Interim 3.00p per share – paid (1973, 2.78075p per share)	1,318		1,097	
Final 4.345p per share – proposed (1973, 3.9865p per share)	1,909	3,227	1,751	2,648
Retained profit of the year		3,548		2,729
Earnings per share		21.2p		21.1p

Tarmac Limited, Head Office, Ettingshall, Wolverhampton WV4 6JP. Tel: 0902 41101.

Business Diary: Leyland's team • North Sea farewell

The new top team at British Leyland is almost a clean sweep for former Ford men. Three of the four managing directors announced yesterday to head the largely autonomous operating companies proposed by Sir Don Ryder all had experience with the American group before joining British Leyland.

It must be particularly galling for the man who recruited them from his old firm—John Barber, British Leyland's deposed deputy chairman and managing director.

The most important appointment is that of Derek Whittaker, 45, as managing director of the new car grouping. With about 120,000 of British Leyland's 170,000 employees it is clearly the make or break sector.

Whittaker, tall, thin and bespectacled, is not a man who impresses at first meeting. He is quietly spoken and shuns the limelight. At management gatherings he was often to be found sitting alone in a corner. This led to some colleagues describing him as "rather a cold fish" in his early days with British Leyland.

He joined the corporation from Ford in January, 1972, as assistant group controller. But it was not until he left London to become managing director of the Austin-Morris body and assembly division based on Cowley that he began to make his mark. Within a few months he was involved in the now famous "Thornett affair."

In a move which was described at the time as "the biggest labour relations gamble since Lord Nuffield's days," Whittaker withdrew company recognition of Alan Thornett, one of the most militant shop stewards at Cowley. Throughout the strike that inevitably followed Whittaker not only kept his nerve but was a calming influence on his colleagues.

One of them said last night: "He is one of the most determined men I know. He takes a lot of time to make up his mind but when it is made up nothing will shift him."

The most interesting choice is that of David Abell as managing director of the special products division. Abell, a 32-year-old economist, has only recently *returned* from winding up British Leyland's loss-making Australian company.

By all accounts he proved to have an old head on young shoulders during the long, delicate negotiations with the Australian Government and unions. This together with his previous experience at First National Finance Corporation, should stand him in good stead while carrying out the Ryder recommendations for the special products company: to keep these fringe operations for the time being, but to bear in mind their possible disposal.

Regretful

Oil men are not noted for their sentimentality, but there will be more than a hint of regret when *Shell's semi-submersible drilling* rig Staflo moves out of the North Sea for the last time in the autumn.

Staflo is the only rig at present fully owned by Shell and was one of the pioneers, with British Petroleum's Sea Quest, *of deep-water drilling during* the eight years it has been in the North Sea. It helped to earn its keep by discovering the Auk and Brent oilfields.

"That's inflation for you! It used to be 3p off!"

The crew of the rig will be transferred to a brand new Shell owned semi-submersible, the Stadrill, which is under construction in Canada. Staflo will then be transferred to a new Shell company, Nautilus Ventures, which will be selling the company's expertise in the exploration and production field throughout the world.

Nautilus will also own two fixed drilling platforms and is setting a trend that other oil companies are expected to follow.

Onassis ties

To those in the oil and tanker business it came as no surprise that the first business engagement in London of Miss Christina Onassis as head of the Onassis shipping empire should be a working lunch yesterday with Sir Eric Drake, chairman of British Petroleum, and other senior executives of the company.

Relations between Miss Onassis's father, Aristotle, and the oil company have always been close and are of long standing, and it seems natural that the new head of the Onassis shipping concern should give priority to meeting some of her father's most important business associates.

Silver screens

Merchant bankers Antony Gibbs may have come a cropper over their Personal Financial Planning subsidiary, but their up-market operation providing financial advice for top people with top incomes, or minimum assets of £100,000, is flourishing—in filmland, of all places.

In their search for profitable investments for their clients Antony Gibbs, Gregg (CI) have turned to film distribution and even film production. The company puts together a consortium of clients who buy up the distribution rights of films for certain territories and then proceed to dispose of those rights to local entrepreneurs who pay royalties, some of which are received as cash in advance.

To date Gibbs consortia have taken up the distribution rights in *Tommy*—which has already earned the backers a 40 per cent return on their money even though it has not yet been shown in their territory—*The Clansman* and *Heaven Save Us from Our Friends* with Roger Moore and Susannah York.

But it is *Watership Down*, the runaway best-seller about the odyssey of a bunch of rabbits in search of survival and a new homeland, which is offering the greatest challenge. For not only have Gibbs one set of clients taking up the distribution rights in Latin and Central America and the Far East, but also another who have a 30 per cent stake in the production of the film.

It is hoped to begin shooting *Watership Down* in July at an estimated cost for the animated film of some £1m. It is early days for anyone to be rubbing their hands with glee, but Gibbs' cinematic angels could be on to a good thing.

Estimates suggest that the sale of distribution rights, excluding the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom, will cover production costs. The sales in the remaining three major markets will, it is hoped be so much extra jam.

UNION MINIERE

Société anonyme

Registered Office—Rue de la Chancellerie. 1-1000 Brussels
Trade Register No. 13377 Brussels—VAT No. 402935129

Co-ordinated Statutes have been published in the annexes of the "Moniteur Belge" on March 23, 1968 and April 4, 1968

BALANCE SHEET AT DECEMBER 31, 1974

ASSETS	B.F.
Fixed Assets	
Buildings, Equipment, Furniture and Fittings	265.379.740
Less: Depreciation	158.327.092
	107.052.648
Investments	5.361.410.430
Less: Amounts to be called up	49.098.623
	5.312.311.807
Suspense Accounts	460.563.935
Current Assets	
Metals and other products	697.385.676
Debtors	9.579.261.514
Short-term investments	3.070.541.088
Cash at bankers and in hand	4.366.139.922
B.F.	23.793.256.590

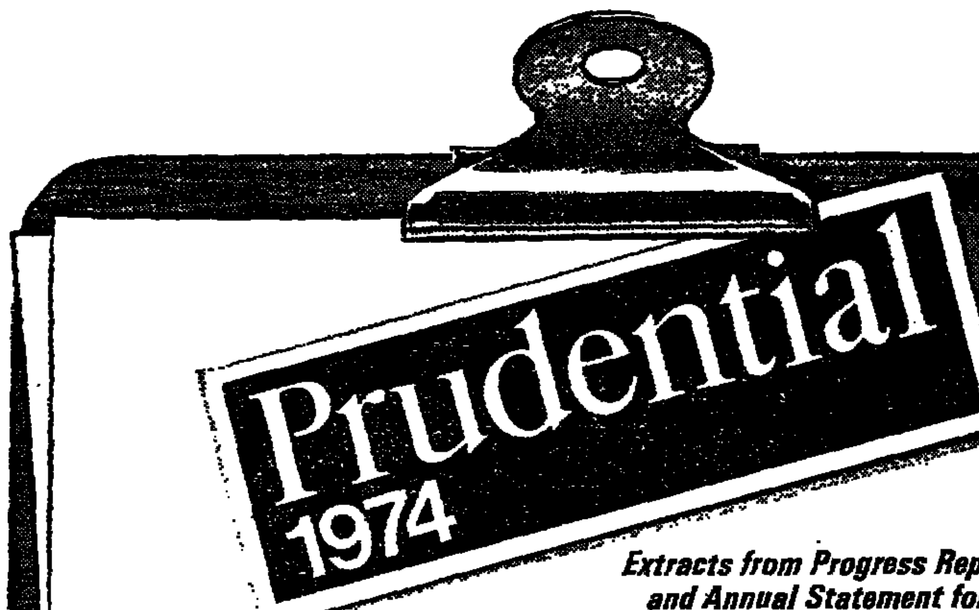
LIABILITIES	B.F.
Capital and Reserves	
Capital	8.000.000.000
Legal Reserves	800.000.000
Contingencies reserve	3.824.931.646
Assets replacement reserve	7.750.000.000
	20.374.931.646
Provisions for Charges and Risks	1.266.562.666
Current Liabilities	
Debentures	13.393.800
Creditors	818.305.739
Unclaimed coupons	38.125.578
Balance	
Brought forward from previous financial year	77.366.496
Profit for the financial year	1.204.570.665
	1.281.937.161
B.F.	23.793.256.590

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1974

DEBIT	B.F.
Financial Charges	19.616.316
Depreciation on buildings, equipment, furniture and fittings	9.090.527
Depreciation in value of foreign currencies	114.707.832
Depreciation in value of investments	624.368.908
Geological prospection expenses written off	176.000.000
Tanganyika Concessions Ltd. percentage of compensation	31.839.667
Transfer to assets replacement reserve	4.000.000.000
Special Transfer to pension provision	—
Profit available for appropriation	1.204.570.665
B.F.	6.182.193.845

CREDIT	B.F.
Operating results	80.713.629
Income from investments	461.306.102
Interest and sundry receipts	1.314.804.435
Compensation	4.000.000.000
Profit on realisation of investments	25.369.679
Appropriation from contingencies reserve	300.000.000
B.F.	6.182.193.845

A report on the Annual General Meeting will be published in this newspaper. The Public Relations Department of UNION MINIERE, rue de la Chancellerie, 1-1000 Brussels, will *be pleased to send copies of* the 1974 Annual Report upon request. Tel. Brussels 02/513.13.60.90



Extracts from Progress Report and Annual Statement for 1974 of Mr. K. A. Usherwood, Chairman.

ORDINARY LIFE ASSURANCE

New annual premium income for the Company rose by 23% from £39m in 1973 to £48m. Total annual premium income in force at the end of 1974 was over £232m.

In the United Kingdom there was substantial progress of our group pensions business, new annual premium income increasing by 91% to £22m. The Prudential Personal Retirement Plan for the self-employed continued to be popular, and attracted new annual premium income of £3.7m, an increase of 34% over 1973.

One-third of the ordinary life business is *transacted overseas.*

INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE

New annual premium income was £22m, an increase of 22% over 1973.

BONUS DECLARATION

An increased rate of reversionary bonus has been declared for United Kingdom Ordinary Branch assurances. The rates of terminal bonus in both United Kingdom ordinary and industrial life *branches have been maintained at the same* levels as last year for the appropriate year of issue. Our terminal bonuses are not primarily determined by changes in the market value of investments, and our approach enables us to avoid wide fluctuations from year to year.

GENERAL INSURANCE

The premiums for the Company increased by 10% to £109m. The net surplus fell from £5.1m to £1.4m as a result of a deterioration in underwriting *experience. Our property and pecuniary* loss accounts in the United Kingdom were affected by an unusual number of large claims, and there were major losses in Canada and Australia.

INVESTMENTS

Net new investment of the Company's United Kingdom insurance funds was £56m, compared with £152m in 1973. The reasons for the reduction were the decision to allow a substantial increase in the total of uninvested cash, the fall in new single premium business, and the repayment of foreign currency loans used to finance overseas equity investment. In the United Kingdom, new *investments in equities were made to the extent of* £8m, but there was a net disinvestment of holdings of overseas shares held by the United Kingdom insurance funds. Net investment of £67m was made in property, about half in the purchase of existing properties, and half in financing new developments.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

In our view, it is in Britain's long term political *and economic interest to be part of the mainstream* of European development. If Britain now rescinds its membership of the European Economic Community, the task of achieving an improvement in the country's prosperity will become immensely more difficult, and this will harm especially those large sections of the community, the bulk of whose savings lies in their interest in insurance policies and pension funds.

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME

It is regretted that in 1974 several insurance offices experienced financial difficulties. We co-operated in a variety of ways to maintain the good name of the insurance industry. The Government's proposed scheme to protect *policyholders would be financed by the premiums* of policyholders of sound insurance companies; the intention to permit the guarantee scheme to assist companies without any reduction of benefits is particularly objectionable. In our view, this would encourage irresponsible competition, and would mean that the consequences of the mismanagement of an insurer would be met by the policyholders of *well-managed insurers.*

OCCUPATIONAL PENSIONS

A common feature of proposals made over the years for pensions reform has been that they have recognised the valuable contribution made to the national economy by occupational schemes. The Social Security Pensions Bill contains *welcome changes from the White Paper* "Better Pensions", resulting in less stringent requirements for contracting out, although many details remain to *be settled. It is hoped that a large measure of* agreement between the political parties has now been achieved, so that employers and the pensions industry can plan ahead without the risk of having soon to face another major change of course.

DIVIDEND

A final dividend of 3.072p per share has been declared, making the total dividend for 1974 5.072p per share, compared with last year's figure of 4.588p per share.

A copy of the full Report and Accounts may be obtained from The Secretary, The Prudential Assurance Company Limited, 142 Holborn Bars, London, EC1N 2NH.

The Board of Management of Akzo N.V. *announces that the General Meeting of* Stockholders, held on 6th May, 1975 at Amsterdam, decided to distribute for the financial year 1974 *a dividend of Fls.* 4.00 per ordinary share of Fls. 20.-.

As an interim dividend of Fls. 1.20 was made payable on 22nd January, 1975 the final dividend amounts to Fls. 2.80 per ordinary share of Fls. 20.-. As from 21st May, 1975 the above dividend of Fls. 2.80 per ordinary share will be payable against surrender of coupon no. 12 at

Barclays Bank Limited, Securities Services
Department 54, Lombard Street,
London EC3P 3AH.

U.K. Residents. Dividends so payable for U.K. residents will be paid less 15% Withholding Tax and U.K. Income Tax will be deducted from the gross dividend.

Residents of other countries. *For residents* of countries other than the United Kingdom with which the Netherlands has a Double *Taxation Agreement, the rate of Withholding* Tax (if any) will be adjusted upon provision by the presenting authorised depositary of the completed necessary document (Form 92, etc.).

Where no such Form is submitted, Withholding Tax at the rate of 25% will be deducted.

United Kingdom Tax at standard rate will be deducted unless claims are accompanied by the appropriate affidavit forms.

Information concerning any of the above-mentioned documents may be obtained from Barclays Bank Limited, Securities Services Department.

Arnhem, 7th May, 1975

Akzo

Belgium imposes two month price freeze

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, May 6

Prices have been frozen by the Belgian government for two months with immediate effect in an attempt to control inflation, which is running at an annual rate of 15 per cent. The government is pressing ahead with measures to counter economic recession and rising unemployment.

M Willy de Clercq, the Minister of Finance, said: "A *general policy of economic* recovery cannot be undertaken unless the development of *prices and production costs* is better controlled."

The price freeze was decided upon by *the Belgian Cabinet* last week, but before it could come into effect the government had to consult the Prices Commission, an advisory body on which employers, workers, and distribution and consumer organizations are represented.

In the first disclosure of the new measures last week, M Leo Tindemans, the Belgian Prime Minister, emphasized the importance of making Belgian prices competitive and said that in comparable sectors even America was now producing more cheaply. Belgium was heavily dependent on exports.

It is apparently the government's hope that the freeze could lead to a full-fledged prices and incomes policy or at least a revision of the present system whereby wages are automatically indexed to increases in consumer prices.

Japan shipyards accused of dumping

From Peter Hill
Oslo, May 6

British shipbuilders are accusing leading Japanese shipbuilders of dumping new tonnage on the depressed world market. The Japanese yards, which every year build about 50 per cent of the world shipping industry's requirements, were quoting prices on a wide range of ship types which were up to 40 per cent below those being quoted by British and European builders, Mr A. Ross Belch, president of the British Shipbuilders and Repairers National Association, said today.

But leading figures in the Japanese industry expressed astonishment at the claims, and *said that with current rates of* inflation in Japan, shipyards quoting depressed prices would *very quickly find themselves* bankrupt.

Mr Belch, managing director of Lower Clyde Shipbuilders, Scott Lithgow, told an international shipping and shipbuilding conference that "some of the prices being offered by our foreign competitors, and particularly by Japan, are at levels which must be substantially below the basic direct costs of production. I certainly have evidence of prices which are 60 to 70 per cent of what I believe would be required for corresponding vessels built in European shipyards."

The real problem today, he said, was the vast over-capacity in the world's shipyards. He criticized the expansion of Japanese capacity in recent years—despite pleas from European yards for "an orderly and *sensible international* shipbuilding marketing approach".

Reliable industry sources *here claim that there is mounting* evidence of the Japanese quoting bargain basement *prices for all types of ships in* the 25,000-100,000 tons deadweight range and particularly bulk carriers. One Japanese shipbuilder reportedly offered a 35,000-ton deadweight bulk carrier recently for delivery in 1977 at a fixed price of £6.5m against a European price for the same size ship of between £8m and £9m.

Earlier, Mr Belch, in a reference to the Government's plans to nationalize the United Kingdom industry, pointed out that by and large the firms to be taken into public *ownership* (including his own) had proved by their recent performance that *under normal* market conditions they were commercially viable operations.

Addressing the same conference, sponsored by the *Financial Times*, Mr Walter *Vollert,* the director of the Swedish Shipbuilders Association, expressed concern at the recent trend in France, Italy, *Spain, Finland and the United* Kingdom to use inflation as a cover for new types of subsidies to their *shipbuilding industries.* The problem of inflation, he argued, did not justify extension of subsidies to shipyards.

David Young writes: The continuing recession in shipbuilding is reflected in the latest returns on shipbuilding published today by *Lloyds Register of Shipping*, which shows that although tonnage under construction is the highest ever re*corded the major shipbuilding* nations show substantial reductions in their order books.

Brazil is *the exception with* its industry's order book doubling to 3,341,617 tons. Britain's order book has fallen by 227,344 tons to a total of 5,961,131 tons in the past three months and Japan's by 3,913,092 to 48,606,446 tons, although in the past six months Japan's order book has fallen by 9m tons.

Business appointments

Barclays Bank names adviser

Professor Harold Rose has been named as economic adviser to the **Barclays Bank Group.** He will join the bank in August. Mr Paul Bareau, economic consultant since 1967, is retiring from that appointment this summer.

Dr Donald Spencer is the new managing director of **Bestobell.** At *present managing* director of Air Products. Dr Spencer will take up his new post on September 1.

Sir Jeremy Morse has been appointed a director of **Alexanders Discount Co.**

Mr G. D. J. Hay has been made a director by **Slater Walker Ltd** with special responsibility for management and advisory services. He has also been made managing director of a newly-formed subsidiary, Slater, Walker Manage*ment and Advisory Services.*

Mr A. J. Sumner is the new director of planning and control for **Sime Darby Holdings.** He was previously director of corporate planning for PA Management Consultants.

Mr David Thomas has been elected financial director of **Ladbroke Holidays**, a subsidiary of The *Ladbroke* Group.

Mr Alan Osborne has been appointed to the board of **Tarmac.**

Mr William Carruthers is to be a full-time chairman of **Industrial Tribunals (England and Wales).**

Mr R. J. Thomas and Mr D. Kedward join the board of **Coated Metals (Holdings).**

Mr F. R. Hislop is a new member of the board of **Lonsdale Universal.**

Mr Philip Norman becomes a director of **Constructors John Brown.**

The following appointments to the **Commercial Union** Assurance's risk management services division of international management have been announced: Mr A. L. Bristow becomes finance manager; Mr P. McNally marketing manager; and Mr J. A. Wheeler technical services manager. To market the consultative and technical risk management services, **Commercial Union** Risk Management has been formed. Mr K. J. Duffy will become managing *director* and *Mr Bristow,* Mr McNally and Mr Wheeler directors.

Mr W. Russell Lomas has been *made sales director* of **Gandy Frictions.**

Mr A. W. S. Turner has been appointed to the board of **Gedong Investments.** Mr M. E. Doherty has resigned.

Mr James Howard has been elected to the board of **Andrews-Weatherfoil.** Mr Gerry Metcalfe, a divisional manager, becomes a *divisional director.*

Mr Geoffrey Bodkin has been named director-general of the **British Quarrying and Slag Federation**, from June 1.

Mr R. Graham Tose has been appointed to the new post of production director of **Sonicaid.**

Mr Paul Jean Colcaire is now general manager, business development, at the **Atlantic International Bank.**

Mr Alex Laker becomes a director of the **National Exhibition Centre.** He is managing director of GKN Fasteners.

Mr John Davies has retired from the board of **Pirelli.**

Mr Arthur Makin has joined **Rubery Owen (Warrington)** as deputy managing director.

Mr Michael Horstead, managing director of Ayer Barker Hegemann *International BV*, is to join the board of the parent company, **Charles Barker ABH International** as group financial director. He will take up his appointment next year.

Mr C. E. Smart has been appointed deputy chairman of **Hertfordshire Polymer Products.** Mr D. W. Evans has been made chief executive and will represent the company on the Allied Polymer Group industrial division board Mr J. Whinnert becomes works director and Mr D. K. A. McGlashan technical director.

Mr C. H. McLintock has become research *and development executive* at Sangers.

Mr Stephen R. Whatling, Mr Peter R. Grimshawe, Mr Andrew C. Borchert have been appointed directors of the **Pennine Motor** Group. Mr L. R. Philby has re*signed from the board.*

Mr Brian Jobling has joined the board of **Federated Chemical Holdings.**

M Boussac names nephew as head of CITF

Paris, May 6.—M Marcel Boussac, 86, *appointed* his nephew, M Jean-Claude Boussac, as head of Comptoir de l'Industrie Textile de France (CITF) in a bid to retain control of the family empire.

The new move in the long battle follows last month's resignation of M Claude-Alin Sarre, whose plan to overhaul the *textile* group was rejected.

Further decline in Italian output

Rome, May 6.—Industrial production in Italy fell 14.3 per cent in March compared with a year earlier. It was the sixth consecutive month of year-to-year declines, the government Statistics Bureau reported today. The index of production was 107.9 compared with 125.9 a year earlier. In February, the drop from a year earlier had been only 7.3 per cent.

Foreign cars capture more of US market

Detroit, May 6.—At a time when United States car makers *were expecting their new car* sales to improve, they appear to be getting worse.

Last month new domestic car sales fell 26 per cent from that of the same month last year. *It was Detroit's* lowest April figure in 14 years. Even more disappointing was that their *sales rate in the* final third of the month fell 32 per cent from a year ago.

To make matters still worse foreign car sales rose 26 per cent last month from a year *earlier, taking a* 21.5 per cent share of the overall market.

British Leyland sales in the *United* States were 7,408, the best ever, and 67 per cent up on last April's figure. Best *seller last month was the* Morris Marina. Popular MG models were also up and sales of *Jaguar cars totalled 570, an 80* per cent increase.

In the first four months of *this year BLMC told 24,614 cars* in the United States, compared with 15,071 in the same period *last year.*

The big import gain offset some of Detroit's *steep* decline, *so that combined sales* of all new cars, foreign and domestic, were down 19 per cent. That *is the biggest drop in the total* market since last December when the industry was in a *steep decline.*

"Disappointing sales in April puts tremendous pressures on *May", said one of the big three* car makers. "If we do not see some pick up in sales next *month,* the upturn will not happen at all. It is our last chance for a while."

The April sales figures for domestic makers strengthen fears of some industry analysts that the car makers may again have overestimated demand and that another round of plant closings and lay offs may be necessary to bring production back in line with sales.

For the month domestic and foreign cars sold about 659,200 cars, compared with almost 815,000 a year earlier.

The sales figures for American makes were well below car company analysts' forecasts.

Not only were signs of any spring upturn elusive, but the United States-made car sales in *April slid below* those in March, instead of rising above March as normally occurs.

In the wake of the gloomy April sales results, car company analysts held out hope for an improvement this month. "The spring upturn? It does not happen in April", reasoned one car company analyst. "May will be the month when we either get it or not, and I expect May to be better than April."

PERCENTAGE OF U.S. CAR MARKET

	April 1975	April 1974
General Motors	41.4	42.4
Ford	22.8	25.8
Chrysler	9 7	13.8
American Motors	4 6	4.1
*Volkswagen	6.0	4.2
Toyota	2.8	2.4
Datsun	3.2	1.8
Other imports	9.5	5.4
Total domestic	78.5	86.2
Total imported	21.5	13.8

* Includes sales of Volkswagen, Porsche and Audi.

Kuwait tops per capita earnings list

Zurich, May 6.—Kuwait, largely because *of increased* oil revenues, has ousted Switzerland as the country with the highest *per capita income in the* world, the Union Bank of Switzerland reported today.

Other *major oil-producing* countries, such as Saudi Arabia, Libya, Venezuela and Iran, also *substantially boosted their* per capita incomes because of the higher export price of petro*leum, a report* issued by the bank said.

Kuwait had a nominal gross national product of some $10,000m (nearly £4,300m), or $11,000 (about £4,720) per inhabitant in 1974, the bank said.

Although Switzerland, with an income of $7,270 for each of its 6.4 million inhabitants, was placed second in the list, the bank said that Qatar and the United Arab Emirates had per capita incomes of more than $10,000 but that it did not have official figures for these oil-producing Gulf states.

Kuwait's GNP had expanded "in spectacular fashion", in 1974, *as had other major oil-*producers whose petroleum exports accounted for some 80 *to 95 per cent* of their GNP.

The per capita income of Libya increased from $2,600 to $4,950, that of *Saudi Arabia* from $750 to $2,650, Venezuela from $1,400 to $2,275 and Iran from *$810 to $1,275.*

In the general classification Libya moved from 20th to 14th, Saudi Arabia from 36th to *22nd*

Despite the rise of the petroleum-producing nations, however, the industrial states still dominate the table.

TWA petitions air board for £80m subsidy

Washington, May 6.—Trans *World Airlines petitioned the* United States Civil Aeronautics Board for a $184.1m (£80m) *domestic subsidy* to overcome the heavy losses experienced primarily as a result of the *sharp rise in cost of jet fuel.* At the same time, TWA asked for a 5 per cent increase in domestic fares.

"The petition was initiated reluctantly but TWA must obtain relief from the continuing high cost of aviation fuel", said Mr C. C. Tillinghast, chairman. The level of domestic subsidy request could be reduced, he said, to the degree the requested fare increases were permitted.

Commission starts action against US fruit group

Brussels, May 6.—Proceedings *have been opened against some* activities by United Brands Co, of the United States in Europe after completion of an investigation by the European Community commission's anti-trust experts, officials reported today.

They indicated previously that investigations of United Brands' activities concerned possible violation of rules forbidding abuse of a dominant market position, and infringement of free trade

A spokesman said the results of the investigation had been submitted to United Brands Co NV at Rotterdam, the European headquarters of the fruit company.

This, in effect, amounts to *opening legal proceedings and* the Commission will decide what steps should be taken next, once the company has *replied.*

Depending on the gravity of the case, it may simply order the company to *stop its practices* or impose a fine.

The Commission began its investigations last autumn after a complaint by a Danish importer, who claimed that the Rotterdam United Brands unit refused to supply bananas to him for sale in Denmark.

United Brands has also been in trouble in the United States. It was charged with bribing officials in Honduras.—AP-Dow Jones.

Extension likely on bread ruling

Advertising & marketing

The Department of Prices and Consumer Protection is preparing to ask that the six-month withdrawal *of certain* bread advertising should be extended. The ban, which was agreed by the Bakers Federation, was introduced for a trial period in January after con*trols on discounts as part of* the bread subsidy scheme.

It applied to the 28oz standard *loaf produced* by RHM under the Mothers Pride brand name, Allied Bakeries' Sunblest and *Spillers' Wonderloaf.* Last year advertising for these brands totalled more than £1m.

There has been *speculation* in advertising circles that the reduction in subsidies and the recent increase *in bread prices* had caused some bakers to consider a resumption in advertis*ing when the agreement* expired in July.

Referendum budget

The Central Office of Information, which is responsible for most Government advertising, has been allocated about £175,000 to publicize the EEC referendum.

A television campaign followed by press advertisements is to start immediately after the legislation receives the Royal Assent. *Handled* by advertising agents Freeman Mathes & Milne, it will deal with postal voting and cost around £150,000.

Tightening controls

An application to join the Ad*vertising Standards Authority's* Code of Advertising Practice committee has been agreed by the Sales Promotion Executives Association. This is one of a number of steps being taken to harmonize the controls structure of the promotions industry with those of the rest of advertising. This follows discussions with the Director-General of Fair Trading and is in line with general moves to tighten up the enforcement of voluntary regulations.

Practices which the SPEA wants to see abolished include bogus packing or handling charges on "free" offers. It also wants promoters to be ready to substantiate any claim they make to the value in cash terms of discount or "free" goods.

NABS fund-raising

About 10,000 people are ex*pected to attend this year's* National Advertising Benevolent Society's annual fund-raising fair. The *event takes place* on July 3, at the Grand Hall, Olympia, in London. Activities include a *sponsored* walk around the gallery of the hall, several fairground items and a discotheque. *Firms interested in* participating are invited to contact the sponsoring agency McCann-Erickson.

Patricia Tisdall

Patent News

Starting an engine with a power drill

In BP1 380 643, Michael *Bavin* and John Speirs, of Diss, Norfolk, describe and claim a useful gadget for starting an engine with a domestic power drill. A simple two-part link is used, one part latching onto the starting wheel or shaft of an engine and the other part being secured to the chuck of the drill.

When the *drill* is switched on the engine is turned over under power. When the engine starts *the two parts of the link* are automatically thrown apart by cams as a safety measure. The gadget *could* be useful, not only with reluctant cars and lawnmowers, but also boat outboard motors.

Pets cabin

Although BP1 382 079 from Aubrey Brockhouse of Illinois, *in the United States*, may seem an elaborate solution to a simple problem, it could be welcomed by city dwellers *owning pets.*

A small cabin is secured over a domestic drain and mains water supply plumbed into a small storage tank like a cistern. Inside the cabin there is a treadle board on which the animal is toilet-trained to stand.

This causes the board to move down from a tilted to a *flat position*, which operates the first stage of a two-stage valve. When the animal moves off the *board* and out of the cabin the board tilts up again and releases the second stage of the valve, *dousing the slope* of the board with flushing water.

Copies available

British Patents reported in this column are selected on the basis of likely interest to Business News readers, from the *4,000* or so published every month by the British Patent Office.

Copies of all printed patents are available at 33p each, post free, from the Patent Office Sales Branch, *St Mary Cray*, Orpington, Kent BR5 3RD. Only the patent number need be quoted when ordering.

Some patents cover only a single page of print while others run to hundreds of pages in several volumes. The basic 33p cost, however, holds good, regardless of length. There is no extra charge where Xerox copy has to be made of a patent which is out of print.

Adrian Hope

Eagle Star

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The surplus for the year before tax and minority interests has increased from £18.1m to £20.8m. Investment income increased to £19.6m (1973 £14.8m) and life profits amounted to £5.3m (1973 £4.9m). Fire and accident underwriting produced a loss of £3.9m (1973 £1.6m loss). The transfer from the marine, aviation and transport account amounted to £0.5m (1973 £0.5m).

Total premiums, including those in respect of long-term business, amounted to £249.8m (1973 £219.7m) an increase of 14 per cent.

Valuation of the life funds at the 31st December 1974 resulted in a transfer to shareholders of £3.1m (1973 £2.8m excluding the special non recurring transfer of £0.3m). The amount of £5.3m taken into the year's earnings (1973 £4.9m) is made up of the £3.1m with the addition of £2.2m credited in respect of corporation tax and franked investment income.

Negotiations with the U.K. tax authorities in respect of the change in the method in conducting our Australian operation have not yet been finalised and we have again considered it prudent to make substantial additional provisions for U.K. taxation.

The balance for the year after taxation, minority interests and dividends was £4.5m (1973 £3.3m).

The directors recommend that the maximum allowable final net dividend of 2.303p per share be paid which, with the interim dividend of 2.3p, makes a total for the year of 4.603p. This is equivalent to a gross dividend of 6.976p per share (1973 6.201p).

INVESTMENTS—Shareholders' Funds

The exceptional increase of 32 per cent. in investment income in 1974 arose partly because we maintained a much greater proportion of liquid funds due to the uncertainties in the financial sector. Last year we pointed out that because of the strong cash flow and the profits from our large and growing life fund the investments are held mainly for the long term. We are therefore far more concerned with yields than in year-to-year fluctuations in the values of quoted securities. The decline in the value of stock exchange investments accelerated during 1974 and by the end of the year a position was reached where stock exchange prices were an unrealistic indicator of the real value of the asset portfolio. *Nevertheless, we decided to write down the balance sheet values of investments in the shareholders' fund to a level below that ruling on the 31st December* by a transfer from general reserves to investment reserves amounting to £18.75m, after taking account of tax relief. The recovery in stock exchange prices since the year end has, in fact, resulted in a substantial appreciation in the shareholders' fund in capital values and the surplus over balance sheet values was estimated at some £40m (with the F.T. Ordinary Shares index standing at 339.9).

Mortgages have been shown in the balance sheet, as in the past, at face values less reserves and only a minute proportion of them has caused any concern. We are satisfied that the reserves set up are more than adequate. If existing mortgages (other than those callable within six months) are revalued by the application of current rates of interest to the anticipated future income and capital repayments there is a substantial deficiency below book values. However, this is more than exceeded by capital appreciation on properties above their balance sheet values. Overall the market value of investments exceeds the amounts shown in the balance sheets.

INVESTMENTS—Life Fund

In the life fund the investment considerations are somewhat different. In the main the liabilities can be matched against assets. If the balance sheet values of stock exchange securities were to be written down to the 31st December 1974 level, this would automatically result in an increase in the rate of investment yield on the fund and a commensurate increase in the valuation rate of interest would result in a corresponding decrease in the amount of the fund required to meet the future liabilities. Because of the long term nature of the business, we consider it preferable to maintain the overall balance sheet value of the assets and continue to value the liabilities on a strong basis. The subsequent rise in stock exchange prices and fall in interest rates underlines the good sense of this approach. The value of stock exchange investments in the life fund is estimated to have appreciated by some £115m above their market value at the year end.

The great value of our life business is evidenced by the fact that again life profits covered more than 70 per cent. of the cost of dividends to shareholders and this represents a real asset to the company. This has not been quantified in the accounts but a suitable heading has been included in the balance sheet to show a purely nominal value of £1 thousand. In the notes to the accounts it is stated that the assets were at the 31st December 1974 in the aggregate fully of the value shown and I should emphasize that this takes no account of the real value of this asset which must be a substantial multiple of the annual contribution to profits.

LIFE

United Kingdom

Annual premiums of world-wide new business amounted to £7.5m (1973 £6.8m) and sums assured £414m (1973 £363m). Single premiums and considerations for annuities amounted to £24.8m (1973 £23.1m).

In the United Kingdom we achieved, with the encouragement of the previous Government's Social Security Scheme, a big increase in pensions and group life business. The present Government has cancelled that scheme and it remains to be seen whether or not the new scheme will encourage insured schemes but I believe that further amendments will have to be made before a true partnership can be achieved.

"As trustees for policyholders' savings we believe that withdrawal from membership of the Common Market would do untold damage to Britain's trading position and to our industrial base. Those who urge our withdrawal have a duty to demonstrate what are our trading alternatives".

Mr. Denis Mountain
reporting to shareholders

As explained earlier, the short term fall in market values of assets has little effect on a life fund because of the corresponding effects on the value of liabilities resulting from increased rates of return on investments. **On the annual valuation of the life funds we maintained, and in some cases increased, bonuses to policyholders and also made a tranfer to the shareholders' account of £3.1m (after tax).**

I am satisfied that equally satisfactory results would have arisen had the alternative of writing down balance sheet values and weakening the valuation rate of interest been adopted.

Overseas

In Australia a new range of life policies was successfully introduced and we are expecting to expand our life portfolio considerably in that country.

Elsewhere overseas life assurance operations are conducted by our associated companies in South Africa, Belgium, and the Near East and in a number of other territories where suitable opportunities exist we are developing these activities.

FIRE AND ACCIDENT

United Kingdom

The United Kingdom underwriting result showed a break-even position. A satisfactory level of profit was earned on the industrial and commercial property damage account but the "All-in" account produced a small loss, mainly due to adverse weather conditions. Reinstatement values of property escalated sharply during the year and there is a greater need than ever before for all policyholders to review and increase sums insured.

Motor business produced a very marginal profit. The progressive effect of inflation during the year on claims costs required us to increase our rates by 10 per cent. in July. This led to a relatively small growth of premium income in the latter half of the year due to the extremely competitive nature of the market.

Liability business is particularly vulnerable to inflation and provisions for outstanding claims have been continuously strengthened resulting in a substantial transfer to provisions for future claims settlements.

The engineering subsidiary company developed its account satisfactorily and showed only a small underwriting loss. This highly specialised company is well placed to develop and service this class of business.

Whilst premium income should show a healthy increase in the current year, operating expenses, of which the main item is staff costs, have risen and are continuing to rise sharply. All aspects of our organisation continue to be scrutinised with the objective of containing our expense ratio while at the same time maintaining the standard of service.

Overseas

As forecast in the Interim Report, the overall experience overseas improved substantially, better underwriting performances coming from almost all territories. Overseas underwriting losses were more than covered by overseas investment income.

The most encouraging result comes from South Africa where a record underwriting profit was achieved. This was mainly earned in the motor account where fuel restrictions and speed limitations had a beneficial effect on claims experience. In this territory our trading continues to be most satisfactory.

Australia is still the most unprofitable account and in 1974 suffered not only from the Brisbane floods but also from Cyclone Tracy which hit Darwin at Christmas time. We are continuing to pursue a policy of risk selection and the year under review showed a considerable improvement. I hope that the full benefits of several years of hard work will begin to show through in 1976.

In Canada our operation with Pearl Assurance continued to show losses and we jointly came to the conclusion that in the foreseeable future this territory was unlikely to be profitable. Therefore, we agreed to cease underwriting from the beginning of 1975. Pearl have made arrangements for the run-off of the account. We will maintain a small branch operation to handle business associated with our international clients and the run-off of the old Eagle Star portfolio.

The scale of our underwriting in the United States is relatively small and is now concentrated on the East Coast, where an underwriting profit was made. Once again the Caribbean subsidiaries made profitable contributions.

E.E.C.

Apart from the United Kingdom, our premium income from the E.E.C. now exceeds that from any other territory and, including investment earnings, our European operations contributed substantially to our overall profit for 1974.

In Belgium we completed the rationalisation of our former branch operation with our subsidiary, Compagnie de Bruxelles. The new company Groupe Eagle Star–C.B. produced an overall profit for the year contrasted with a loss last year.

Holland made an underwriting profit compared with a loss in 1973 and in France the loss last year was cut by more than half.

The insurance industry is the biggest contributor to the country's invisible balance of payments from overseas and we intend to take the opportunities membership of the E.E.C. provides to increase this contribution even further.

Over and above this, as investors of our policyholders' funds in other sectors of British Industry, we expect that the trading benefits membership brings to the companies in which we invest will increase the earnings and value of these funds. Membership will, therefore, be of direct value to millions of policyholders as well as those who work in these industries.

Continued membership of the European community is vitally important to our policyholders and to the British insurance industry and all who work in it. As trustees for policyholders' savings we believe that withdrawal from membership of the Common Market would do untold damage to Britain's trading position and to our industrial base. Those who urge our withdrawal have a duty to demonstrate what are our trading alternatives.

LONDON FOREIGN RISKS AND REINSURANCE

Overseas risks placed in the London market are underwritten by our specialist subsidiary Home & Overseas Insurance Co. Ltd. The 1970 account which was closed in 1974 resulted in a profit and the current years are running satisfactorily.

Our inwards treaty account is growing satisfactorily and a profit was transferred from the 1973 account.

MARINE AND AVIATION

Premiums for the year total £16.6m after deduction of brokerages and commissions, an increase of 16 per cent. compared with the previous year. A transfer of £0.5m has been made to profit and loss account from the surplus on the closed 1971 account.

The 1972 account, which will be closed at the end of 1975, will also prove profitable but there is a marked and progressive deterioration in the years 1973 and 1974. There has been little improvement in aviation business although there are welcome signs of some increases in premiums. The marine and aviation fund at the end of the year amounts to £23.2m and is on a very strong basis, amounting to no less than 140 per cent. of premiums.

CAPITAL BASE

The Monopolies Commission, in their report on our proposals for Sunley and Grovewood said "We have doubts about the extent and urgency of Eagle Star's need for an increase in its capital base" and, in some quarters, this was taken to mean that Eagle Star had made representations that there was an urgent need for an increase in its capital base. This was not the case, and the position was clearly stated in last year's Chairman's statement:

> "We have been able to increase the total of our capital and free reserves over the past ten years by 60 per cent. without calling on our shareholders but this increase has been exceeded by that of our premium income which has more than quadrupled. Whilst our position is still comparatively very strong we aim for a continuation of our substantial premium income growth and would in consequence wish to take advantage of any suitable opportunity to increase our reserve strength."

During 1974 there was considerable discussion, not always well-informed, on the appropriate level of the capital base for insurance operations. This was sparked off partly by the recession in stock exchange prices and the drop in property values and to some extent by speculation regarding the effect of anticipated Department of Trade solvency regulations. **At 31st December 1974 balance sheet values of the group's capital and free reserves represented over 21 per cent. of non-life premium income. With gross capital appreciation at present values and including the acquisition of Grovewood, *it is estimated that the ratio is now more than 45 per* cent. without taking into account the value of the shareholders' interest in the life fund. The capital base is, therefore, more than adequate for current operating purposes particularly having regard to the strong cash flow, the strength of our technical reserves and the life profits.**

ASSOCIATED PROPERTY AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES

Since the end of the year we submitted a revised offer for Grovewood Securities Ltd. and as a result there has been an increase in our capital base of some £4m.

Grovewood has recently published its 1974 results which show record pretax earnings of more than £3.2m.

During 1974 we obtained a controlling interest in Ashdale Land and Property Co. Ltd., and in 1975 we acquired the remaining outstanding shares and it is now a wholly-owned subsidiary.

Also during 1974 we increased our holding in English Property Corporation Ltd. to more than 20 per cent. and this has for the first time been treated as an associated company. We now hold 21.4 per cent.

Following the Monopolies Commission's report the board of Bernard Sunley Investment Trust Ltd. decided that until the uncertainty in the property market was clarified it would not be possible to prepare a realistic valuation satisfactory to all concerned.

POLICYHOLDERS PROTECTION BILL

We must, as a first priority, maintain and increase the strength of the group's strong position in both life and non-life departments which has been built up over the years through the prudence and foresight of our predecessors. This strength is of cardinal importance to policyholders, shareholders and staff alike. During 1974 a small number of companies found themselves in difficulties due to imprudent or speculative management or, perhaps, to the harshness of the economic realities. Last year we referred to the importance of maintaining confidence in our financial institutions and to the support operations in which we had been involved. We pointed out that there were very definite limits to the extent to which the group could be expected to be engaged in future operations.

During 1974 we were approached for assistance on a number of cases and in only one did we decline to become involved. ***The insurance industry's impressive record*** **in participating in rescue operations is too often overlooked. A statutorily imposed scheme is now being proposed. Whilst I can see merit in a measure of protection for policyholders, I can see no justification in the enforced rescue of companies which are fundamentally unviable. If the proposed scheme is implemented I believe it could impose unfair burdens on shareholders and policyholders of the soundly managed insurance companies.**

FUTURE PROSPECTS

This year we are increasing our portfolio of stock exchange and property investments whilst continuing to keep an adequate proportion of liquid funds. However, the significant reduction in rates of interest now available on all types of security will mean that we cannot expect the same rate of growth in investment income that we have been reporting in recent years.

I am confident that we are vigorously and successfully facing up to the economic situations both here and abroad. 1975 is going to be a year of real challenge but should produce improved pre-tax profits for the group.

DIRECTORS, MANAGEMENT AND STAFF

In August 1974 my father, Sir Brian Mountain, Bt., retired after more than fifty years with the company, twenty-six of them as Chairman, and on his retirement, I was elected by the board to be Chairman. He remains on the board and I am pleased to say accepted an invitation to become President of the company. Consequently, we will continue to have the benefit of his experience and advice.

Mr. W. A. Nicol, one of the Deputy Chairmen of the board and Chairman of Midland Assurance, our major United Kingdom insurance subsidiary, on taking up residence in the Isle of Man resigned from these positions and from both boards in March of this year. He has been appointed President of Midland Assurance and resident director in the Isle of Man.

I congratulate Sir Alan Walker on the knighthood conferred on him in the New Year's Honours List.

The strength of the Eagle Star is in the management and staff and in their enthusiasm and skill. I would like to thank them all, on your behalf, for their hard work and loyalty.

EAGLE STAR INSURANCE CO. LTD.

1 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.

Appointments Vacant also on page 11

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

MUSEUM OF LONDON

Applications are invited for the following posts in the Museum of London which has been created by the amalgamation of the London and Guildhall Museums. A new building is nearing completion, and will open in late 1976.

ASSISTANT EDUCATION OFFICER. Candidates should have a University Degree or equivalent qualification, and experience *in adult education and/or in* a Museum. Salary up to £4,200 including London allowance and threshold payments, depending upon *qualifications* and *experience*.

MUSEUM ASSISTANTS (2 Posts) Candidates should have an interest in Museum work and be *willing to assist the tutorial staff* in a wide variety of duties. Salary within the scale £1,913.68-£2,873.68, including London allowance and *threshold payments*.

Further details and application forms from The Director, Museum of London, 55, *Basinghall St.*, London EC2V 5DT. Telephone 01-606 3030 ext. 2212.

Closing date for applications 9th June, 1975.

WROXTON COLLEGE
OF
FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY

Applications are invited for appointment to the post of RESIDENT TUTOR *in the field of British Government* and Politics, tenable from September 1, 1975. Applicants must be single.

Full accommodation plus salary with a range of £1,820.00 to £2,600.00 per year depending upon degree, age, and experience.

Applications giving details of qualifications and experience together with the names and addresses of three referees should be submitted to:

DIRECTOR, WROXTON COLLEGE,
Wroxton, Near Banbury, Oxon.

The Polytechnic of Central London

School of Law

HEAD OF PART-TIME *STUDIES*

(BURNHAM GRADE V LEVEL)

£6,621-£7,389 plus Threshold Agreement

Applications are invited for the above post from suitably qualified candidates, who should be particularly expert in one of the several legal disciplines which are of importance to the PCL.

The successful candidate will lead a Unit for the development of part-time degree and other courses and will be responsible for the existing large evening School (approximately 850 students). *In addition the person* appointed will be expected to display academic leadership in his specialist field either within the School of Law or across *the other Schools of the PCL.*

Further details and application form from The Establishment Officer, PCL, 309 Regent Street, London, W1R 8AL. 01-580 2020. Ext. 212. Closing date 2 June, 1975.

BAVARIA

A Boys Boarding School *near Munich is seeking from* September 1975, young men to help with games and supervision. Candidates should enjoy working with children and be ready to organise activities. Knowledge of German is not essential, but future students of German would gain most *from this post. Pocket money* of DM200 per month. Free board and lodging.

Please write fully to Box 2364 M, The Times.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

ALANGATE LEGAL STAFF.—The specialist consultants to the Profession offer a confidential service *to employers and staff at all* levels. Telephone for appointment or write to: Mrs. Rolnick, Mrs. Edwards or Mrs. Harkness. 01-405 7201, at 6 Great Queen St., London, W.C.2.

THE POLYTECHNIC of Central London School of Law, Head of Part-time Studies. See under Public & Educational Appts.

ACCOUNTANCY

ARTICLED CLERKS. Offered extensive experience and training with Mayfair Chartered Accountants. Commencing salaries to £1,500 p.a. Transferees at higher *salaries. Mercers Bryant*, 01-491 7441 Ref. B.

BOOK-KEEPER TO T.B. for small expanding co. in W.C.1. Interesting and varied duties. Experience in general office routine, etc. Salary from £2,500. LVs. Holidays honoured. Please ring 240 1859.

ACCOUNTANCY

QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT

required for Group of Television Companies in West End of London, to act as Chief Accountant responsible to *Group Secretary for control* of Accounts Department and production of monthly accounts and management information.

Salary, £4,250 plus, negotiable.

Write with curriculum vitae to —

The Secretary

V.C.L. GROUP
9 11 Windmill Street
London W1P 1HF

***OPENINGS** at all levels in the Pro*fession.—Gabriel Duffy Consultancy, Kensington, 01-937 9521.

ACCOUNTANTS, *post is fully quali*fied, urgently required.—Phone L. S. Exec. Agency, 240 1791.

GRADUATE ARTICLED CLERKS offered extensive experience and training with West End Chartered Accountants. Salary to £1,800 p.a. Mercers Bryant, 01-491 7441, Ref. A.

***QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANTS** seek*ing experience and a future in a young and stimulating environment sought by West End Practice (30 people) for supervision of public and larger private companies, audits, taxation and investigations. Salaries to £4,750 p.a. etc. Mercers Bryant, 01-491 7441, Ref. D.

SEMI SENIOR and Senior Clerks looking for an attractive future in the Profession are sought by Mayfair Chartered Accountants. *Salaries to £3,500 p.a. Mercers* Bryant, 01-491 7441, Ref. C.

MANAGEMENT AND EXECUTIVE

GENTLEMAN, preferably articulate Oxbridge, able travel, negotiate and edit, sought by publishers' consultant with Arabian interests. Please *reply* to Box 2578 M, The Times.

SALES AND MARKETING

HEXAGON require a Senior Salesman to work in their Highgate showroom. Experience essential. Basic salary plus commission and company car. An opportunity to earn £5,000 + p.a. for right *applicant*. Phone 01-340 0929.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

The University of Manchester

TEMPORARY LECTURER IN COMPARATIVE RELIGION

Applications invited for this *one-year post, commencing* October 1st. Salary range £2,118-£2,580 p.a., plus threshold payments. Further particulars and application forms (returnable by May 28th) from the Registrar, The University, Manchester, M13 9PL. Quote ref.: 90/75/T.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE
NORTHUMBRIAN UNIVERSITIES MULTIPLE ACCESS COMPUTER

Applications are invited from graduates with appropriate experience for the following new posts on the NUMAC establishment to join the team providing service both for *the Universities of Newcastle upon Tyne and Durham and* any other Universities requiring IBM facilities on an IBM 370/168 computer which comes into service during May, 1975.

1. Systems Programmer : 2. Programming Adviser : 3. Assistant Operations Supervisor :	Appointment will be made on either range 1A, £2,118 to £3,990 per annum, or on range II, £3,813 to £4,896 per annum.
4. Programme *Librarian* 5. Documentation Officer :	Appointment will be made on either range 1B, £1,809-£3,285 per annum, or on range 1A £2,118 to £3,990 per annum.

Threshold payments of £229.68 per annum are paid in addition.

Initial salary will be according to age, qualifications and experience. Membership of the appropriate University Super*annuation Scheme* will be required.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU, with whom applications (three copies), together with the names and addresses of three referees, should be lodged not later than 19th May, 1975. Please quote reference T.

GUY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL
(University of London)

JUNIOR LECTURER OR LECTURER IN BIOCHEMISTRY

required from 1st October, 1975

Applicants *should have a Higher Degree (e.g. Ph.D.) in* Biochemistry. Preference will be given to suitable applicants with a practical interest in subcellular (organelle) bio*chemistry.* Duties include teaching biochemistry to Medical Dental and B.Sc. students. Appointment for two years in the first instance. Salary Scale : £2,580-£3,285 or £3,285-£4,896, plus £399 London Allowance. Threshold Payment of approximately £230 *and* Superannuation.

Application forms obtainable from the Dean, Guy's Hospital Medical School, London Bridge SE1 9RT.

NEIGHBOURHOOD WORKER

Neighbourhood worker for 5-year project central London *area* round Goodge Street W1 to help run advice centre and develop contacts with local people in the *area—a* mixed community, population 3,000.

Part-time administrative *support available, professional* consultation if required.

Salary scale £2,750 rising *to £3,500 over 5 years.* Job description from Judith Dainton, 1 Tottenham Street, W.1. Closing date for applications May 25th.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Glasgow

LECTURESHIP IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Mechanics and Mechanism Group of the Department of Mechanical Engineering from October 1, 1975. The Group is responsible for teaching and research in the *fields of Dynamics, Control,* Mechanics of Solids, Materials and Design.

The person appointed will be expected to have a particular interest in *at least one of these* fields, but a capacity to teach in more than one will be an advantage. Applicants should have a good Honours degree in a relevant subject and at least two years' postgraduate experience.

Salary will be, initially, in *the range £2,118-£3,285 per* annum (subject to review) of the Lecturers' Scale, £2,118-£4,896 per annum, according to qualifications and experience. Appropriate superannuation scheme will apply.

Further particulars may be had from the Secretary of the *University Court (Room 18)*, University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ, with whom applications (8 copies), giving the names and addresses of three referees, should be lodged on or before May 26, 1975.

In reply please quote Ref. No. 3663E.

University of Exeter

LECTURER
IN OPERATIONAL RESEARCH

Applications are invited for the above post in the Department of Mathematical Statistics and Operational Research tenable from 1 October, 1975.

Preference will be given to candidates with a good Honours degree in operational research, mathematics or statistics and preferably with a postgraduate qualification or research experience in operational research or statistics.

Salary will be on the Lecturer's scale : £2,118-£4,896 per annum.

The appointment will be subject to a probationary period not exceeding three years with the prospects of permanency thereafter.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of the University, Northcote House, The Queen's Drive, Exeter, EX4 4QJ, to whom applications (eight copies; overseas candidates one copy) should be forwarded not later *than 30th May, 1975.*

Please quote reference number 1 5 3102.

Ethiopian Air Force Academy

Applications are invited for *the post of*

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR IN AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING

The appointee will teach Design and Theory of Aircraft Structures, Airplane Performance Analysis, Aircraft Stability and Control, and Propulsive Systems to undergraduates. Appli*cants should have a degree in* Aeronautical Engineering with at least three years' teaching experience and/or five years' experience of working as an engineer. Duties are to be assumed in September, 1975. Salary: Eth$15,000 (£1 sterling—Eth$4.86). Family passages and accommodation provided. The appointment will be on a renewable three year contract. Applications and inquiries to: The Dean, Faculty of Technology, *National University*, P.O. Box 1176, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Queen Mary College
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

PARTICLE AND NUCLEAR PHYSICS

Applications are invited for a post-doctoral Research Assistantship for two years from *September, 1975, to pursue* experimental work in elementary particle physics. The successful candidate is expected to work on an electronic experi*ment at the Rutherford Labor*atory using a polarised deuteron target, or on the development of the relevant instrumentation. Experience in high energy, nuclear, or low temperature physics is desirable. Initial salary in range £2,746 to £3,208 p.a., including London Allowance and Threshold payment. Please apply in writing, with curriculum vitae and names and addresses of two referees, to the Registrar, (T) *Queen Mary College, Mile End* Road, London, E1 4NS. Not later than 30 May.

The University of Leeds

DEPARTMENT OF THEOLOGY AND RELIGIOUS STUDIES

Applications are invited for a post of

TEMPORARY LECTURER

for a period of two years from October, 1975. Candidates *should have special competence* in the history of Christian theology, and an interest in church history would be an advantage.

Salary on the scale £2,118 to £4,896 plus threshold.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University of Leeds, LS2 9JT, quoting reference number [illegible] 1 A. Closing date 31st May, 1975.

Queen Mary College
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

POLYMER SCIENCE

Applications are invited for a two-year SRC post in the field of polymer crystallization and/or fracture studies in the Materials Department under *Professor E. H. Andrews.* Candidates should have a Ph.D. degree in an appropriate subject. Initial salary in range £2,746 to £3,208 per annum, *including London Allowance* and Threshold payment.

Please apply by letter, enclosing curriculum vitae and names and addresses of two referees, to the *Registrar (T)*, Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London E1 4NS.

University of Hull

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Applications are invited for the post of

LECTURER IN LAW

Applicants should indicate their main field(s) of interest. Salary scale £2,337-£3,125 per annum (including Threshold) *plus F.S.S.U. U.S.S. benefits.*

Applications (six copies) giving details of age, qualifications and experience together with the names of three referees should be sent by May 31, 1975, to The Registrar, University of Hull, Hull, HU6 7RX, from whom further parti*culars may be obtained.*

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

Victoria University of Wellington
NEW ZEALAND

DIRECTOR OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

Applications are invited for the above-mentioned appointment in succession to Associate Professor J. C. Dakin, who has retired. In view *of the impor*tance which the University attaches to the development of university extension and continuing education generally, it has decided to advertise the position at either readership or professorial level, and should the qualifications and experience of the new Director be judged appropriate *he will be a* professor of the University.

It would be an advantage for the successful applicant to have had experience in continuing education and *to be conversant* with current research and developments in the field including the use of different educational media. It would, further, be an advantage *to have experience or* knowledge of New Zealand society.

Salary range: Readers, NZ$12,401 to $14,454; Professors, between *NZ$15,621 and* $20,095. An allowance is made towards travel and removal expenses.

Further particulars, condi*tions of appointment and appli*cation procedure is obtainable from the Association of Com*monwealth* Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PF.

Applications close on 30 June, 1975.

University of Newcastle
NEW SOUTH WALES

CHAIR OF ENGLISH

Applications are invited for appointment to a Chair within *the Department of English.* The present staff establishment of the Department comprises 16 full-time staff members and includes two Professorial posts of which the presently advertised post is one. The successful applicant may be required to act as Head of the Department.

The Department offers courses in all periods of English Literature and in American and Australian Literature, and candidates are accepted *for the degrees of* M.A. and Ph.D. by thesis. An M.A. by coursework programme is planned.

The salary attached to this position is $A22,750 per annum. (At current exchange rates $A22,750 is approximately equal to £12,800 per annum.)

The University reserves the right to fill the Chair by invitation. The conditions of appointment, including *superannuation, method* of application and other particulars may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36, Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PF.

Applications close June 16, 1975.

University of Hong Kong

CHAIR OF LAW

Applications are invited for a newly established Chair of Law in the Department of Law. Applicants should have relevant academic qualifications and experience and, preferably, a *professional qualification also* with experience of practice either in England or Hongkong. Applicants from other countries will, however, be considered.

There is no special requirement relating to an applicant's field of interest.

The successful applicant, if qualified for admission to practice either as a barrister or solicitor, may be given permission by the University Council to engage in outside practice.

*Annual salary (superannu*able) will be within the professorial range and not less than HK$108,840 (approximate sterling equivalent £9,900).

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Secretary-General, Association of *Commonwealth Universities* (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PF, or the Assistant Secretary (Recruitment), University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong.

Closing date for applications is 7 June, 1975.

University of Sussex

LECTURER IN LAW

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Law in the School of English and *American Studies from* 1st October, 1975. The successful candidate will be expected to teach contract and tort for the B.A. and LLB. degrees. In addition, he should have an interest in land law (embracing landlord and tenant law or planning law) and/or welfare law. He will be expected to play a full part in the continued expansion of law studies at Sussex.

Initial salary will be on the *Lecturer* scale (£2,118 to £4,896 per annum), probably in the lower part, plus Threshold payments and F.S.S.U./U.S.S.

Further particulars and application forms, returnable by 31st May, 1975, are obtainable from the Establishment Section, *Office of Arts & Social Studies*, Arts Building, University of Sussex, Brighton, BN1 9QN (Brighton 66755, ext. 712, Miss Holland) quoting ref. 463/1.

University of Sydney

THE WILLIAM GIRLING WATSON

TRAVELLING SCHOLARSHIP

IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for the above-mentioned Scholarship which *may* be awarded at a postgraduate or postdoctoral level according to the experience and qualifications of the applicant.

The postgraduate studentship is valued at $A3,250 p.a. The postdoctoral research fellowship is in the range of $A9,750 to $A10,950 p.a.

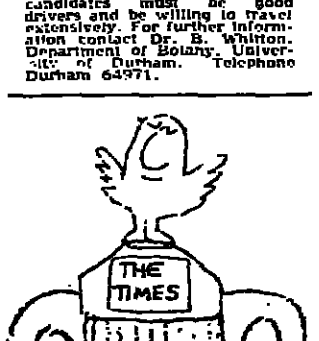
The awards are tenable in the Department of Electrical Engineering for one year in the first instance, but the tenure may be extended.

Further information and application forms are available from the Registrar, University of Sydney, NSW 2006, Australia, with *whom applications* close on August 13, 1975.

University of Durham
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

ECOLOGISTS

required urgently for immediate appointment to an eight-month project finishing December 31, 1975 One Senior Research Assistant (salary National Range 1a), One Research Assistant (salary National Range 1b), for EEC project on heavy metals and plants in rivers. Experience of this research field not essential but candidates must be good drivers and be willing to travel extensively. For further information contact Dr. B. Whitton, Department of Botany, University of Durham. Telephone Durham 64971.



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FINANCIAL NEWS

Lesney and Dunbee profits leap in year of substantial growth

By Terry Byland

Excellent results yesterday from two *major toymakers* confirmed that consumer spending was standing up strongly against recessionary pressures—*at least* until the end of last year. Both Dunbee-Combex-Marx and Lesney Products report *substantial* rises in profits and dividend payments increased by the permitted maximum.

For the current year, Dunbee expects a further improvement, while warning of "volatile and difficult economic times". Mr P. M. Tapscott, chairman of Lesney Products, is more cautious. He says a fair start has been made *this* year *but* any forecast must wait until the annual meeting.

Dunbee pushed profits ahead by 40 per cent to a record £2,810,000 pre-tax for 1974, on turnover 44 per cent higher at £21,708,000. The dividend of 5.5p a share compares with 3.3p previously. Earnings are up from 18.6p to 27.2p a share, and net assets from 75.6p to 115p a share.

At Lesney, the profit increase for 53 weeks to February 2, 1975, is 40 per cent to £3,861,000, before tax and extraordinary items on turnover of £33.3m, a rise of 51 per cent. Earnings rose from 4.84p to 6.25p a *share before extra*ordinary items. Lesney is the great exporter of the toy world —*some 80 per cent of sales were* in foreign currency in the first half, when an extraordinary loss of *£206,000* was ascribed to conversion into sterling of assets of subsidiary companies.

Dunbee is also widening its overseas investments and now has toy interests in Holland, Belgium, France, Australia and South Africa. In a move to strengthen European connexions, Mr J. Van Vlissingen, a partner in the Dutch bankers Pievson Holdring and Pierson, is joining the main board of Dunbee.

Tougher going for Smith & Nephew

Exports providing the major impetus, pre-tax profits of Smith & Nephew Associated Companies climbed 14.9 per cent on a sales rise of 27.4 per cent, in 1974, while the latest opening quarter to March 22 shows signs of much tougher economic going.

On sales up 20.6 per cent to £27.51m, operating profit before interest rose by 9.4 per *cent to £3.07m* and, *after inter*est of £213,000 (£138,000), by 7.1 per cent to £2.86m. The "*attributable*" went up by 9 per cent to £1.55m.

The increased interest is because of the issue of £4m loan stock for part of the cost of the acquisition of Gala Cosmetic Group in May, 1974.

Exports, in the preceding full year, were up by a third, and brought in about 43 per cent of the pre-tax total despite a sizable loss by Gala *in the* United States.

Brockhouse divestment by Jessel

The stake of Jessel Securities in J. Brockhouse & Co has now dwindled from the major participation of near 20 per cent last November, before it was suspended, to a less than notifiable holding. Stevinson Hardy, acting as sureties for Jessel Securities, informed the Brockhouse board yesterday that Jessel is no longer interested in 10 per cent or more of the Brockhouse equity.

Six months ago Jessel, through a company in which it then controlled mre than one-third of the capital, becmae interested on October 9 in 250,000 Brockhouse. Through other subsidiaries and companies in which it had a controlling interest, Jessel was already interested in 260,000 Brockhouse ordinary, amounting in total to 12.2 per cent. Unit trusts managed by Jessel owned a further 297,000 Brockhouse ordinary, providing Jessel with direct or indirect control of over 19.3 per *cent of the equity.*

Bellway waits for upswing after interim slip to £2m

A fall of £30,000 to £2m pre*tax in first half profits at Bell*way Holdings, Newcastle-upon-Tyne based property developer and *builder*, is *described as* "very satisfactory" in view of the current national situation.

The interim payment is increased from 1.49p to 1.64p a share and earnings, adjusted for comparative Corporation tax rate, are 3.5p against 3.4p.

The directors are confident that the profit trend will improve in the second half and comment that a £5.8m property *sale by a subsidiary*, A. & A. R. Searle, came too late for the interim figures.

Turnover for the half year (to January 31) rose from £9.3m *to* £11.2m. Profits were slightly higher at the trading level of £2,873,000. The fall in taxable profits came after a doubling of the charge for depreciation, interest and directors remuneration, to a total of £855,000.

Yorkgreen 'ginger' target

Once again, Mr Leslie Harris, the Eastbourne accountant, is seeking to set up a ginger group —this time at Yorkgreen Investments. "Disillusioned" with the company's performance to date, he asks for share*holders'* backing in requisitioning an extraordinary general meeting.

Mr Harris, *who claims he* already has some 6 per cent of the shares behind him, wants to draft at least three new directors on to the board. His chief concern is the fall in net assets from £1.4m in 1972 to some £265,000 last January. He wants Mr David Innes, chairman, who also heads Heenan Beddow, to explain about "each *and all" of the company's in*vestments and earnings.

'Clerical' attacks guarantee plan

Sir Robert Black, chairman of Clerical, Medical & General Life Assurance, in his annual statement, joins in the attack on the dangers of the proposed "guarantee scheme". He speaks of the *possibility* of policyholders in *stronger* companies having to subsidize policyholders *in weaker* ones and says that the effect of this would mean that the society and other strong companies would be forced to pay smaller bonuses.

"It is important that policyholders in companies which fail should be obliged to stand at least part of their loss", he adds.

Advertising hits Oxley offshoot

Profits almost halved at half-time, *Oxley Printing Group* finished 1974 with a pre-tax profit more than halved from £501,000 to £200,000 after exceptional losses amounting to some £122,000 against nil. There is also no final dividend, making the total down from 3.75p to a single interim of 1.25p in view of Tinling (L973) still making losses.

The results of Tinling and also Peter Way have been subject to material reorganization and *losses of £89,000* have been treated as exceptional items.

Generally results were affected by the three-day week *and* declin in arnings in th platemaking division because of the advertising downturn. In the meantime the rest of the group is trading profitably in the current year.

Haw Par steps up profits to £4.7m

Haw Par Brothers International, the Far East trading *company*, reports pre-tax profits of (Singapore)$25.1m (about £4.7m) against $20.7m for 1974. Net profits were $14.6m as against $15.2m.

Its 1974 accounts will be restated to reflect a policy of equity accounting of chief associates from January, 1974, while the 1973 pre-tax will be restated as $24.2m, net income as $17.2m. Haw Par (London), a subsidiary, reports a prt-tax of £774,000 for 1974 against *£126,000 for the final* seven months of 1973. These comparative figures will be changed to reflect equity accounting of the group's interest in London Tin Corporation.

Wright Bindley resist Pentos

Shareholders of Wright Bindley & Gell are advised to take no action in connexion with the 60p a share offer from Pentos. Mr P. D. M. Gell, deputy chairman, points out that neither the all-cash offer nor the alternative 50p cash per £1 nominal of 7½ per cent loan stock has been fully discussed with or recommended by the W. B. & G. board. His board would be writing again well in advance of the closing date (May 27) giving its considered views besides a profit and dividend forecast for the year to end-September, 1975. Meanwhile, *unaudited accounts show* pre-tax profits for the six months to March 31 up from £102,000 *to £188,000*

HK & Shanghai Bank

The full accounts from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation disclose substantial increases in cash and near-cash assets. Cash at the balance-sheet date *totalled* HK$1,134m against HK$601m. Money at call and short notice is up *from HK$4,618m to* HK$6,468m and Treasury bills from HK$197m to HK$246m. But *trade bills and certificates* of deposit fell from HK$3,148m to HK$2,495m.

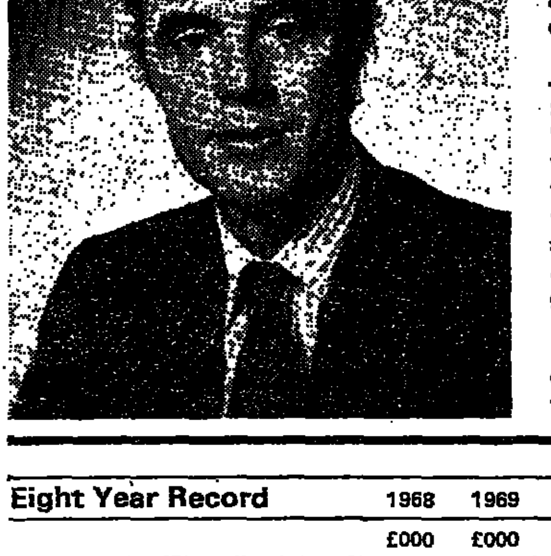
Collett Dickenson

Advertising agency, Collett, Dickenson, Pearce International have reported pre-tax profit for the year to December 31, 1974 of £622,854 (£717,979). Final dividend is 1.95p (1.73p) making 3.72p (3.31p). The board says that current trading is satisfactory.

RAND MINES PROPERTIES

Pre-tax profits of RMP, the Barlow Rand subsidiary, were almost maintained at R2.81m for six months to end March. But after tax and allowing for *minorities, attributable* profit fell from R2.60m to R2.27m. Again no interim dividend (12c for whole of 1974).

John Menzies '75



John Menzies (Holdings) Limited

John M. Menzies, chairman

John Menzies was founded as a family business in 1833 and the Menzies family are still active in the *management of the company* which has been publicly quoted since 1962.

John Menzies is one of the two largest distributors of newspapers, magazines, stationery and books in the U.K. It operates a network of nearly one hundred wholesale depots and more than two hundred and twenty retail outlets throughout the country. The retail outlets, which range from bookstalls in railway stations and airports to city centre department stores, also sell confectionery, tobacco, records, toys, greetings cards and gifts.

In the year to 1st February 1975 the company employed approximately 6,800 people and for the first time its turnover exceeded £100 million.

Eight Year Record	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Turnover	43,758	48,506	50,375	56,616	65,229	61,050	77,373	104,195
Trading profit	607	880	827	987	1,445	1,905	2,348	2,603
Profit after tax	305	421	397	529	773	1,090	1,108	926
Earnings per ordinary share	3.0p	4.7p	4.4p	6.3p	10.0p	14.7p	15.3p	12.5p
Dividend per ordinary share—gross	2.7p	2.8p	2.8p	3.2p	4.4p	3.8p	4.8p	5.3p
Dividend cover	1.1	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.3	3.9	3.2	2.4
Assets employed	5,362	5,458	5,502	5,760	6,115	6,911	7,069	7,724
Assets per ordinary share	39.3p	41.2p	42.8p	46.8p	53.1p	65.7p	68.6p	79.4p
Return on capital employed	10.9%	15.7%	15.6%	17.9%	23.7%	28.9%	35.0%	28.5%

John M. Menzies, chairman, covered the following points in his review already circulated to shareholders with the report and accounts.

The Year's Results

While it is *disappointing to report a break* in a long record of rising earnings, the drop was confined to the first half of the year and second half profits exceeded those of the equivalent period last year. The figures *indicate the difficult conditions* which exist in wholesale and retail trading caused by a combination of Government imposed margin controls and escalating costs. High interest rates were a significant factor and interest *payments alone more than accounted for* the difference in profit between this year and last. Sales increased by 35% and exceeded £100 million for the first time, an encouraging demonstration of consumer demand for the *products we sell. Looking* at the year in retrospect, and the problems it produced, management at all levels deserve great credit for the speed of their reaction to circumstances beyond their control. It augurs *well for future results in a more normal* year.

The increased dividend of 3.52p per share is the maximum we are free to pay under *existing restrictions.*

The Future

Prospects for the company are inextricably linked with prospects for the country. Added to the usual uncertanties of these is the referendum to be held on whether we continue our membership of the European *Community. It is* the unanamous opinion of your Board that living standards of both shareholders and employees will fall if we leave. A quantified forecast for the rest of the financial year is obviously valueless but this much can be said. Sales for the first eight weeks of the current year show an increase of 41% and are balancing *rising costs.* The new stores are running above budget and should produce increasing returns as the year progresses. A substantial positive cash flow is being achieved with a cumulative monthly increase planned. This will *stand* us in good stead if the economy deteriorates and enable us to take advantage of opportunities for expansion if the timing is right.

Subject to unforseen events, which is not the usual empty phase, I am cautiously optimistic that our growth will resume in the way to which we have become accustomed.

Shareholders will be welcome at the Annual General Meeting to be held at 20 Hanover Street, Edinburgh on the 27th May, 1975 at 12.15 p.m.

A copy of the accounts can be otained from the Secretary.

Hanover Buildings, Rose Street, Edinburgh EH2 2YQ

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Eagle Star emphasize strength

By Anthony Rowley

Eagle Star's capital base is "more than adequate for current operating purposes," Mr Denis Mountain, chairman, says in his annual report to shareholders.

During 1974 there was considerable discussion "not always well-informed, on the appropriate level of capital base for insurance operations. This was sparked off partly by the recession in Stock Exchange prices and property values and to some extent by speculation regarding the effect of anticipated Department of Trade solvency regulations."

He adds: "At December 31, 1974, balance sheet values of the group's capital and free reserves represented over 21 per cent of non-life premium income. With gross capital appreciation at present values and including the acquisition of Grovewood, it is estimated that the ratio is now more than 45 per cent without taking into account the value of the shareholders' interest in the life fund."

M-Y raps Croda claims on profit 'assumptions'

Pulling out all the stops, Midland-Yorkshire Holdings, in answer to the latest communication from Croda International on its 360p a share cash offer, says Croda has done nothing to answer M-Y's fundamental objections. (Croda already has 38 per cent of M-Y and the offer closes on Friday).

M-Y's profit forecast was based on a budget prepared before Croda's offers were announced and were not "optimistic assumptions". While M-Y could look to comfortable growth, Mr Dick Wallsgrave, the chairman, claims that Croda "would be happy" to see maintained profits in 1975.

Stock markets

Buyers still apprehensive

Against a background of potential industrial trouble, dearer money and a weak pound, buyers stayed nervous on the London stock market yesterday. Early dullness was replaced by a limited rally but, again, turnover was light.

The current stream of rights issues—Tarmac and, late in the day, Macarthys Pharmaceuticals added their names to the list—is causing concern to the extent that the institutions can obtain shares at a discount and not participate in the day to day market. But there is no suggestion of them being a strain on the resources of the institutions.

The fear that Croda's contested bid will close unsuccessfully on Friday brought out sellers of Midland-Yorkshire Holdings, who came out with another defence yesterday. At 390p the shares were 10p down at the close.

The *FT* index reached its low point of 8.2 down at 2 pm calculation but the rally was sufficient to cut the decline to 3.9 at the close for a figure of 311.1. Gilts were a steadier market than of late with the threat of dearer interest rates working against any real recovery in short-dated stocks.

Experience among the "blue chips" was mixed with some like **Beechams** (255p) and **EMI** (148p) ending slightly ahead but others such as **Tube Investments** (down 5p to 258p) and **Unilever**, at 350p off 3p, easier over the session. **Hawker Siddeley** staged something of a rally and was left unchanged at 272p after 266p. **Shell**, off 8p to 275p, led the way down in oils where **BP** held its ground more effectively and closed 3p lower at 405p. Banks and insurances followed the market trend with losses generally, of up to 6p, but **Sheffield Twist Drill** was affected by profit taking and gave up 7p (to 67p) of the 24p spurt on Monday following agreed terms from a Swedish group. **Tarmac** (154p) gave up 5p after the rights issue which accompanied its results while **Macarthys Pharmaceuticals** firmed a penny to 51½p after hours when its rights was coupled with a dividend and profits forecast.

The general quietness of the market left much of the limelight to companies reporting results. These included such well-known names at **Mothercare**, where a below-par return left the shares 10p off at 160p, **Lesney**, which added 3p to 21p after good profits and a property revaluation, and **Oxley Printing** where a penny was lost (14p) after halved profits and the passing of a dividend. **Smith & Nephew's** quarterly took 1½p from the shares, at 51p, a cut in short-term borrowings helped **Bellway** (56p), while **Albright & Wilson** still suffered from its chairman's warning last week on trading and at 73p was another 4p easier at the close. Both **Sainsbury** (166p) and **Laporte** (82p) were nervous and easier ahead of results today.

Shipping shares had a bad day after adverse comment. **British & Commonwealth** (167p) were worst hit losing 13p, but **Oceans Wilson** also gave up 3p to 96p. Favourable comment helped **Mentmore**, **Steel Brothers** and **Lubok Investments** and there was speculative support for **Stigwood**, a couple of pence firmer at the close.

Gold shares were a mixed market but late in the day several issues dipped about 25p. Generally interest after hours remained at a low key but some leaders managed to take their late improvement a stage further. Both the rights candidates went a penny or so firmer but shippings continued their slide with B & C remaining a weak market.

Gilts steadied after their recent slide. The longer end fared better than "shorts". But dealers said that the market was unusually uncertain and prices tended to move erratically in thin trading.

Speculators are keenly awaiting results from Furness Withy on Monday, because any boardroom comment on the current year may spark off the anticipated bid move. At 177p, the shares are considered well overpriced on a trading basis.

"Shorts" opened above Monday's closing levels, but this reflected after-hours rises. The morning was quiet, with modest selling sending prices down ⅛ point. But stocks were eventually only ⅛ or 3/16 point off on the day.

"Longs" held steady in the morning and gained ¼ point in the afternoon. The coupon rate on the "yearling" issue was 12¼ per cent.

Equity turnover on May 5 was £66.33m (19,442 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph were ICI, Trafalgar House, Boots, GEC, Shell, Lonrho, Marks & Spencer, Albright & Wilson, Mothercare, Ladbroke, Cadbury Schweppes and Coats Patons.

Latest dividends

All dividends in new pence or appropriate currencies

Company (and par values)	Ord div	Year ago	Pay date	Year's total	Prev year
Averys (25p) Fin	4.28	2.47	1/7	6.47	6.02
Bellway (25p) Int	1.64	1.49	—	—	3.18
BMW (50 DM) Fin	7	9	—	7	9
CLRP Inv (25p) Int	0.75	0.52	—	—	1.84
Clydesdale (25p) Int	0.74	0.65	31/5	—	2.23
Collett Dickn'n (10p) Fin	1.95	1.73	—	3.72	3.31
Dundee-Combex (10p) Fin	5.5	3.3	14/11	5.5	3.3
Lesney Prods (5p) Fin	0.65	0.62	1/7	1.16	1.04
Mothercare (10p) Fin	4.63	4.77	—	6.5	5.92
Oxley Print (25p) Fin	Nil	2.5	—	1.25	3.75
Tarmac (50p) Fin	6.4	5.95	27/6	10.95	9.92

Issues & Loans

Macarthys offer 2m shares at 40p, one-for-4

A rights issue of 2,104,671 ordinary shares at 40p each in the ratio of 1 for 4 (and underwritten) is announced by Macarthys Pharmaceuticals. The market price closed steady at 52p—before the issue news broke.

Pre-tax profit for the year ended April 30, is estimated to be not less than the £1.45m for 1973-74. The board predicts a second interim dividend of 1.22p, payable July 1.

The new ordinary shares will not rank for this, but will rank in full for any further dividends in respect of 1974-75. On the basis of the profit estimate the directors would propose a final of 1.15p for the year on the increased capital.

During the 10 months to February 28, turnover increased by 23 per cent, and to finance this the company has had to increase its short-term borrowings.

The board intends to continue expansion in existing spheres, and the rights issue would provide a broader financial base, besides effecting an immediate cut in short-term debt.

Rsponse to Croda

Croda International's rights issue drew a 96.3 per cent acceptance of the 45,991,000 ordinary shares provisionally allotted. The issue was not underwritten.

Colne water

Underwriting has been completed for an offer for sale by tender of £2.5m 9 per cent redeemable preference stock, 1980, of Colne Valley Water. Particulars will be available tomorrow.

NORSK-HYDRO EUROBOND

Norsk Hydro, the diversified Norwegian aluminium, fertilizer and oil company, intends to float a $40m, 10-year, Eurobond issue bearing 9.75 per cent through a syndicate led by Hambros Bank. The offering price will be set later.

Gopeng reshuffle

Following fresh discussions, Mr D. C. Thomson has decided not to stand for re-election at the postponed annual general meeting of Gopeng Consolidated. A resolution will be proposed to compensate him for loss of office.

This move follows representations by a major Gopeng shareholder, W. E. Moulscale, a subsidiary of Straits Trading, which proposed Mr T. Macer and Mr T. Walker for the board. Mr J. Richardson, a director of Charter Consolidated and chairman of Tronoh, will stand for election along with Mr Macer, a director of Kinta Kellas Tin.

Banque Nationale dips 20 pc

Banque Nationale de Paris has reported a 20.8 per cent decrease in net earnings, to 135.37m francs (£13.27m) from 170.98m francs, for the year ended December 31, 1974. The bank posted a net dividend of 14.13 francs, unchanged from 1973.

Operating profits dropped 18.7 per cent to 334.88m francs. Assets of the bank at the end of the year stood at 147,630m francs, an increase of 8.8 per cent over 1973.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

	Bid	Offer
$ STRAIGHTS		
AIDC 10¾ 1981	103¼	104¼
Airlease 8¾ 1988	85	88
Ashland 8 1987	90	91
BICC 7¾ 1987	68	73
Bristol 8¾ 1979	92	94
British Steel Corp 8¾ 1989	86	89
Burlington 7¾ 1987	87⅝	88⅝
Carrier 8 1987	88¾	89¾
Chevron 7 1980	96½	98
Conoco 7 1980	96	97½
Conoco 8 1986	94½	95½
Cons Food 7¾ 1991	83	84
Coventry 8¾ 1981	93	95
Coventry 8¼ 1980	91	93
Curacao Tokyo 8¾ 1988	89½	90½
Curacao Tokyo 10¾ 1981	102½	103½
Cutler Hammer 8 1987	90½	91½
Dana 8 1987	90¾	91¾
Denmark Kingdom 7⅞ 1990	83¼	84¾
Denmark Mtge Bank 7¾ 1991	80	81
Dundee 9¼ 1985	93	96
Escom 9¾ 1989	90	92
Escom Floating Rate 1982	96½	97½
First Chicago 7 1980	94½	95½
First Pennsylvania 7⅞ 1984	80	84
GATX 8¾ 1987	88	89
Guardian Royal 8 1987	76	79
Hambros 7¾ 1987	78	81
ICI 7½ 1992	78	81
International Util 8¾ 1982	95¼	96¾
Legal & Gen Ass 7⅞ 1988	73½	76½
Manchester 8¾ 1981	89	91
Mexico 8¾ 1991	83	86
Michelin 7¾ 1988	82	83
Mitsubishi 9 1989	92½	94½
Motorola 8 1987	91	92
Nat & Grindlays 7¾ 1987	75⅞	78½
National Coal Board 8⅞ 1988	86	89
Nippon Fudosan 10¼ 1980	102½	103½
NA Rockwell 8¼ 1987	87½	88½
Occidental 7½ 1984	81	83
Pacific Lighting 8 1988	90	91
Pacific Lighting 9¼ 1981	100½	101½
Pennwalt 8 1987	88⅝	89⅝
Ralston Purina 7¾ 1987	88½	89½
Scanraff 7½ 1990	84½	85½
Scanraff 8¾ 1988	93½	94½
Shell 7½ 1987	90¼	91¼
Singer 11 1977	101¼	102¼
Skandinaviska 10¾ 1981	103¼	104¼
Slough 8 1988	63	67
South Africa 8 1987	81	85
Standard Oil 8½ 1980	100¾	101¼
Standard Oil 8⅞ 1988	97½	98½
Standard Oil 8½ 1988	97¾	98¾
Sybron 8 1987	90	91
Tenneco 7⅞ 1987	83½	85½
Textron 7⅞ 1987	83½	85½
Transocean Gulf 7½ 1987	90¼	91¼
Transocean Gulf 7 1980	96½	98
Union Oil 7½ 1987	89	90
Venezuela 8¾ 1987	93½	95½
Volvo 8 1987	88	89
Wm Glyns 8¼ 1987	82	85
$ BONDS		
APEL (DM) 10 1981	104½	105½
Charter (DM) 6¼ 1968-83	82	85
Courtaulds (DM) 6¾ 1968/84	81¼	82¾
Denmark (DM) 9¾ 1989	100¾	101¼
Escom (DM) 7 1973-88	74½	75½
Goodyear (DM) 6¾ 1972-87	85	86
ICI (DM) 8 1971-86	92	93
Mitsubishi Heavy (DM) 9¾ 1980	103	104
Nat West (DM) 8 1988	87½	88½
New Zealand (DM) 9¾ 1982	104	105
Suedafrica (DM) 8¼ 1970-85	92	93
Sun Int Fin (DM) 7½ 1988	89¼	90¼
$ CONVERTIBLES		
AMF 5 1987	60	62
American Express 4¼ 1987	82	84
Beatrice Foods 4½ 1992	84	86
Beatrice Foods 6¾ 1991	103	105
Beatrice Foods 4⅞ 1993	95	97
Borden 5 1992	89	91
Borden 6¾ 1991	102	104
Broadway Hale 4¾ 1987	68½	70½
Carnation 4 1987	87	89
Chevron 5 1992	89	91
Cummins 6¾ 1986	82	84
Dart 4¾ 1987	82	84
Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988	117	119
Economic Labs 4¾ 1987	81	83
Eaton 5 1987	68	70
Ford 5 1988	73	75
Ford 6 1986	81	83
Gillette 4⅞ 1987	78	80
Gould 5 1987	79	81
General Electric 4¼ 1987	82	84
Halliburton 4¾ 1987	126	128
Harris 5 1987	67	69
Honeywell 6 1986	73½	75½
ITT 4½ 1987	69	71
J. Ray McDermott 6¾ 1987	126	128
JP Morgan 4¾ 1987	124	126
Nabisco 5½ 1988	88	90
Owens Illinois 4½ 1987	85	87
JC Penney 4½ 1987	88	90
Revlon 4¾ 1987	99	101
Rank Org 4¾ 1993	42	44
Sperry Rand 4¼ 1988	95	97
Squibb 4¾ 1987	85	87
Texaco 4½ 1988	70	72
Union Carbide 4¾ 1982	116	118
Warner Lambert 4½ 1987	83	85
Xerox Corp 5 1988	76	78

DM = Deutschmark issue

Source: Kidder, Peabody Securities, London.

Wall Street

New York, May 5.—Stocks on the New York stock exchange pushed higher today after overcoming moderate early selling.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed with a gain of 7.12 to 855.60. It was off more than four points at its low for the session.

Advancing issues moderately outnumbered declines about 890 to 595. Declines held a moderate early lead.

Volume totalled 22,370,000 shares compared with 25,210,000 yesterday.

Brokers said the advance was assisted by some forecasts that the United States recession is nearing an end. A private survey of purchasing agents concluded that "while most indicators are still negative, the collective pattern is typical of past periods at the close of a downturn".

And Mr Alan Greenspan, Chief Presidential economic adviser, said that despite the gain in unemployment reported late last week, he is convinced the recession is ending and the economy will recover solidly in the second half.

Brokers also noted some encouragement that the United States Treasury financing plans announced late last week were lower than expected.

Savings and loan institutions were among leaders of the general market gain.

Gold closes $1.70 down

New York, May 5.—GOLD.—Futures closed mixed in fairly quiet trading, dealers said. The New York Comex dropped $1.50 to $1.70 while the Chicago IMM was 10 cents higher to 70 cents lower. NY COMEX.—May, $162.50; June $163.50; July, $164.30; Aug, $165.50; Oct, $167.60; Dec, $169.70; Feb, $171.90; April, $174.10; June, $176.30; Aug, $178.50. CHICAGO IMM.—June, 164.80-164.30; Sept, 167.40; Dec, 170.80 bid; March, 173.40; June, 176.90; Sept, 182.00 nominal.

COPPER.—Futures closed steady between 20 and 40 points down on 1,499 lots. May, 54.10c; June, 54.60c; July, 55.00c; Sept, 56.10c; Dec, 57.70c; Jan, 58.20c; March, 59.20c; May, 60.20c.

COFFEE.—Futures in "C" contract closed steady on 210 lots. May, 49.25c asked; July, 50.00c; Sept, 51.10-15c; Nov, 51.20-35c; Dec, 51.40c; March, 51.60-98c; May, 52.15-45c.

COCOA.—Futures tone on 1747 lots was weak. May, 49.25c nominal; July, 45.00c; Sep, 45.00c; Dec, 46.05c nominal; March, 46.67c nominal; May, 46.80c; July, 47.30c nominal; Sept, nil.

WOOL.—GREASE WOOL.—Spot, 131.0c nominal.—May, 129.0-37.0c; July, 135.1-40.0c; Oct, 136.0-45.0c; Dec, 140.0-76c; March, 141.0-8.0c; May, 142.0-9.0c; July, 142.0-5.0c. CROSSBRED.—Spot 785c nominal.—May, 76.0-83.0c; July, 80.1-90.0c; Oct, 82.0c bid; Dec, 86.0c bid; March, 87.0c bid; May, 88.0c bid; July, 88.0c bid; Oct, 88.0c bid.

SILVER.—Futures closed steady. May, 431.90c; June, 437.00c; July, 440.00c; Sept, 446.00c; Dec, 454.90c; Jan, 457.70c; March, 463.60c; May, 469.30c; July, 475.10c; Sept, 480.90c. Handy and Harman $430 (previous $432). Handy and Harman of Canada, Can$4.423 (previous Can$4.421).

SUGAR.—Futures in No 11 contract closed easy. July, 17.35-50c; Sept, 16.80-90c; Oct, 16.80c; Jan, 16.05c nominal; March, 16.01-05c; May, 15.70c nominal; July, 15.05c; Sept, 14.60-70c; Oct, 14.25c. Spot, 18.00c off 1.50c.

COTTON.—May, 44.54-73c; July, 45.63-65c; Oct, 46.92-95c; Dec, 47.78-80c; March, 48.70-80c; May, 49.30-35c; July, 50.00-05c; Oct, 50.25c bid.

	May 5	May 2
Allied Chem.	40⅝	39
Allied Stores	38	37⅞
Allied Supermkt.	2⅝	2⅝
Allis Chalmers	10⅝	10⅝
Alcoa	49	47⅞
Amax Inc	48⅞	48⅞
Amerada Hess	16¼	16⅞
Am. Airlines	9⅝	9
Am. Brands	38⅝	38⅞
Am. Broadcast	19½	19⅞
Am. Can.	30	30
Am. Cyan.	28⅝	28
Am. El. Power	18⅝	17⅞
Am. Home	37⅞	36⅞
Am. Motors	5⅝	5⅝
Am. Nat. Gas	35⅝	35⅞
Am. Standard	13⅞	12⅞
Am. Tel.	50⅞	50⅜
Amf. Inc.	21⅞	20
Anaconda	16⅞	16⅞
Armco Steel	31⅞	32⅞
Asarco	18⅝	17⅞
Ashland Oil	22⅞	22
Atl. Richfield	88	88⅝
Avco	5	5⅞
Avon Prod.	40⅝	16⅝
Babcock & Wcox	21	21
Bankers Trst NY	30⅞	30⅞
Bank of Am.	43½h	42⅞h
Bank of N.Y.	30⅝	30⅝
Beat Fds.	20⅝	20½
Beck. Dick	36	36
Bell & Howell	17⅞	16⅞
Bendix	35⅝	35½
Beth. Steel	40	40⅝
Boeing	28⅞	28⅝
Boise Cascade	20	20
Borden	25½	24⅞
Borg Warner	16⅝	16⅝
Bristol Myers	63	60⅞
BP	9⅝	9⅝
Budd	8⅝	8⅞
Burl. Ind.	25⅞	36
Burlington Nthn	38⅞	38⅞
Burroughs	101⅞	99⅞
Campbell Soup	29⅞	29⅞
Canadian Pac.	15⅞	15⅞
Caterpillar	[illegible]	69⅞
Celanese	34⅞	33⅞
Central Soya	12⅞	12⅞
Charter N.Y.	25	24⅞
Chase Manhat.	34⅞	33⅞
Chem. Bk. N.Y.	39⅞	39⅞
Chesapeake Ohio	35⅞	33⅞
Chrysler	10⅞	10⅞
Citicorp	38	38
Cities Serv	39½	39⅞
Clark Equip	31	30⅞
Coca Cola	90⅞	88⅞
Colgate	29⅞	29⅞
C.B.S.	48⅞	47⅞
Columbia Gas	24	23⅞
Comb Eng	45⅞	44
Comw. Edison	24⅞	24⅞
Con. Edison	11⅞	12⅞
Cons Foods	13⅞	13⅞
Cons Power	14⅞	13⅞
Cont. Can.	26⅞	26⅞
Cont. Oil	54⅞	55⅞
Control Data	20⅞	20⅞
Corning Glass	46⅞	46⅞
C.P.C. Intnl.	39⅞	41⅞
Crane	50	46½
Crocker Int	26	25⅞
Crown Zeller	37⅞	35⅞
Dart Ind.	27⅞	28
Deere	43⅞	43⅞
Del Monte	21⅞	21⅞
Delta Air.	37⅞	36⅞
Detroit Edison	10⅞	10⅞
Disney	46⅞	45⅞
Dow Chem.	88⅞	87⅞
Dresser Ind.	58⅞	57
Duke Power	14	13⅞
Du Pont	132⅞	133
Eastern Air	5⅞	5⅞
East. Kodak	100⅞	100⅞
Eaton Corp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
El Paso G.	12⅞	12⅞
Equitable Life	19⅞	18⅞
Esmark	27⅞	27⅞
Evans P. D.	4⅞	4⅞
Exxon Corp	86⅞	84⅞
Firestone	19⅞	19⅞
Fst. Chicago	20⅞	20⅞
Fst. Nt. Boston	30⅞	31⅞
Fst. Penn Corp	19⅞	19⅞
Ford	36⅞	36⅞
G.A.F. Corp.	10½	10⅞
Gamble Skogmo	22⅞	22½
Gen. Dynam.	40½	42⅞
Gen. Electric	47⅞	48⅞
Gen Foods	23⅞	23⅞

	May 5	May 2
Gen. Instr.	9⅞	9⅝
Gen. Mills	44	44
Gen. Motors	44⅞	44⅞
Gen Pub Util N.Y.	13⅝	13⅝
Gen. Tel. El.	21¼	21⅞
Gen. Tire	13½	13⅞
Genesco	9½	9⅝
Georgia Pac	44½	43⅞
Getty Oil	169⅝	160
Gillette	33⅞	33⅝
Goodrich	20	20
Goodyear	18⅝	18⅝
Gould Inc.	25⅞	25⅞
Grace	28⅞	28
Grant W.T.	4⅝	4⅞
Gt. At. & Pac.	11	11⅝
Greyhound	11⅞	11⅞
Grumman Cp.	18	17⅞
Gulf Oil	19	19⅞
Gulf Wn. Ind.	26⅞	25⅞
Heinz. H. J.	53	52
Hercules	34⅞	33⅞
Honeywell	30½	30⅞
Illinois Cent Ind	14⅞	14⅞
Ingersoll	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inland Steel	44	43⅞
I.B.M.	213⅞	207⅞
Int. Harv.	28⅞	27⅞
Int. Nickel	27⅞	27⅞
Int. Paper	53	51½
Int. Tel. Tel.	21⅞	20⅞
Jewel Co	28⅞	29⅞
Jim Walter	35⅞	34⅞
Johns Manv.	23⅞	23⅞
Johnson & John	94	92⅞
Kaiser Alum.	22⅞e	22
Kennecott	38	38⅞
Kerr McGee	82⅞	83⅞
Kimb. Clk.	30⅞	30⅞
Kraftco Cp.	40⅞	40⅞
Kresge S.S.	28⅞	28⅞
Kroger	22	22
Ligg. Myer	31	31
L.T.V.	17⅞	18
Litton	6⅞	6⅞
Lockheed	7⅞	7⅞
Lucky Stores	13⅞	13⅞
Magnavox	8⅞	8⅞
Manuf Hanover	36⅞	36⅞
Mapco	40⅞	39⅞
Marathon Oil	37⅞	37⅞
Marcor Inc.	26⅞	26⅞
Marine Mid	17⅞	17⅞
Martin Mar.	16	15⅞
McDonnell	17⅞	15⅞
Mead	16⅞	16⅞
Merck	76⅞	76⅞
Minn. Min.	64⅞	63⅞
Mobil Oil	41⅞	41⅞
Monsanto	70⅞	70⅞
Morgan, J. P.	66	65
Motorola	54⅞	57⅞
NCR Corp	33	32⅞
NL Ind	15⅞	15⅞
Nat. Bisc.	34⅞	34⅞
Nat. Distill.	15	15
Nat. Steel	44⅞	44⅞
Norfolk West	70⅞	69⅞
NW Bancorp	37⅞	34⅞
Norton Simon	16⅞	17⅞
Occ. Pet.	15⅞	14⅞
Ogden	19⅞	19⅞
Olin Corp	[illegible]	25
Otis Elev	31⅞	31⅞
Owens Ill.	39	38⅞
Pac. Gas El.	19⅞	18⅞
Pan. Am	4	4
Penn. Cent.	1⅞	1⅞
Penney J. C.	58⅞	58⅞
Pennzoil	20⅞	20⅞
Pepsico	60⅞	60⅞
Pet Corp	21⅞	21
Pfizer	33⅞	33⅞
Phelps Dodge	37⅞	36⅞
Philip Mor.	55⅞	55⅞
Phill. Pet.	49⅞	50⅞
Polaroid	30⅞	30⅞
P.P.G. Ind.	23⅞	23⅞
Proc. Gamble	97⅞	96⅞
Pub. Ser. El & Gas	15⅞	15⅞
Pullman	53⅞e	54½
Rapid American	6⅞	6⅞
Raytheon	44⅞	44⅞
RCA Corp	16⅞	15⅞
Repub. Steel	33⅞	34⅞
Reynolds Ind.	55⅞	54⅞
Reynolds Metal	21⅞	21½
Rockwell Int	27⅞	28⅞
Royal Dutch	30⅞	31⅞
Safeways	49⅞	48⅞
St. Regis	29⅞	29⅞
Santa Fe Ind	29⅞	27⅞
SCM	17⅞	[illegible]

	May 5	May 2
Schlumbgr.	87⅝	87½
Scott. Paper	17⅝	17⅞
Seaboard Coast	28⅞	28⅞
Seagram	28	28⅞
Sears Roe.	69⅞	67⅞
Shell Oil	44⅞	44⅞
Shell Trans.	26⅞	27⅞
Signal Co	16⅞e	17
Singer	14⅞	14
Sony	11	10⅞
Sth Cal Edison	17⅞	17⅞
Southern Pac.	27⅞	29⅞
Southern Rly.	56⅞	56
Sperry Rand	44⅞	44
Squibb	32⅞	34⅞
Std. Brands	66	65⅞
Std. Oil Cal.	26⅞	25⅞
Std. Oil Ind.	42⅞	42⅞
Std. Oil Ohio	65⅞	66
Sterling Drug	20⅞	21
Stevens J.P.	15⅞	15⅞
Stude Worth	29	29⅞
Sunbeam Cp.	17⅞	17⅞
Sundstrand	20	19⅞
Sun Oil	31	31⅞
Teledyne	15⅞	15½
Tenneco	20	20⅞
Texaco	23⅞	23⅞
Texas East Trans	29⅞	30⅞
Texas Inst.	104⅞	107⅞
Texas Utilities	18⅞	18⅞
Textron	19⅞	19⅞
T.W.A.	10½	10⅞
Travelers Cp.	22⅞	22⅞
T.R.W. Inc.	19⅞	19½
U.A.L. Inc.	21⅞	20⅞
Unilever Ltd.	33	33
Unilever N.V.	45⅞	45
Unionamerica	2⅞	2
Union Bancorp	9	9⅞
Union Carb.	66⅞	66⅞
Un. Oil Cal.	36⅞	35⅞
Uni Pacific Corp.	80⅞	79⅞
Uniroyal	7⅞	7⅞
United Aircraft	48	48
United Brands	4⅞	5⅞
Utd Merch & Man	14⅞	13⅞
U.S. Industries	4	4
U.S. Steel	64⅞	64⅞
Wachovia	16⅞	16⅞
Warner Comm	14⅞	14⅞
Warner Lambert	33	33½
Wells Fargo	17⅞	17⅞
West'n Bancorp	23⅞	23⅞
Westgh. El.	15⅞	15⅞
Weyerhaeuser	40⅞	39⅞
Whirlpool	25⅞	25⅞
White Motor	8⅞	8⅞
Woolworth	16½	16½
Xerox Cp.	82	78
Zenith	20	20⅞

Canadian Prices

	May 5	May 2
Abitibi	9⅞	9⅞
Alcan	23⅞	23⅞
Alg. Steel	26½	26⅞
Asbestos	15	15
Bell Tel	45	45⅞
Can. Sup. Oil	37⅞	37½
Can. Inv. Fd.	4.64	4.65
Cominco	30⅞	30⅞
Cons. Bat.	14	13⅞
Distiller	28½	28⅞
Falconbridge	33⅞	34⅞
Gulf Oil	21⅞	21⅞
Hawker Can.	5.30	5.00
Hud. Bay Min	15	17⅞
Hud. Bay Oil	29	28⅞
I.A.C. Ltd	18⅞	18⅞
Imasco	20⅞	20½
Imp. Oil	26½	26⅞
Int. Pipe	13⅞	13⅞
Mass.-Fergsn.	17⅞	17⅞
Power Cp.	9	9⅞
Price Bros	14	13⅞
Royal Trust	23⅞	23½
Steel Co.	28⅞	27⅞
Tex. Can.	31½	31½
Trans. Mnt. Oil	10½	10½
Walker H.	32⅞	32⅞
W.C.T.	21⅞	21⅞

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market Closed. n New issue. p Stock Split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, $2.3330 ($2.3345); three months, $2.2972 ($2.2980); Canadian dollar, 97.31c (97.66c).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was down 5.34 to 277.11. The futures index was down 8.66 to 255.21.

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 855.60 (848.48); transportation, 174.13 (171.95); utilities, 75.19 (74.64); 65 stocks, 258.95 (256.55).

New York Stock Exchange index, 47.60 (47.20), industrials, 53.13 (52.69); transportation, 32.88 (32.75); utilities, 30.65 (30.45); financial, 49.39 (48.80).

CHICAGO SOYABEANS.—SOYABEANS May, 518½c asked; July, 503-01¼c; Aug, 497¾c; Sept, 493½-92c; Nov, 492½-92c; Jan, 498¼c; March, 505c; May, 511c; July, 517c. SOYABEAN MEAL.—May, $118.00; July, $118.50; Aug, $120.10-0.20; Sept, $121.50-2.50; Oct, $122.50; Dec, $125.50; Jan, $126.60-7.50; March, $130.00-1.00. SOYABEAN OIL.—May, 23.40-50c; July, 22.25-30c; Aug, 21.60c; Sept, 21.05c; Oct, 20.70c; Dec, 19.80c; Jan, 19.50-65c; March, 19.10-15c; May, 18.20-18.00c; July, 18.10-18.00c.

CHICAGO GRAINS.—WHEAT closed weak 7¼ to 9¼c lower. May, 313c; July, 309-309⅞c; Sept, 316c; Dec, 325c; March, 332¼c. MAIZE closed easier 8¼ to 2c lower. May, 275¼-275c; July, 271⅞-271¼c; Sept, 258¼-258⅞c; Dec, 243½-243c; March, 249½-248⅞c; May, 251¼c. OATS closed weak 5¼ to 3c lower. May, 155¼c; July, 144¼c asked; Sept, 139⅞c; Dec, 138⅞c; March, 142c.

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Position in Company
Company
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The Areas for Expansion

T7/55

Burmah

The Burmah Oil Company Limited

Annual Report and Accounts 1974

The chairman's statement and report of the directors contain detailed information and comments on:–

Results for 1974
Objectives for 1975
The BP stockholding
Repayment of dollar loans
Tankers
The North Sea
Worldwide trading interests
Board and management changes
Prospects for the future

To obtain a copy, use the coupon below

The year at a glance	1974	1973
	£ millions	£ millions
Turnover net of duties	872·1	495·9
Profit on trading excluding tankers	99·4	46·1
(Loss)/Profit on tankers	(31·4)	18·6
Profit on trading	68·0	64·7
Net operating profit	29·3	48·7
Dividends from UK companies	15·3	14·1
Net interest charge	41·3	16·2
Profit before taxation	9·9	57·0
(Loss)/Earnings before extraordinary items	(7·7)	45·2
Extraordinary items – net (charges)/credits	(7·7)	14·9
Ordinary stock dividends		
1974 5·360p per £1 stock unit	7·7	—
1973 12·124p per £1 stock unit	—	17·4
(Loss)/Earnings per ordinary stock unit	(6·03p)	30·74p

To: The Secretary
The Burmah Oil Company Limited, Burmah House, Pipers Way, Swindon, Wilts SN3 1RE
Please send me a copy of the Annual Report and Accounts 1974
Name:
Address:

TI/1

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank ..	9½%
C. Hoare & Co ..	*9½%
Lloyds Bank	9½%
Midland Bank	9½%
Nat Westminster	9½%
Shenley Trust ..	11½%
20th Century Bank	11½%
Williams & Glyn's	9½%

* 7-day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under, 6½%, up to £25,000 6¾%, over £25,000 7¼%.

THE NEW THROGMORTON TRUST LTD.

Capital Loan Stock Valuation 6th May, 1975:

The net asset value per £1 of Capital Loan Stock is Nil.

Securities valued at middle-market price.

The Times Special Reports.

All the subject matter on all the subjects that matter

M. J. H. NIGHTINGALE & CO. LIMITED

62-63 Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8HP Tel: 01-638 8651

1974/75 High	1974/75 Low	Company	Last Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E
55	35	Armitage & Rhodes	45	—	3.0	6.7	5.0
123	90	Henry Sykes	123	—	4.9	4.0	8.2
61	29	Twinlock Ord	33	—	0.8	2.6	7.7
61	45	Twinlock 12% ULS	61	—	12.0	19.7	—

ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION GROUP

ORANGE FREE STATE GOLD MINING COMPANIES
DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

Further to the dividend notice advertised in the press on the 14th March, 1975, the conversion rate applicable to payments in United Kingdom currency in respect of the undermentioned dividends to shareholders registered on the 4th April, 1975, is £1 = R1.59461.

The effective rate of South African Non-Resident Shareholders' Tax is 15 per cent.

Details of the dividends concerned are as follows:—

Name of company (each of which is incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)	Dividend No.	Coupons marked "South Africa" No.	South African currency per share/unit of stock	U.K. currency equivalent
Free State Geduld Mines Limited	56	37	170 cents	106.60913p
President Brand Gold Mining Company Limited	40	42	125 cents	78.38907p
President Steyn Gold Mining Company Limited	40	41	60 cents	37.62675p
Welkom Gold Mining Company Limited	36	—	30 cents	18.81337p
Western Holdings Limited	40	—	225 cents	141.10033p

For and on behalf of
ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED
London Secretaries
D. H. J. Pattison

London Office:
40, Holborn Viaduct, EC1P 1AJ.

Office of the United Kingdom transfer secretaries:
Charter Consolidated Limited,
P.O. Box 102, Charter House, Park Street,
Ashford, Kent TN24 8EQ.

6th May, 1975.

GHP GROUP LIMITED

Metallurgical, Mechanical, Electrical & Instrument Engineering

Results in Brief	£'000 1974	£'000 1973
Profit before taxation	934	766
Taxation	454	344
Profit after taxation	480	422
Extraordinary items	43	42
Net Profit	437	380
Dividends paid or proposed	140	129
Retained profit added to reserves	297	251

Langley Alloys Limited
Hugh Smith (Glasgow) Limited
Grosvenor Hypower Limited
Brentford Electric Limited
E. N. Bray Limited
Counting Instruments Limited
London Hydraulic Power Company

HUGH SMITH (GLASGOW) LTD. BRENTFORD ELECTRIC LIMITED HUGH SMITH (GLASGOW) LTD.

Points from the Directors' Report

Following payment of our Interim Dividend of 2.45p on 3rd January 1975, a final dividend of 4.27p is recommended.

All companies within the Group have started 1975 with very large order books. We must expect the general fall in demand in the British economy to reduce output in certain of our subsidiaries but overall we anticipate good levels of activity.

We have no reason to be pessimistic regarding the outcome of 1975, but the elements of uncertainty do not allow us to predict profits accurately. However, the present outlook suggests that a modest improvement in net Group profit may be achieved.

In view of our favourable cash position and our confidence in the long term demand for the Group's products we are actively proceeding with our investment programme.

Dermot de Trafford, Chairman
Colin Bowron, Managing Director

Baxter Fell & Co. Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF SHOWRAX RETAIL DISPLAY EQUIPMENT, STEEL DISTRIBUTORS AND WHARFINGERS

Twelfth successive year of advance in pre-tax profits

In the current economic situation, 1975 is likely to prove a difficult year but the Group's considerable capital investment in recent years combined with a sound current liquid position means that it is well placed to take advantage of an improvement in the economic climate.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS	1974 £	1973 £	1972 £
Sales	4,805,987	3,760,479	2,010,639
Service Revenues	1,987,724	1,450,574	1,167,423
Profit before tax	1,017,241	810,012	522,569
Profit after tax	479,500	406,934	305,873
Net Earnings per Share	29.54p	25.07p	18.85p
Dividends (Gross equivalent) per Share	7.75p	6.89p	6.56p
Dividend Cover	5.78	5.32	3.48
Net Assets per Share	192.47p	168.05p	74.46p*

*Pre-Freehold Revaluation.

Annual General Meeting, London 28th May.
Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from Group Headquarters.
BERKSHIRE HOUSE, QUEEN STREET, MAIDENHEAD, BERKS.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

London daily sugar price cut to £180 a long ton

The London daily **SUGAR** price *fell* by £18 *yesterday* to £180 a long ton, on continuing lack of bullish news to reverse the downtrend, dealers said.

The terminal was mildly influenced by sugar beet news during the afternoon with a late recovery coinciding with a report from Washington, quoting sugar experts as saying that United States beet farmers will not fully achieve their planned acreage due to bad weather disrupting the planting programme.

Earlier the market had eased following a report that informed sources in London thought that USSR plantings were well advanced at the beginning of May.

A steady two-way trade was evident throughout the afternoon with shortcovering attracting fresh trade and speculative selling as the market rallied.

At the close, prices were unchanged to £5.00 higher on balance and sales totalled 3,013 lots.

Aug, £182.00-2.50 a long ton; Oct, £178.00-8.50; Dec, £178.00-8.50; March, £176.50-7.00; May, £174.00-7.00; Aug, £171.00-3.00; Oct, £168.50-9.00; sales: 3,013 lots. ISA prices, 14.76c, 17-day average, 23.10c.

COPPER.—Cash wire bars were £5.40 up on Monday, three months £6 up and cathodes were £5 up, three months £5.25. Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £533.00-33.50 a metric ton; three months, £551.50-52.00. Sales, 1,650 tons. Cash cathodes, £523.00-23.00; three months, £540.50-41.50. Sales, 1,300 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £536.50-37.00; three months, £555.50-56.00. Settlement, £537.00. Sales, 4,100 tons. Cash cathodes, £525.50-26.00; three months, £544-45.00. Settlement, 526.00. Sales, 275 tons.

SILVER made gains of 3.2 to 3.5 pence per troy ounce.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 186.3p a troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 436.4); three months, 191.70p (441.5c); six months, 197.00p

Commodities

(447.7c); one-year 209.80p (464.1c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 190.5-90.3p; three months, 196.5-195.6p; seven months, 201.7-02.5p. Sales, 350 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 186.8-87.0p, three months, 192-92.2p; seven months, 198.5-99.0p. Settlement, 187.0p. Sales, 53 lots (about half carries).

TIN.—Prices were steady, the market showing fractional gains.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £2,962-64 a metric ton, three months, £2,988-98. Sales, 260 tons. High grade, Cash, £2,962-64; three months, £2,988-90. Sales, 10 tons. Morning.—Standard cash, £2,958-60; three months, £2,985-87. Settlement, £2,960. Sales, 245 tons. High grade, cash, £2,960-62; three months, £2,985-87. Settlement, £2,962. Sales, 50 tons.

LEAD.—Prices dropped fractionally in a steady market.—Afternoon.—Cash, £190.00-90.50 a metric ton; three months, £185.00-85.50. Sales, 225 tons. Morning.—Cash, £192-92.50; three months, £185-85.50. Settlement, £192.50. Sales, 5,550 tons (about half carries).

ZINC.—The market was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £318.00-22.00 a metric ton; three months, £308.00-08.50. Sales, 550 tons. Morning.—Cash £317-19.00, three months, £306-07.00. Settlement, £319.00. Sales, 3,200 tons (about half carries). Producers' price, £360 a metric ton. All afternoon metal prices are unofficial. **PLATINUM** rose by £1.50 to £62.50-64.50 ($146-$151) a troy ounce.

JUTE quiet.—Bangladesh white "C" grade May, June—£234.00; Bangladesh "D" grade May, June, £234.00 per long ton. Calcutta steady.—Indian May, June, Rs460; Dundee Daisee May, June, Rs420 per bale of 400lb.

WOOL.—Greasy futures were steady.—May, 158.5-60.5p per kilo; July, 162.0-65.0p; Oct, 167.0-68.5p; Dec, 170.0-73.0p; March, 173.0-76.0p; May, 176.0-78.5p; July, 178.0-83.0p; Oct, 183.0-85.0p. Sales: 18 lots, including 10 options.

RUBBER was steady.—June, 27.00-28.00p per kilo; July, 27.40-28.00p; July-Sept, 28.00-28.10p; Oct-Dec, 29.75-29.40p; Jan-March, 30.45-30.50p; April-June, 31.40-31.50p; July-Sept, 32.03-32.10p; Oct-Dec, 32.55-32.65p; Jan-March, 33.05-33.10p. Sales: 89 lots at 15 tonnes each.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were slightly steadier.—Spot: 26.00-27.50p. Cifs: June, 26.15-26.20p; July, 26.40-26.75p.

EGGS.—Home-produced: Surpluses are reported of all grades and values are being adjusted daily in order to keep supplies moving.

Imported: Interest in this sector has declined.

Home-produced market prices (in £, based on trading packer, first-hand):

	Wed-Thur-Fri	Mon-Tue
White		
Large	£3.30 to 3.50	£3.00 to 3.30
Standard	£2.80 to 3.20	£2.60 to 2.90
Medium	£2.20 to 2.50	£2.00 to 2.30
Small	£1.80 to 2.10	£1.70 to 1.85
Brown		
Large	£3.60 to 3.80	£3.30 to 3.50
Standard	£3.00 to 3.25	£2.80 to 3.10

Imported prices (in £): Current Arrivals (May 5-10): French 1's, £3.20; 3's, £2.80 to 2.90; 5's, £2.65 to 2.70; 4's, £2.40 to 2.45.

Note: All prices quoted are for bulk delivery in Keyes trays. The above range is a guide to general market conditions and is dependent upon location, quantity and whether delivered or not.

MEAT (Smithfield).—BEEF.—Scotch killed sides, 33.0-36.0p per lb; *Scotch killed sides, 37.0p; English hindquarters, heavy, 44.0-46.0p; English forequarters, 26.0-27.0p; Eire hindquarters, 44.0-45.0p; Eire forequarters, 25.0-26.0p.

VEAL.—English fats, 36.0-40.0p; English hobbies, 10.0-14.0p; Dutch hinds and ends, 58.0-62.0p.

LAMB.—English small, new season, 42.0-46.0p; English medium, new season, 40.0-44.0p; English heavy, new season, 38.0-42.0p.

Imported frozen, NZ D's, 29.0-30.0p; NZ 2's, 29.0-29.5p; NZ 8's, 28.0p; NZ YL's, 28.0-29.0p.

HOGGETS.—English, 26.0-36.0p.

EWES, 12.0-15.0p.

PORK.—English, under 100lb, 26.0-34.0p; 100-120lb, 26.5-31.0p; 120-160lb, 26.0-31.0p; 160-180lb, 26.0-28.0p; 180 lb and over, 23.0-25.5p.

* Special quotation—very high quality produce in limited supply.

COFFEE.—During the afternoon, the robusta terminal advanced mostly on dealer-covering encouraged by the performance of the United States "C" contract. Values finished at the "highs", with gains of £4.50 to £6.00 in sales of 640 lots.

Arabica terminal moved ahead to close slightly steadier at 140-90 points higher in broader two-way trading of 85 lots.

ROBUSTAS.—May, 390.5-1.5 per metric ton; July, £393.0-6.0; Sept, £393.5-4.0; Nov, £395.0-5.5; Jan, £397.5-8.0; March, £400.0-0.1; May, £403.0-0.4; sales: 640 lots, including three options.

ARABICAS.—June, $56.00-57.00 per 50 kilos; Aug, $58.00-58.10; Oct, $57.00-58.10; Dec, $58.30-58.40; Feb, $58.60-58.70; April, $58.60-59.30; June, $59.00-60.00; sales: 85 lots.

COCOA.—Futures rallied in the afternoon to close steadier and mostly around best levels for the day. But final prices *still ranged from* unchanged (spot May) to £7.50 per tonne lower on balance.

Dealers attributed the upturn to a technical recovery after recent sustained easiness. Shortcovering provided much of the support in a market oversold in some areas, the *sources said*. Currency was a further possible factor but the rally was not accompanied by any fresh interest in physicals, they said.

Cocoa futures lost £11.00 to £16.50 per tonne yesterday morning, having fallen from a virtual limit-down movement in nearby supply. Selling was attributed by market sources to commission-house liquidation, speculative and new short sales.

But jobber shortcoverings eventually brought the market back from the newly-established contract "lows". Dealers again cited the anticipated over-supply situation for 1975-76 as the main bearish influence.

May, £430.0-39.0 per metric ton; July, £449.0-50.0; Sept, £460.0-60.5; New Dec, £484.0-85.0; March, £492.0-92.5; May, £490.0-93.0; *July*, £492.0-98.0; sales: 5,545 lots, including 15 options. ICO prices, daily, 47.06c. 15-day average, 51.75c. 22-day, 54.35c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was steady.—Aug, £65.80-66.20 per metric ton; Oct, £67.50-67.70; Dec, £68.50-68.70; Feb, £70.30-70.60; April, £71.20-71.70; June, £73.20-73.40; Aug, £74.30-74.90; sales: nine lots.

TEA.—There was a stronger and more general demand yesterday for the 10,531 *packages of Sri Lanka teas*, particularly for bop fannings and brighter liquoring sorts. Light liquoring and plain bop's were generally 1p easier. Dusts were a weak feature.

The 80 *packages of South India teas* met only fair demand and prices were generally lower, especially plainer descriptions which met with little competition. The highest price realized this week was 72p per kilo for bop's from Sri Lanka.

GRAIN (The *Baltic*).—*Small tonnages* of optional maize traded for May transshipment to various United Kingdom ports with prices tending easier. Other sections of the imported grains market continued to experience dull trading conditions.

WHEAT.—*United States dark northern* spring number two 14 per cent, June, £79.45; July, £78.60; Aug, £77.95 trans-shipment east coast; US hard winter number two 13½ per cent, July, £65.30; June, £76.85 direct Tilbury.

MAIZE.—No 3 yellow American.—French, May, £51; June, £53; July, £52.75 trans-shipment east coast. South Africa, white dent, May-June, £59.50 Glasgow.

BARLEY.—EEC feed, May, £49.75; June, £50.75 east coast. All a long ton, cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta).—EEC origin. BARLEY quietly steady.—May, £49.05; Sep, £51.50; Nov, £53.40; Jan, £55.40; March, £57.00.—Wheat, quietly steady.—May, £48.55; Sept, £53.60; Nov, £55.85; *Jan*, £57.85; *March*, £59.65. All a *long* ton.

Home-Grown Cereal Authority's location ex-farm spot prices.—Soft milling WHEAT.—Kings Lynn, £49.15. — Feeding BARLEY. — Edinburgh, £47.45.

Goldsmith stake in Banque Rothschild

Mr James Goldsmith's group will hold a potential stake of around 7 per cent in Banque Rothschild through convertible bonds to be issued in part payment for the bank's recent *acquisition of Discount* Bank SA, Banque Rothschild said yesterday in Paris.

Banque Rothschild is making an issue of bonds to a total value of Fr21.4m convertible between June 1 1980 and August 31 1980 *into shares of the bank* on a one for one basis. Banque Rothschild recently bought 72 per cent of Discount Bank for Fr66m, the remainder of which will be financed through a long term loan and sale of shares in its portfolio.—Reuter.

Recent Issues

	Closing price
Beeikraal Gold (R2)	80 prem
Finance For Ind 13% (£99½)	£54½
GLC 13¼% 1982 (£97½)	£7¾-¼
Kellock 10p Cnv Units	23
Lincoln Corp 13¼% 1980 (£99)	£52
Mid Southern Wtr 10% 1980 (+)	£108
Nth Atlantic Secs 7½% Cnv (£100)	16½ prem
Rank Org (140)	88
Slough Ests 10% Cnv (100)	£139-2
Southend 13¼% 1981 (£99½)	£44
Sutton Wtr 10% Rd Pf 1980 (†)	£104½
Warwickshire 12¾% 1980 (£99½)	£35½
Yorks Chem 13¾% Cnv (£100)	£16 prem-5

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
A-e Biscuit (33)	June 6	18 prem-1
Aurora Hldgs (10)	June 18	½ prem-½
Barratt Dev (60)	May 23	93-2
Bestobell (88)	May 9	117+1
Bridon (85)	May 16	131
Cons Gold Fields (185)	May 16	244-4
Croda Int (10)	May 30	50½-1½
Delta Metal (17½)	June 6	11 prem-½
Fothergill and H. (58)	May 22	68
Guardian Ryl (180)	May 22	192-1
GKN (55)	June 20	50 prem
Macpherson, D (26)	May 16	30-1
Martin Black (60)	..	28 prem
Morgan Cruc (60)	June 13	23 prem-2½
Rolls R Motors (36)	May 27	50-2
Sketchley Ord (38)	May 16	35-4
Spirax-Sarco (77)	June 6	28 prem-2
Steetley (90)	May 23	110
Tube Inv (190)	May 2	236-5
Unigate (39)	May 9	43-1½
W. Selection (23)	..	6 prem

Issued price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. + Issued by tender. ¿ Nil paid. a £45 paid. b £10 paid. e £35 paid. f £50 paid. g £60 paid. h 70p paid.

Discount market

There was a slight underlying shortage of credit on Lombard Street yesterday. In fact, the Bank of England probably overdid its help when it bought a moderate amount of Treasury bills and corporation bills directly from the houses.

In the early stages when it was unclear whether the supply gap for fresh funds was going to be of any size, rates tended to creep nervously higher. From an opening around 8¾ to 9 per cent, they brushed 9½ per cent during the morning. But by midday, they were back to around 9 per cent, and they tailed off steadily during the afternoon.

By the close, though, money movements were mostly very thin, books were being balanced in the 6 to 7 per cent range.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 10%
(Last changed 2/5/75)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 9½%
Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: Open 3 Close 6¼
Week Fixed: 8¾-9

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	9⅝	2 months	9 9/16
3 months	9⅝	3 months	9 9/16

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	10¼-9⅞	3 months	11
3 months	10⅛-10 1/16	4 months	11½
4 months	10¼-10⅛	6 months	11½
6 months	10¼-10⅛		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	11-10½	7 months	11-10½
2 months	11-10½	8 months	11-10½
3 months	11-10½	9 months	11½-11¼
4 months	11-10½	10 months	11½-11¼
5 months	11-11½	11 months	11½-11¼
6 months	11-10½	12 months	11¾-11¼

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month	9¾-9⅝	6 months	10 15/16-10 13/16
3 months	10¼-10⅛	12 months	11 11/16-11 9/16

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	9¼	3 months	10¼
7 days	9½-9¼	6 months	10½-10⅜
1 month	9½	1 year	11¾-11½

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 9½-9 Close 8¼

1 week	9½-9¼	6 months	10 13/16-10 11/16
1 month	9⅝-9½	9 months	11¼-11⅛
3 months	10¼-10⅛	12 months	11 11/16-11½

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate %)
3 months 10¾ 6 months 11½

Finance House Base Rate 10½%

UNIVERSAL OIL INC

Company has completed arrangements for a $75m short-term credit refunding with ten banks running to April 30, 1976.

Foreign Exchange

Sterling rallied yesterday afternoon on the exchanges from the day's worst levels. At *midday*, the pound's "effective devaluation" against the currencies of Britain's major trading partners worsened from an initial level of 23.2 per cent to 23.3 per cent. At that time too, sterling was registering its weakest level for two years against the French and Swedish currencies and an all-time "low" against Belgian Francs, Dutch guilders and Norwegian kroner. The "effective" rate ended the day at 23.3 per cent.

Foreign exchange dealers said that while European currencies took full advantage of a declining dollar, the pound remained depressed by growing worries over Britain's inflation problem. Sterling even fell against the retreating dollar, touching $2.3370, before closing at $2.3385, down a net . points.

Dealers added that enthusiasm for the pound, already at a low ebb, had been further curbed ahead of the Common Market referendum.

European currencies were little changed from overnight levels with the exception of the French franc which strengthened considerably to 4.0955 against the dollar from 4.1210, before easing back to 4.1100. German marks held their overnight level of 2.3702½ in spite of better unemployment figures and the Bundesbank's sales of 31m. Belgian francs for marks.

Swiss francs edged forward to 2.5450 from 2.5495.

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (day's range) May 6	Market rates (close) May 6
New York	$2.3370-2460	$2.3380-3390
Montreal	$2.3865-4110	$2.3995-4005
Amsterdam	5.63-66fl	5.64-65fl
Brussels	81.70-82.20f	81.85-90f
Copenhagen	12.86-93k	12.89½-90½k
Frankfurt	5.54-56m	5.54-55m
Lisbon	57.20-70e	57.30-50e
Madrid	131.10-44p	131.20-30p
Milan	1473-75lr	1473-75lr
Oslo	11.58-73k	11.63-69k
Paris	9.60-67f	9.60½-61½f
Stockholm	9.25-28k	9.25½-26½k
Tokyo	675-85y	680-82y
Vienna	39.10-60sch	39.15-25sch
Zurich	5.94-97f	5.94½-95½f

Effective depreciation since Dec 21, 1971, unchanged at 23.3%.

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months
New York	1.45-1.35c prem	3.75-3.65c prem
Montreal	1.15-1.05c prem	3.30-3.20c prem
Amsterdam	4¾-3¾c prem	11-10c prem
Brussels	45-35c prem	105-95c prem
Copenhagen	6-4ore prem	18-14ore prem
Frankfurt	4¼-3¼pf prem	12-11pf prem
Lisbon	20c prem-60c disc	60c prem-150c disc
Milan	4-11lr prem	6-21lr prem
Oslo	5ore prem-par	6-2ore prem
Paris	2-1c prem	8-6c prem
Stockholm	3-1ore prem	6-4ore prem
Vienna	35-25gro prem	75-45gro prem
Zurich	5-4c prem	12½-11½c prem

Canadian dollar rate (against US dollar) $0.9740-42.

Eurodollar deposits (%) calls, 5-5½; seven days, 5¼-5½; one month, 5½-6; three months, 6¼-7; six months, 7¼-7¾.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $164½ (an ounce); pm, $164. Krugerrand (per coin): $168-201 (£84-86) (domestic); $168½-170 (£72-72½) (international). Sovereigns (old), $49½-51 (£21-21¾), (new) $51½-53 (£22-22¾) (international).

DENT FOWNES

Dividend 2.08p (same) for year to January 19, 1975 on consolidated profit of £130,279 (£217,563).

Bank statements for April

Statements of the London Clearing Banks and their banking subsidiaries *in England and Wales, the Channel Islands* and the Isle of Man made up to April 16 are summarized in the table below:

£ millions

	Total	Change on Month	Barclays	Lloyds	Midland	National Westminster	Williams & Glyn's
Total Accounts	37,805	+139	9,692	7,143	7,656	11,783	1,531
Cash and balances with other banks	8,377	+104	1,897	1,972	1,740	2,447	321
Money at call and short notice	1,425	+36	547	237	179	130	15
Sterling bills	1,280	+87	296	214	378	345	47
Special deposits	655	+1	161	94	127	209	21
British Government stocks	1,466	+37	433	313	230	481	7
Advances	22,780	−21	6,135	4,023	4,528	7,058	1,037
Other assets	2,649	+73	382	438	690	1,056	83
Parent Banks Reserve Ratio (%)	13.3	—0.4	13.0	14.4	13.2	13.0	11.5

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorised Unit Trusts

1974/75 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Abacus Arbuthnot Ltd.			
		Barnett Hse, Fountain St, Man 2. 061-236 9773			
32.2	20.6	Giants	30.1	31.9	4.30
31.6	21.7	Do Accum	31.5	33.1	4.30
29.1	18.2	Growth	27.0	28.8	4.30
30.5	19.0	Do Accum	28.4	30.2	4.30
30.7	20.7	*Income*	29.4	30.6	8.20
32.1	23.4	Do Accum	31.4	33.6	8.20
22.9	15.6	East & Int Acc	19.8	20.8	2.70
		Abbey Unit Trust Managers.			
		72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296-5941			
21.5	10.8	Abbey Capital	19.4	20.7	4.31
33.1	19.2	Abbey General	30.3	32.2	5.97
23.5	11.6	Do Income	21.9	23.3	6.12
27.9	12.4	Do Invest	23.6	25.1	3.97
		Albert Trust Managers Ltd.			
		14 Finsbury Circus, London, EC2. 01-588 6371			
60.3	35.1	Albert Trst*	55.2	59.4	4.19
44.6	24.3	Do Income*	43.3	46.6	8.11
		Allied Hambro Group.			
		Hambro Hse, Hutton, Essex. 01-588 2851			
52.4	30.1	Allied Capital	46.5	49.5e	5.94
49.8	31.4	Do 1st	45.1	48.2	5.54
48.4	29.0	Brit Ind 2nd	44.5	47.6	6.26
27.3	16.2	Growth & Inc	24.7	26.4	5.98
24.2	14.5	Elec & Ind Dev	21.0	22.5e	6.30
35.1	24.1	Met Min & Cmdty	32.4	34.7e	6.03
46.8	29.1	High Income	41.2	44.0	8.87
27.8	18.4	Equity Income	24.3	26.1	7.24
23.3	14.1	International	22.3	23.8	2.18
37.9	25.0	High Yield Fnd	35.6	38.1	9.84
72.0	43.5	Hambro Fnd	71.7	78.6	5.80
38.7	22.3	Do Income	33.5	35.8	7.64
81.5	44.3	Do Recovery	73.6	78.7e	7.43
19.1	9.9	*Do Smaller*	15.2	16.3	7.05
20.0	12.3	Do Accum	18.6	19.9	5.09
21.7	13.6	2nd Smaller	19.1	20.5e	8.13
42.5	30.4	Secs of America	42.2	45.2	3.00
122.1	89.5	Exempt Fnd	122.1	130.5e	5.83
		Barclays Unicorn Ltd.			
		252 Romford Road, London, E7. 01-534 5521			
36.4	25.0	Unicorn Amer	36.4	38.4e	2.88
58.4	33.7	Aust Income	49.1	52.0	5.61
79.6	42.2	Do Accum	57.6	62.2	5.61
53.9	27.6	Unicorn Capital	49.8	53.3	4.43
62.4	30.2	Exempt*	56.5	58.9e	6.34
19.1	11.1	Extra Income	17.6	18.7e	9.23
50.5	22.4	Financial	46.7	49.9	4.17
49.3	26.4	Unicorn '500'	47.3	49.2	6.84
24.1	12.6	General	21.6	23.1e	6.14
29.6	14.9	Growth Accum	26.6	28.4e	5.13
54.2	30.0	Income	49.5	52.7	7.27
24.7	14.0	Recovery	22.7	24.3	6.36
82.8	44.7	Trustee	76.4	81.3	5.47
46.0	32.4	Worldwide	44.4	47.5	3.07
137.4	96.7	B'stl Inv Fnd	131.5	138.9e	5.87
151.4	97.2	Do Accum	134.4	138.6e	5.87
		Brandts Ltd.			
		36 Fenchurch St, London, EC3. 01-626 6599			
107.0	85.0	Brandts Cap (4)	101.0	108.0e	2.18
111.0	91.0	Do Accum (4)	110.0	117.0e	1.95
106.0	73.0	Brandts Inc (4)	103.0	109.0	8.07
		Bridge Talisman Fund Managers Ltd.			
		5-8 Mincing Lane, EC3. 01-623 4951			
198.0	78.0	B.T. Income (2)	164.0	175.0e	1.68
25.4	16.0	Do Cap Inc (2)	26.6	28.3e	2.31
27.4	16.0	Do Cap Acc (2)	26.6	28.6	2.31
85.0	51.0	Do Exempt (2)	82.0	88.0	6.10
20.6	9.3	Do Int Inc (3)	12.1	12.9e	5.09
20.6	9.1	Do Int Acc	12.3	13.1	5.09
		The British Life.			
		Reliance Hse, Mt Ephraim, Tun Wells. 0892 22271			
40.0	22.1	British Life	36.1	37.6e	5.78
28.6	17.7	Balanced (2)	26.7	28.3e	5.31
29.9	18.1	Cap Accum (2)	28.9	30.6	5.78
31.9	19.9	Dividend (2)	26.5	29.0e	9.91
		Brown Shipley Unit Fund Managers.			
		Founders Court, Lothbury, EC2. 01-600 8520			
147.7	105.1	Brn Ship Inc (1)	136.9	141.9	6.20
166.4	116.9	Do Accum (1)	155.7	160.7	6.20
		Canada Life Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
		6 Charles II St, London, SW1. 01-930 6122			
26.7	15.9	Canlife Gen	24.5	25.8	4.69
29.5	17.1	Do Accum	27.1	28.5	4.69
24.1	17.7	Income Dist	22.7	23.9e	8.37
27.0	19.1	Do Accum	24.6	25.9	8.37
		Carliol Unit Fund Managers Ltd.			
		Milburn Hse, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 0632 21165			
61.1	34.5	Carliol (5)	58.6	61.3e	3.42
64.5	37.4	Do Accum	64.5	67.0	3.42
		Charities Official Investment.			
		77 London Wall, London, EC2. 01-588 1815			
116.5	80.7	Inc* (21)	87.7	..	7.97
180.5	79.6	Accum* (21)	126.9	..	5.90
		Charterhouse Japhet Unit Management Ltd.			
		1 Paternoster Row, London, EC4. 01-248 3999			
18.6	12.2	Int (3)	16.8	18.0e	2.42
19.6	13.6	Accum (3)	18.4	19.6e	2.42
31.0	20.2	Inc (3)	27.2	29.0	8.82
28.9	15.4	Euro Fin (3)	26.2	28.0	2.44
27.8	17.0	Fund Inv (3)	27.9	29.9e	2.46
		Crescent Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
		4 Melville Crescent, Edinburgh. 031-226 4931			
22.6	11.3	Growth Fnd	16.9	18.1	5.28
38.0	22.9	International	38.6	41.4	2.13
31.2	15.7	Reserves Fnd	27.8	29.8	4.68
34.3	18.0	High Dist	30.5	32.7e	7.85
		Drayton Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
		41-45 South St, Eastbourne. 0323 36711			
56.6	38.7	Commodity	55.5	58.7e	5.05
31.3	17.4	Growth	29.8	31.8	[illegible]
32.5	13.0	Drayton Capital	22.1	23.5	3.39
34.5	22.4	Drayton Inc	31.8	33.9	6.80
47.7	29.0	International	43.0	45.7	2.32
		Equitas Securities Ltd.			
		41 Bishopsgate, London, EC2. [illegible]			
51.4	25.6	*Progressive*	45.6	47.4e	5.21
		Equity & Law Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
		Amersham Rd, H Wycombe, Bucks. 0494 32815			
44.7	22.3	Equity & Law	41.3	43.9e	4.60
		Framlington Unit Trust Management Ltd.			
		Framlington Hse, 5-7 Ireland Yd, EC4. 01-248 6971			
50.0	25.4	Capital	45.2	48.0	5.40
45.1	21.9	Income	44.0	46.6	8.72
		Friend's Provident Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
		7 Leadenhall St, London, EC3. 01-626 4811			
27.2	12.0	Friends Prov	24.2	25.8e	4.93
31.2	14.6	Do Accum	29.1	30.9	4.93
		Funds in Court.			
		Public Trustee, Kingsway, WC2. 01-405 4300			
85.0	46.0	Capital*	80.0	83.0e	4.75
82.0	40.0	Gross Income*	62.0	65.0	7.94
72.0	41.0	High Yield*	69.0	71.0	8.20
		G and A Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
		5 Rayleigh Rd, Hutton, Essex. 0277 227300			
25.8	13.3	G & A	21.2	22.7e	5.76
		G.T. Unit Managers Ltd.			
		16 St Martin's-le-Grand, EC1. 01-600 [illegible]			
59.2	26.0	GT Cap	53.8	59.5	3.50
56.7	28.9	Do Accum	62.9	66.9	3.50
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Income	95.0	101.6	7.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do US Gen Fnd	147.7	157.1e	1.00
154.6	94.6	Do Japan Gen	154.6	164.4e	1.00
		Gartmore Fund Managers.			
		2 St Mary Axe, EC3A 8BP. 01-283 3531			
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gartmore Brit	31.3	[illegible]	4.00
[illegible]	22.1	Do High Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	19.9	Do Overseas	25.5	27.4	3.11
		Guardian Royal Exchange Unit Man Ltd.			
		Royal Exchange, London, EC3. 01-283 1031			
[illegible]	32.5	Guardhill	59.5	60.6	5.18
		Henderson Administration.			
		5 Rayleigh Rd, Hutton, Essex. 0277 227300			
		11 Austin Friars, London, EC2N 2ED			
[illegible]	20.0	Aust Trst	33.0	35.9e	4.95
[illegible]	28.7	Cabot	63.9	68.0	4.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cap Accum	24.6	26.5	4.14
[illegible]	[illegible]	European	25.8	28.3e	3.10
[illegible]	25.2	Far East Trst	42.3	45.8	1.72
[illegible]	21.8	Financial	22.3	23.6	6.27
[illegible]	40.5	Henderson Gen	95.0	100.0	[illegible]
[illegible]	22.0	High Income	31.7	34.1e	10.71
[illegible]	18.6	Inc & Assets	29.3	30.8	6.62
[illegible]	17.2	International	22.2	23.4e	1.96
[illegible]	12.0	Inv Trst	19.7	21.1	5.04
[illegible]	26.4	Nth American	33.7	36.0	3.34
[illegible]	19.6	Oil & Nat Res	22.7	24.3	5.07
[illegible]	59.0	Pers Portfolio	52.1	56.1	5.27
[illegible]	23.0	World Wide	59.2	63.4	6.12
		Hill Samuel Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
		45 Beech St, EC2P 2LX. 01-628 8011			
[illegible]	20.1	Dollar	32.7	37.1e	1.30
[illegible]	18.0	International	25.4	27.1	3.73
[illegible]	52.6	Brit Trst	102.4	109.6	5.31
[illegible]	52.6	Brit Guernsey	102.4	109.6	3.45
[illegible]	9.2	Cap	19.0	20.4	3.81
[illegible]	22.2	Fin Trst	25.8	27.9e	4.18
[illegible]	[illegible]	Inc Trst	17.5	19.2e	7.72
[illegible]	10.1	High Yield	17.6	18.9	8.57
[illegible]	20.1	Secs Trst	34.6	37.1	3.06
		Jessel Securities Ltd.			
		21 Young St, Edinburgh. 031-225 [illegible]			
[illegible]	12.5	Compound (1)	20.9	22.6	10.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Accum (1)	24.6	26.7	10.97
[illegible]	12.7	8% W'draw (2)	21.1	22.9	..
[illegible]	14.4	Preference	20.6	21.6	14.79
[illegible]	15.8	Do Accum	23.8	24.8	14.79
[illegible]	9.5	Cap (2)	16.1	17.3	..
[illegible]	11.1	Aust Comm Fnd	11.8	13.1	7.00
[illegible]	10.6	8% W'draw	10.5	11.1	..
[illegible]	11.5	Sector Ldrs (3)	14.9	15.5	3.95
[illegible]	8.4	Fin & Prop (2)	15.3	16.8	4.00
[illegible]	21.5	Int Growth (4)	29.4	31.9e	2.54
[illegible]	13.1	Nth Sea (3)	17.3	19.0	3.65
[illegible]	24.5	Commodity (5)	30.4	32.4e	7.03
[illegible]	29.0	Do Accum (5)	44.7	48.2e	7.03
[illegible]	21.1	10% W'draw (5)	33.5	38.0e	..

1974/75 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Key Fund Managers.			
		25 Milk St, EC2V 8JE. 01-606 7070			
56.8	31.7	Cap Fund	50.0	53.1	4.45
79.7	48.1	Exempt Fnd (36)	62.4	66.3	..
55.8	32.7	Inc Fnd	51.0	54.2	8.92
74.2	41.5	KPIF	59.4	62.8	4.51
		Lawson Securities.			
		63 George Street, Edinburgh. 031-226 3911			
34.0	18.6	American Fnd	23.4	25.4	1.84
28.8	21.4	Gilt&Warrant	27.1	29.6	1.74
113.5	81.8	High Yield Fnd	107.0	116.0e	13.10
120.7	84.1	Do Accum	116.3	126.3e	13.10
68.3	47.5	Scottish Res	63.9	68.9	4.80
		Legal & General Tyndall Fund.			
		18 Canynge Rd, Bristol. 0272 32241			
46.4	23.6	Dist	36.8	39.0	6.62
49.4	26.2	Accum	41.2	43.6	6.62
		Lloyds Bank Unit Trust Managers.			
		71 Lombard Street, London, EC3. 01-626 1500			
37.4	18.5	1st Inc	32.3	34.7e	5.47
45.1	22.6	Do Accum	40.1	43.1	5.47
41.4	20.7	2nd Inc	39.3	42.2	3.75
47.8	23.2	Do Accum	45.2	48.6	3.75
59.2	32.5	3rd Inc	53.8	57.8e	7.80
70.5	37.9	Do Accum	64.1	68.9	7.80
		M & G Securities.			
		Three Quays, Tower Hill, EC3R 6BQ. 01-626 4588			
128.5	76.7	M & G General	121.6	130.1	5.50
173.6	103.9	Do Accum	164.7	176.2	5.50
118.9	74.1	2nd Gen	112.4	120.3	5.14
159.3	95.8	Do Accum	150.5	161.6	5.14
96.6	52.0	Mid & Gen	81.9	87.6e	7.32
126.0	72.1	Do Accum	116.1	124.2	7.32
74.9	38.8	Div Fnd	70.2	74.4	9.10
117.8	60.8	Do Accum	109.8	116.4	9.10
101.5	59.2	Special Trst	81.3	86.9	4.80
110.6	66.2	Do Accum	92.8	99.3	4.80
239.0	56.7	Magnum Fnd	172.0	180.6	4.43
262.7	145.2	Do Accum	197.6	207.5	4.43
48.2	25.9	FITS	46.6	49.4e	3.29
52.1	29.5	Do Accum	52.0	55.1	3.29
73.1	46.9	Compound	68.7	73.5	3.47
118.0	77.0	Recovery	108.6	116.2	7.74
49.2	24.3	Extra Yield	45.4	48.6e	10.05
54.9	26.2	Do Accum	50.7	54.2	10.05
108.9	68.9	Japan	100.1	106.6	0.88
52.8	28.4	Euro & Gen	43.3	46.1	2.50
32.3	18.5	American & Gen	32.2	34.3	2.04
56.1	26.8	Australasian	44.0	46.9	2.69
44.1	20.9	Far East Inc	36.6	39.0	2.78
44.1	21.2	Do Accum	37.3	39.7	2.78
97.0	53.3	Trustee Fnd	89.6	95.4e	6.97
135.1	85.2	Do Accum	144.9	154.3	6.97
107.7	58.9	Charifund* (2)	103.2	104.9e	7.58
97.1	52.5	Pension* (1)	90.6	94.5e	5.75
37.6	19.3	NAACIF	33.4	..	11.56
74.4	47.0	Do Accum	74.0	..	11.56
45.3	30.6	M&GConv	42.1	44.6	1.64
57.8	32.4	*Clyde Gen*	49.7	52.7e	5.36
64.4	39.1	Do Accum	62.0	65.7	5.36
58.9	33.0	Clyde High Inc	53.2	56.4	11.19
74.1	43.7	Do Accum	70.5	74.7	11.19
		National Provident Inv Managers Ltd.			
		48 Gracechurch Street, EC3. 01-623 4200			
37.6	20.7	NPI Accum (15)	37.6	40.1	4.40
34.6	19.1	Do Dist (15)	34.6	36.9	4.40
116.1	106.8	Do O'seas Acc	116.1	123.9	4.00
116.1	106.8	Do O'seas Dis	116.1	123.9	4.00
		National Westminster Unit Trust Managers.			
		41 Lothbury, London, EC2P 2BP. 01-837 8044			
51.6	30.5	Capital	49.8	53.1	3.44
38.5	14.5	Income	36.2	37.9	5.79
34.6	19.9	Financial	32.7	34.7	3.87
78.3	45.9	Growth	71.5	76.3	4.24
		New Court Fund Managers Ltd.			
		72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296 5941			
144.0	113.0	Equity	124.0	131.0e	3.07
118.5	77.4	Income Fund	108.8	113.6e	6.56
89.3	80.9	International	85.7	91.1	2.16
95.3	76.9	Smaller Co's	88.0	93.6	4.60
		Norwich Union Insurance Group.			
		PO Box 4, Norwich, NR1 3NG. 0603 22200			
194.8	95.4	Grp Tst Fnd (3)	189.1	199.1	6.61
		Oceanic Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
		3-5 Norwich Street, EC4. 01-831 6212			
38.8	24.6	Financial	35.3	37.5	4.68
20.8	12.8	General	16.2	17.2e	4.69
38.7	20.8	Growth	26.4	28.0e	6.06
38.3	18.9	Do Accum	24.0	25.5e	6.06
21.4	11.8	High Income	19.0	20.2	9.67
39.3	11.0	*Investment*	17.6	18.7e	5.70
28.4	19.3	Overseas	23.5	24.9	3.83
31.1	27.9	Performance	37.0	39.4e	5.30
20.0	13.3	Progressive	18.1	19.3	5.89
20.7	12.8	Recovery	18.8	20.0	6.79
		Pearl-Montagu Trust Managers Ltd.			
		114 Old Broad St, GPO Box 335, EC2. 01-588 6464			
19.8	10.2	Growth	16.7	17.9e	4.58
20.3	10.8	Do Accum	18.1	19.5	4.58
22.6	13.3	Income	20.6	22.2e	7.03
27.7	15.1	Trust	25.5	27.5	4.87
31.8	17.8	Do Accum	29.3	31.6	4.87
		Pelican Unit Administration.			
		81 Fountain Street, Manchester. 061-236 5685			
55.4	30.2	Pelican	48.6	52.0e	5.65
		Piccadilly Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
		1 Love Lane, London, EC2. 01-606 8744			
31.0	21.7	Inc & Growth	27.5	30.0e	5.25
33.8	20.6	Extra Inc	24.7	27.1	10.00
		Portfolio Fund Managers Ltd.			
		10 Charterhouse Sq, London, EC1. 01-251 0544			
48.3	27.5	Portfolio Cap	39.4	42.2	5.78
72.9	32.2	Grwth With Inc	51.3	58.3	7.98
41.6	16.3	Private Port	36.9	39.4	4.25
56.6	33.7	Shenley Port	54.8	59.5	4.30
		Practical Investment Co Ltd.			
		Europa Hse, World Tr Centre, E1. 01-623 8893			
109.3	60.1	Pract Inc (3)	109.3	115.6e	3.40
141.4	78.6	Do Accum (3)	141.4	153.3	3.40
		Provincial Life Investment Co Ltd.			
		22 Bishopsgate, EC2. 01-247 6533			
61.4	39.0	Prolific	58.3	62.1e	2.98
72.1	40.1	Do High Inc	68.5	68.0e	7.86
		Prudential Unit Trust Managers.			
		Holborn Bars, London, EC1N 2NH. 01-405 9222			
90.5	46.5	Prudential	75.0	79.5e	5.07
		Reliance Unit Managers Ltd.			
		Reliance Hse, Mt Ephraim, Tun Wells. 0892 22271			
37.2	22.6	Opp Accum (2)	35.8	37.9	6.45
		Save & Prosper Group.			
		4 Great St Helen's, EC3P 3EP. 01-588 1717			
		Dealings to 01-534 8899			
		Erskine Hse, 68-73 Queen St, Edinburgh EH2 4NX. 031-226 7351.			
		Ebor Securities.			
52.9	34.9	Universal Grth	52.8	56.4e	1.76
44.5	22.7	Capital Accum	38.5	41.1	3.52
41.9	22.0	General	34.5	36.8	5.17
40.1	21.9	High Return	35.7	38.1	6.97
62.2	31.0	Commodity	54.9	58.6	5.77
54.1	31.6	Energy	47.3	50.5	2.88
35.0	20.3	Financial	30.5	32.6	4.22
42.7	22.7	Prop & Build	38.2	40.8	3.51
85.8	44.1	Select Grwth (6)	78.4	81.9	1.50
72.9	37.6	*Select Inc (6)*	69.2	72.2	7.36
187.6	133.5	Comm Pen (3)	167.2	178.5e	5.81
		Save & Prosper Securities Ltd.			
29.6	17.2	Capital	25.6	27.4	3.15
61.3	36.9	Financial Secs	57.1	61.3	3.80
30.7	19.8	Investment	29.1	31.5e	3.74
76.0	38.9	Euro Growth	75.9	81.0	1.43
48.0	42.3	*Japan Growth*	48.0	51.7	1.27
67.3	43.7	US Growth	64.5	69.3	1.14
34.1	16.2	General	30.0	32.1	4.82
41.7	27.7	High Yield	36.3	39.0e	6.70
32.8	19.2	Income	29.7	31.8	8.09
		Scotbits Securities Ltd.			
42.3	27.1	Scotbits	31.0	34.1	4.59
39.1	29.1	Scotyields	35.2	37.6	7.16
43.5	21.6	Scotgrowth	37.6	40.2e	4.30
47.4	23.8	Scotshares	35.6	38.0	4.78
219.0	133.5	Scotfunds	198.3	207.4e	1.56
39.1	20.4	Scotincome	33.9	35.7e	7.32
		Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Ltd.			
		120 Cheapside, London, EC2. 01-248 8252			
43.9	40.3	Capital (4)	72.9	76.8	3.33
90.1	41.8	Do Accum	82.2	85.8	3.33
107.3	53.2	Income (4)	102.1	105.0	7.36
132.1	67.5	Do Accum	129.1	133.9	7.36
50.7	24.0	General (2)	46.3	48.2	4.61
58.9	26.7	Do Accum	52.8	54.6	4.61
41.8	27.0	Europe (1)	32.8	34.6e	2.83
43.2	29.0	*Do Accum*	34.2	36.3	2.83
		Scottish Equitable Fund Managers Ltd.			
		28 St Andrews Square, Edinburgh. 031-556 9101			
36.6	25.0	Equitable	33.5	35.6	6.70
		Slater Walker Trust Management Ltd.			
		Jessel Britannia Group			
		47-57 Gresham St, London, EC2. 01-600 4747			
62.1	40.1	Brit Comm Plus	58.0	62.3	5.41
31.1	16.0	Do General	26.9	28.9e	3.80
41.0	19.2	Extra Income	36.2	38.2	10.30
36.9	15.7	High Income	37.2	38.9	11.20
30.0	21.3	Jessel Capital	29.3	30.6e	5.95
51.3	16.4	Do City/Ldn	35.1	37.7	5.98
53.1	26.2	Do Global	32.1	35.0e	3.39
231.4	127.3	Do Gold & G	127.4	137.8	4.94
47.6	27.6	*Do Income*	40.7	43.8	7.42
24.6	15.3	Do Invest	23.4	25.2	4.30
27.8	20.3	Do New Issue	24.6	26.3	6.35
15.7	8.9	Do Prop & G	12.7	13.7	3.84
47.7	29.4	Do Plant & G	37.0	40.0e	8.98
23.4	13.8	Aust & Gen (1)	19.3	20.8e	3.81
27.6	38.2	JL Int Cons	32.2	35.3	4.85

1974/75 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Slater Walker Trust Management Ltd.			
		47-57 Gresham St, London, EC2. 01-600 4747			
62.4	35.7	Growth	57.7	61.8e	5.67
52.1	27.4	Assets	48.8	52.0	7.64
37.7	23.3	Capital Accum	34.7	37.2	5.64
37.5	29.9	Financial	36.5	39.4e	4.13
53.9	35.0	High Income	49.8	53.1	7.35
411.7	259.1	Professional	400.1	412.5	4.63
21.0	13.6	Status Change	19.6	20.9	6.48
119.0	81.6	Minerals Tst	73.9	81.6e	5.38
29.2	24.6	North American	26.0	27.7	2.96
41.6	22.8	*Century*	37.2	39.6	4.30
78.5	26.3	Inv 2nd Gen	49.3	52.5	4.12
110.2	74.8	Provident Inv	97.1	103.3	4.63
42.5	29.7	Shield	37.3	39.7	4.80
		National Group.			
		35 Norwich St, EC4. 01-831 6212			
41.0	26.3	Comm Cons	34.5	36.9	4.23
35.4	19.9	Domestic	28.4	30.3e	6.67
50.9	34.9	Gas Ind Power	42.4	45.2	5.36
41.1	26.0	Hundred Secs	39.5	41.5	5.90
37.5	18.2	Investors Gen	26.1	27.8e	5.87
64.3	44.2	Nairbits	60.3	64.2e	3.87
42.3	26.7	National Cons	38.9	41.4	5.19
139.9	82.3	Do Unit 'B'	127.9	136.1	4.17
68.2	41.4	Do High Inc	56.4	60.0e	8.19
37.8	21.7	Nufits	36.6	39.0	4.64
62.7	51.5	Natural Res	57.7	59.3	5.13
55.3	29.1	Scot Units	45.9	48.9e	4.77
59.8	36.6	Security First	54.4	57.9	5.98
55.6	36.3	Shamrock	46.8	49.8	5.27
90.1	54.9	Universal 2nd	85.9	91.0	5.22
		Stewart Unit Trust Managers.			
		45 Charlotte St, Edinburgh. 031-226 3271			
46.6	26.2	American	44.5	47.7	4.30
100.0	52.7	British Cap	88.0	92.7	4.48
		Sun Alliance Management Ltd.			
		Sun Alliance Hse, Horsham, Sussex. 0403 64141			
107.0	106.0	*Exempt Eq Tst*	101.0	106.0	5.57
		72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296-5941			
74.3	46.9	Family Fund	61.6	65.5	2.74
		Target Trust Managers Ltd.			
		Target Hse, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296 5941			
28.4	15.1	Consumer	23.3	24.9	6.64
53.8	31.4	*Financial*	49.4	52.8e	3.74
34.4	19.5	Equity	28.9	30.9	5.62
130.0	81.1	Exempt	127.6	132.2	5.79
157.1	84.4	Do Accum (3)	148.4	153.6	5.79
27.4	15.4	Growth	20.7	21.1	4.48
25.0	17.7	International	24.1	25.7	2.92
25.4	18.0	Do Re-invest	24.5	26.1	2.92
24.5	22.0	*Investment*	23.0	24.7e	2.62
126.0	79.0	Professional (3)	102.4	106.7e	5.41
13.5	11.0	Income	16.6	17.8e	7.14
17.2	9.8	Preference	11.0	11.9e	14.63
		Target Trust Managers (Scotland) Ltd.			
		19 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh, 3. 031-229 8621			
29.2	14.6	Eagle	22.2	23.7	3.29
29.2	16.8	Thistle	26.3	28.1e	7.06
44.6	27.9	Claymore Fnd	40.0	42.3	3.72
		TSB Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
		21 Chantry Way, Andover, Hants. Andover 62188			
30.9	15.6	General	27.9	29.9	4.42
36.1	17.8	Do Accum	32.6	34.9	4.42
56.3	45.9	Scottish	52.9	55.7	3.14
56.3	45.9	Do Accum	52.9	55.7	3.14
		Transatlantic & General Securities Co.			
		99 New London Rd, Chelmsford. 0245 51651			
66.9	31.3	Barbican (4)	59.6	63.5	4.84
84.0	41.0	Do Accum	79.2	84.4	4.84
149.5	100.0	Barrington Fnd	145.4	152.3	5.15
149.5	100.0	*Do Accum*	145.4	152.3	5.15
67.9	44.7	Buckingham (4)	65.6	71.7	3.20
75.1	49.2	Do Accum	73.1	79.6	3.20
94.5	49.4	Coleman	91.1	93.4e	4.19
102.3	52.4	Do Accum	101.2	106.6	4.19
140.5	97.4	Endeavour	140.3	147.0	3.10
45.9	32.3	Glen Fund (2)	35.7	42.3e	5.14
52.4	32.9	*Do Accum*	44.7	49.8	5.14
84.1	47.8	Gchester* (5)	79.6	83.4	[illegible]
88.3	64.0	Lon & Brus'ls*	91.1	93.0	4.75
46.9	31.1	Marlborough	43.5	49.2	5.02
48.3	32.6	Do Accum	48.3	52.9	5.02
57.2	36.9	Merlin (1)	56.2	60.0	5.25
62.4	39.4	Do Accum	62.4	66.6	5.25
43.4	23.5	Merlin Yield	39.3	41.5	8.09
46.5	26.4	Do Accum	44.3	46.6	8.09
38.4	19.9	Vanguard (2)	35.0	38.1	4.29
45.0	22.4	Do Accum	40.1	43.5	4.29
48.4	31.0	Wickmoor	44.8	47.7	5.04
52.0	32.4	Do Accum	47.9	51.3	5.03
		Trident Funds.			
		(Schlesinger Trust Managers Ltd.)			
		140 South St, Dorking. Dorking 86441			
22.0	10.7	Performance	15.9	17.3	5.62
30.0	21.9	Income Fund	32.8	34.9	9.24
31.5	18.4	10% Withdrwl	27.5	29.3	..
51.0	33.7	Int Growth	47.1	50.1	2.28
28.6	21.2	AmerGrwth	29.6	31.4e	..
24.0	25.0	*Nil Yield Fnd*	24.0	25.0	..
		Tyndall Managers Ltd.			
		18 Canynge Rd, Bristol. 0272 32241			
82.0	43.2	Income	77.6	81.6	6.90
121.0	65.8	Do Accum	119.6	125.6	6.60
101.8	52.8	Capital	86.8	93.4	4.00
122.6	66.4	Do Accum	113.0	118.8	4.00
92.8	34.6	*Canynge Fund*	67.0	70.4	4.46
103.4	38.4	Do Accum	75.0	78.8	4.46
89.6	43.0	Exempt*	68.2	71.8	5.18
103.4	51.8	Do Accum	80.2	87.4	5.18
77.4	38.6	Local Auth*	52.0	54.6	4.45
88.5	44.6	Do Accum	61.0	64.2	4.45
179.4	100.2	Int Earn Fnd	179.4	187.4	5.15
191.0	100.3	Do Accum	190.0	199.2	5.15
		Tyndall National & Commercial.			
		18 Canynge Rd, Bristol. 0272 32241			
108.6	60.4	Income (23)	108.0	113.0	5.88
131.6	60.0	Do Accum	131.8	137.8	5.88
102.8	52.2	Capital (23)	95.6	100.0	3.86
111.6	58.6	Do Accum	107.4	112.4	3.86
		Unit Trust Account & Management.			
		5-8 Mincing Lane, EC3M. 01-623 4951			
97.0	62.0	Friars Hse Fnd	97.0	102.0	6.30
29.1	11.8	Gt Winchester	17.2	18.5	6.87
21.9	9.7	Do Overseas	12.4	13.4	8.52

Insurance Bonds and Funds

1974/75 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Abbey Life Assurance Co Ltd.			
		190 Strand, London, WC2R 1DY. 01-836 6700			
31.9	15.6	Equity Trst (3)	27.4	29.1	..
24.4	12.2	Do Accum (3)	21.4	22.7	..
98.9	100.0	Money Fd Unit	98.9	104.1	..
106.9	100.0	Pension Sec	100.2	105.5	..
106.9	100.0	Do Managed	104.5	110.0	..
71.1	37.9	Sel Inv (3)	58.2	61.9	..
62.3	37.3	Do Pen (3)	62.3	65.8	..
135.5	91.4	Prop Units (27)	102.7	109.1	..
141.0	89.2	Do Accum (27)	97.2	102.3	..
113.4	94.2	*Do Pen (27)*	103.5	109.9	..
104.4	100.0	Conv Bnd	104.4	109.9	..
		Albany Life Assurance Co Ltd.			
		31 Old Burlington Street, W1. 01-437 5962			
95.4	100.0	Guar Mon Fnd	95.4	100.4	..
95.8	100.0	Do Accum	95.8	100.8	..
129.7	100.0	Equity Fnd	129.7	127.1	..
121.6	100.0	Do Accum	121.6	128.0	..
107.5	100.0	Property Fnd	96.2	101.3	..
96.5	100.0	Do Accum	96.5	102.0	..
96.8	100.0	Fixed Int Fnd	96.1	101.2	..
97.1	100.0	Do Accum	96.7	101.7	..
112.5	100.0	Mult Inv Fnd	112.5	118.5	..
113.2	100.0	Do Accum	113.2	119.2	..
97.8	100.0	Guar Mon Pen	95.8	100.8	..
98.4	100.0	*Do Accum*	98.4	103.5	..
97.6	100.0	Property Pen	97.6	102.7	..
97.8	100.0	Do Accum	97.8	103.0	..
97.3	100.0	Fixed Int Pen	96.9	101.9	..
97.8	100.0	Do Accum	97.4	102.5	..
116.1	100.0	Mult Inv Pen	116.1	122.2	..
117.7	100.0	Do Accum	117.7	123.9	..
		AMEV Life Assurance Ltd.			
		3 Pavilion Bldgs, Brighton, BN1 1EE. 0273 21917			
105.5	100.0	Triad Man Bond	105.7	111.3	..
		Atlantic Assurance.			
		Atlantic Hse, Billingshurst, Sussex. 040-381 3451			
108.5	102.8	All-Weather Ac	108.5	114.2	..
107.0	108.4	Do Capital	107.0	112.6	..
111.5	87.9	Investment Fnd	110.0	..	..
100.0	88.0	Pension Fnd	97.0	..	..
		Barclays Life Assurance Co.			
		Unicorn Hse, 252 Romford Rd, E7. 01-534 5544			
47.1	66.0	Barclaybonds	81.5	85.8	..
		Canada Life Assurance.			
		6 Charles II St, London, SW1. 01-930 6122			
46.4	24.2	*Equity Grwth*	43.4	..	..
96.6	35.5	Retirement	81.9	..	..
		Cannon Assurance Ltd.			
		1 Olympic Way, Wembley, HA9 0NB. 01-902 8876			
11.31	7.36	Equity Units	£11.25	..	..
168.0	87.0	Do Accum	163.9	..	..
78.0	48.0	Do Annuity	72.0	..	..
556.0	212.0	*Prop Units*	720.0	..	..
952.0	736.0	Do Accum	814.0	..	..
9.60	7.94	Exec Bal	£9.38	..	..
8.00	5.06	Exec Equity	£7.61	..	..
11.35	9.39	Exec Prop	£9.86	..	..
9.95	5.40	Bal Bond	£9.38	9.92	..
8.90	5.35	Equity Bond	£7.61	8.05	..
11.35	10.00	Prop Bond	£9.66	10.22	..
9.60	7.94	Bal Units	£9.38	..	..
		City of Westminster Assurance Society.			
		6 Whitehorse Rd, Croydon, CR0 2JA. 01-684 9664			
		Valuation last working day of month.			
77.1	41.8	1st Units	70.0	73.5	..
50.9	45.6	Prop Units	44.5	46.3	..

1974/75 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		City of Westminster Assurance Co.			
		6 Whitehorse Rd, Croydon, CR0 2JA. 01-684 9664			
		Valuation last working day of month.			
46.1	41.5	W'minster Units	40.4	42.4	..
63.2	57.2	*Land Bank*	57.2	..	..
44.5	32.1	Speculator	27.1	..	..
155.0	111.0	Prop Annuity	132.0	134.6	..
102.4	100.0	Inv Option Bnd	102.4	107.2	..
37.1	34.2	Equity Fnd	37.4	39.3	..
		2nd Managed Fund.			
121.1	46.9	Performance	118.1	..	..
117.9	113.2	*Balanced*	117.8	124.0	..
100.0	100.0	Guarantee	100.0	..	..
		Commercial Union Group.			
		St Helen's, 1 Undershaft, EC3. 01-283 7500			
22.8	18.4	Variable An Acc	31.5	..	..
18.6	10.2	Do Ann	12.6	..	..
		Cornhill Insurance.			
		32 Cornhill, London, EC3. 01-626 5410			
		Valuation 15th of month			
120.0	60.5	Capital Fnd	95.5	..	..
46.5	25.0	GS Special	36.5	..	..
115.5	85.0	Man Grwth (23)	113.5	112.5	..
		Crown Life Fund Insurance Co.			
		Addiscombe Rd, Croydon. 01-686 4300			
109.2	91.2	*Crown Bolt Inv*	106.0	..	..
		Crusader Insurance.			
		Bowring Bldgs, Tower Place, EC3. 01-626 8031			
		Valuation 1st Tuesday of month.			
61.8	30.5	Crusader Prop	50.9	55.5e	..
		Eagle Star Insurance/Midland Assurance.			
		PO Box [illegible], NLA Tower, Croydon. 01-681 1031			
40.7	21.7	Eagle Units	32.4	33.6	7.78
40.7	23.8	Midland Units	32.4	33.6	7.78
		Fidelity Life Assurance Ltd.			
		20 Charles II St, SW1. 01-930 2404			
45.7	31.5	Am Grth Fnd (1)	45.7	48.1	..
22.3	16.0	Flexible Fnd	22.3	23.5	..
42.5	33.6	Tst of Tsts	42.5	44.8	..
44.0	25.1	*Do Cap*	44.0	46.3	..
		Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance Group.			
		Royal Exchange, London, EC3. 01-283 7107			
116.4	131.9	Prop Bond	128.6	131.9	..
90.6	50.9	Pen Man Bonds	90.6	95.4	..
		Hambro Life Assurance.			
		7 Old Park Lane, London, W1. 01-499 0031			
105.5	100.0	Fixed Int Fnd	105.5	111.1	..
117.7	75.2	Equity	115.1	115.7	..
117.7	106.3	Property	115.1	121.2	..
107.8	73.1	Managed Cap	101.1	106.8	..
114.0	90.7	Do Accum	114.0	120.1	..
129.5	130.0	Pen Prop Cap	129.4	136.3	..
157.5	121.9	Do Accum	149.4	157.3	..
131.0	121.0	Pen Man Cap	131.0	140.1	..
153.6	137.4	Do Accum	152.6	161.3	..
106.5	100.0	Pen FI Cap	106.5	112.2	..
111.3	100.0	Do Accum	111.3	117.2	..
		Hearts of Oak Benefit Society.			
		Euston Rd, London, NW1. 01-387 5020			
35.2	19.6	Prop Bond	29.0	30.8	..
		Hill Samuel Life Assurance Ltd.			
		NLA Twr, Addiscombe Rd, Croydon. 01-686 4355			
150.5	121.8	HS Prop Units	117.7	123.7	..
112.8	76.4	Fortune Man (5)	106.7	112.4	..
101.2	100.0	Money Fnd	101.2	106.5	..
		Hodge Life Assurance Co Ltd.			
		114-116 St Mary St, Cardiff. 42577			
49.9	29.3	Hodge Bonds	42.4	44.6	..
53.3	40.0	Takeover	51.4	54.1	..
23.7	25.0	Hodge Life Eq	23.7	25.0	..
23.7	25.0	Mortgage Fnd	23.7	25.0	..
23.7	25.0	Conv High Yld	23.7	25.0	..
23.7	25.0	Overseas Fnd	23.7	25.0	..
		Individual Life Insurance Ltd.			
		45 South St, Eastbourne, BN21 4LT. 0323 36711			
100.3	84.0	Equities	97.0	102.3	..
118.0	102.5	Fixed Int	115.0	121.1	..
113.3	95.4	Managed	112.4	118.4	..
103.8	102.2	Property	103.8	109.3	..
100.9	100.0	MoneyFund	100.0	105.3	..
112.9	99.2	King & Shaxson	110.6	112.9	..
99.5	100.0	Commodity	96.8	101.9	..
97.0	99.3	Growth	94.9	99.9	..
100.2	100.0	Capital	100.2	105.5	..
95.0	96.8	Income	92.0	96.8	..
117.4	100.0	International	117.0	123.2	..
		Investment Annuity Life Assurance.			
		9 Devereux Court, London, WC2. 01-353 5897			
107.6	59.5	Lion Equity	85.4	..	..
111.7	76.9	Do Accum	101.3	..	..
60.2	44.3	Lion Man Grwth	49.5	52.3	..
61.8	43.4	Do Cap	43.4	45.9	..
55.6	32.5	Lion Prop Fnd	54.3	..	..
59.1	46.1	Lion High Yield	54.0	..	..
94.6	81.8	Do Equity Pen	99.6	..	..
78.8	54.7	Do Prop Pen	57.4	..	..
70.6	32.0	Do H Yld Pen	64.0	..	..
		Irish Life Assurance.			
		11 Finsbury Sq, London, EC2. 01-628 8253			
137.8	142.4	Prop Modules	135.7	142.8e	5.26
135.7	112.4	*Do Grwth (31)*	135.7	142.8	5.26
136.2	100.0	Managed Fnd	125.5	132.2	..
55.0	32.3	Blue Chip Fnd	52.3	55.0	4.40
		Langham Life Assurance.			
		Mugdal Hse, Finsbury Sq, EC2. 01-628 8881			
128.8	106.6	Property Bnd	101.2	106.5	..
30.9	21.3	Spec Prop Fnd	21.3	22.4	..
84.2	47.5	*Midas Bond (34)*	46.8	49.2	..
84.2	41.3	Capital Accum	46.2	..	..
54.2	52.9	Wisp (SpecMan)	53.2	56.0	..
		Life & Equity Assurance Co Ltd.			
		1 Olympic Way, Wembley, HA9 0NB. 01-902 8876			
28.5	21.5	Secure Ret	28.0	30.0	..
30.5	18.0	Select Inv	22.5	24.5	..
27.0	18.9	*Do 2nd*	19.0	20.5	..
25.0	19.5	Gilt Fnd	24.0	26.0	..
24.0	15.5	Equity Fnd	18.5	20.0	..
100.0	100.0	Deposit Fnd	100.0	101.5	..
		Lloyds Life Assurance Ltd.			
		12 Leadenhall St, EC3M 7LS. 01-623 6621			
138.4	100.0	Mult Grwth Fnd	136.4	..	..
96.6	89.3	*Opt 4 Equity*	95.8	100.0	..
102.4	100.0	Do Property	102.4	107.8	..
109.1	94.7	Do High Yield	109.1	114.9	..
104.7	99.9	Do Managed	104.7	110.3	..
100.7	100.0	Do Deposit	100.7	106.0	..
106.1	100.0	Pen Dep Fnd	106.1	111.7	..
140.3	143.8	Do Equity Fnd	140.3	147.7	..
117.8	100.0	*Do FI Fnd*	117.0	123.2	..
117.8	100.0	Do Man Fnd	117.8	124.0	..
103.2	100.0	Do Prop Fnd	103.2	108.7	..
		Manufacturers Life Insurance.			
		Manulife Hse, Stevenage, Herts. 0438 56101			
29.0	17.2	Manulife (5)	27.7	29.1	..
		Merchant Investors Assurance.			
		125 High Street, Croydon. 01-686 9171			
108.1	102.7	Conv Dep Bnd	108.1	..	..
105.5	100.0	Do Pension	105.5	..	..
78.8	38.8	Equity Bond	52.6	..	..
142.3	91.1	Do Pension	128.3	..	..
113.3	80.2	Managed Bond	97.3	..	..
100.3	89.3	Do Pension	93.2	..	..
117.9	101.2	Money Market	110.7	..	..
123.0	100.0	Do Pension	117.4	..	..
130.8	21.7	Property Bond	99.9	..	..
145.1	24.7	Do Pension	96.3	..	..
		M & G Assurance.			
		Three Quays, Tower Hill, EC3R 6BQ. 01-626 4588			
97.7	59.2	Equity Bond (4)	92.1	96.9	..
77.0	41.3	Do Bonus	64.0	67.6	..
82.5	49.4	Int'l Bnd (4)	68.4	72.0	..
112.1	68.9	Fam Bnd 1976	110.4	..	..
103.8	66.9	Do 1977-80	88.4	..	..
114.0	70.7	Do 1981-86	111.4	..	..
95.6	65.5	Managed Bonds	95.2	100.1	..
41.1	29.4	Mirror Bonds	42.3	..	..
134.2	84.7	Pers Pen (5)	123.9	127.7	..
139.9	109.4	*Prop Fnd (4)*	104.7	110.2	..
		Norwich Union Insurance Group.			
		PO Box 4, Norwich, NR1 3NG. 0603 22200			
123.4	99.7	Norwich Man (3)	120.7	127.0	..
193.2	99.1	Do Equity (3)	178.2	187.6	..
96.7	100.0	Do Prop (3)	96.7	101.8	..
96.0	100.0	Do Fix Int (3)	94.1	99.0	..
110.9	54.3	Do Units (38)	103.1	..	..
		Pearl-Montagu Assurance.			
		252 High Holborn, London, EC2. 01-588 6464			
105.6	96.8	Prop Units	93.3	100.6	..
		Phoenix Assurance.			
		4-5 King William St, EC4. 01-626 9876			
83.3	56.9	Wealth Ass Bnd	78.2	82.4	..
49.9	35.3	*Ebor Ass (31)*	49.8	..	..
51.8	30.0	Ebor Endow (32)	50.4	52.9	..
		Property Equity & Life Ass Co.			
		119 Crawford St, London, W1. 01-486 0857			
138.2	147.7	R Silk Prop Bnd	143.4	..	..
115.0	100.0	Do Bal Ac Bnd	100.9	..	..
100.3	95.8	Do Series (2)	96.8	..	..
93.1	67.3	Do Managed	72.4	..	..
101.1	67.8	Do Equity Bnd	87.3	..	..
112.7	100.0	Do Flex Mny	112.7	..	..
		Property Growth Assurance.			
		111 Westminster Bridge Rd, SE1 7JF. 01-928 0381			
176.0	121.5	Prop Grwth (29)	143.0	..	..
731.0	460.0	AG Bond (29)	460.0	..	..
138.5	125.5	Abb Nat PG (29)	128.5	..	..
54.5	46.8	Shenley Inv (29)	54.5	..	..
138.4	100.0	Do Equity	128.4	..	..
110.2	100.0	Do Money	110.2	..	..
139.0	117.0	Ret Annuity (29)	121.0	..	..
126.0	103.5	Immed Ann (33)	108.0	..	..
		Prudential Pensions Ltd.			
		Holborn Bars, EC1N 2NH. 01-405 9222			
17.32	8.31	Equity	£12.72	13.11	..
11.83	10.01	Fixed Int	£11.59	11.77	..
19.60	16.40	Property	£16.77	17.29	..
		Reliance Mutual Insurance Society Ltd.			
		Tunbridge Wells, Kent. 0892 22271			
170.1	136.6	Rel Prop Bnd	129.8	..	..

1974/75 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Save & Prosper Group.			
		4 Great St Helen's, EC3P 3EP. 01-554 8899			
96.0	79.3	Bal Bnd	89.9	94.4e	..
89.2	54.7	Equity Bnd	89.2	93.9	..
22.8	17.6	*Mint Bond (4)*	19.5	20.5	..
124.3	100.3	Prop Fnd (30)	103.1	108.6	..
		Schroder Life Group.			
		14-24 Maltravers St, WC2. 01-836 [illegible]			
95.9	100.0	Deposit Bnd (5)	95.5	100.5	..
101.4	100.0	Fixed Interest	101.1	106.7	..
90.4	67.6	Flexible Fnd	88.6	93.3	..
154.2	87.1	*Equity Fnd*	131.2	..	..
154.6	90.8	Do 2nd Ser	154.8	162.7	..
116.8	100.0	PenFndCap	115.2	121.3	..
122.5	100.0	PenFndAccum	121.1	127.5	..
95.7	100.0	Prop Fnd (3)	95.7	100.7	..
		Scottish Widows Fund & Life Assurance.			
		9 St Andrew Sq, Edinburgh. 031-225 [illegible]			
241.9	165.7	*Inv Policy*	232.6	239.6	..
		Standard Life Assurance Co.			
		PO Box 62, 3 George St, Edinburgh. 031-225 7971			
78.3	41.3	Unit Endowm't	73.4	..	..
		Sun Life of Canada (UK) Ltd.			
		2-4 Cockspur St, SW1. 01-930 5400			
129.7	79.7	*Maple Leaf (3)*	123.3	..	..
124.5	102.3	Personal Pens	122.9	..	..
		Target Life Assurance.			
		Target Hse, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296 5941			
99.6	100.0	Deposit Inc	99.6	105.0	..
107.4	95.2	Fixed Interest	105.0	110.9	..
94.2	80.2	Man Fnd Acc	92.2	97.4	..
93.1	80.6	*Do Income*	87.4	92.4	..
130.0	96.0	Prop Bnd Inv	96.0	..	..
96.0	94.2	Do Income	90.1	94.8	..
143.0	99.0	Do Accum	99.0	..	..
62.2	30.7	Ret Ann Pen Cap	48.4	51.7	..
56.3	32.9	*Do Accum*	53.7	57.4	..
		Trident Life.			
		Renslade Hse, Gloucester. 0452 36541			
107.2	81.0	Trident Man	105.3	110.9	..
111.1	91.5	Do Guar Man	111.7	117.7	..
106.8	102.0	Do Property	106.8	112.5	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Equity	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
110.9	89.9	Do High Yield	109.5	115.4	..
101.9	100.0	Do Money	101.9	107.3	..
99.0	100.0	DoFiscalFnd	99.0	105.0	..
112.0	24.5	Do Bonds	44.0	46.5	..
93.30	82.10	Gilt Edged (1)	89.20	..	..
		Tyndall Assurance.			
		18 Canynge Rd, Bristol. 0272 32241			
145.4	79.4	Prop Fnd (19)	81.9	..	..
125.8	73.4	2 Way Fnd (19)	94.4	..	..
		Vanbrugh Life Assurance Ltd.			
		41-43 Maddox St, London, W1R 9LA. 01-499 4923			
128.1	75.0	Equity Fnd	123.6	130.2	..
104.4	100.9	Fixed Int Fnd	100.8	106.4	..
102.6	100.0	Property Fnd	102.6	108.1	..
99.1	93.6	Managed Cash	99.1	104.1	..
101.1	72.9	Managed Fnd	94.1	99.1	..
		Welfare Insurance.			
		The Leas, Folkestone, Kent. 0303 57333			
130.0	100.0	Capital Grwth	127.6	..	..
94.4	77.7	Flexible Fnd	79.7	..	..
87.9	81.5	Inv Fnd	95.7	..	..
131.9	74.0	Prop Fnd	74.7	..	..
98.7	72.9	Money Maker	75.5	..	..

Offshore and International Funds

1974/75 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Barbican Managers (Jersey) Ltd.			
		PO Box 63, St Helier, Jersey, CI. 0534 37806			
72.8	60.3	Europ'n Ster	66.2	70.1e	4.42
		Barclays Unicorn International (Ch Is) Ltd.			
		Church St, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 37306			
42.8	37.7	Jer Guer O'seas	42.4	44.7	11.02
		Barclays Unicorn International (I.O.M.) Ltd.			
		30 Victoria St, Douglas, I.O.M. 0624 4856			
66.7	34.9	Aust Ext Tst	51.8	55.5	2.20
25.9	15.0	Aust Min Tst	20.8	22.3e	2.20
47.9	40.0	Isle of Man Tst	47.9	51.7	5.22
43.0	16.7	Manx Mutual	21.8	23.3	5.50
		Brandts & Grindlays (Jersey) Ltd.			
		PO Box [illegible], Broad St, St Helier.			
149.0	75.0	Brandt Jersey	110.0	117.0	6.45
150.0	85.0	*Do Accum*	130.0	138.0	5.20
		Brandts Ltd.			
		36 Fenchurch St, London, EC3. 01-626 6599			
70.54	53.25	O'seas Fnd	$61.66	..	..
		Calvin Bullock Ltd.			
		60 Bishopsgate, London, EC2. 01-283 5433			
790.0	535.0	Bullock Fnd	790.0	914.0	1.59
629.0	418.0	*Canadian Fnd*	629.0	730.0	1.70
301.0	234.0	Canadian Inv	259.0	310.0e	2.17
203.0	140.0	Div Shares	203.0	235.0e	2.04
609.0	489.0	NY Venture Fnd	689.0	800.0	..
		Capital Trust (Jersey) Ltd.			
		1 Broad Street, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 22561			
86.0	55.7	Rd Part Pref	86.0	90.7	9.56
		Charterhouse Japhet.			
		1 Paternoster Row, EC4. 01-248 3999			
31.90	24.30	Adiropa	DM 31.30	32.90	6.89
53.70	29.20	Adiverba	DM 53.70	56.50	6.19
52.90	25.50	Fondak	DM 52.60	54.30	6.43
24.10	18.90	Fondis	DM 24.10	25.40	7.49
65.50	39.80	Gen O'seas	Sw fr 45.00	47.00	3.62
69.29	56.50	*Hispano*	$65.99	69.22	1.92
		Cornhill Insurance (Guernsey) Ltd.			
		PO Box 157, St Julians Ct, St Peters, Guernsey			
145.5	91.0	Int Cap Man (20)	145.5	156.5	..
		Ebor Management (Jersey).			
		37 Broad St, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 20591			
185.8	111.5	Channel Cap	172.6	181.7	2.33
98.7	84.6	*Channel Isles*	94.0	98.9	3.96
		Eurosyndicat Group.			
		Agents: N. M. Rothschild and Sons.			
		New Ct, St Swithin's Lane, EC4. 01-626 4356			
1,772	1,382	Euronion Luxfr	1,738	1,908	4.98
339.0	253.0	Fin Union Luxfr	316.9	329.0	5.47
		Hambros (Guernsey) Ltd.			
		PO Box 86, St Peter Port, Guernsey. 0481 26521			
104.7	62.9	Channel Isle	91.1	97.8	6.30
		Individual Life Insurance Ltd.			
		45 South St, Eastbourne BN21 4LT. 0323 36711			
105.8	100.0	Foreign Fix Int	101.7	109.4e	5.50
105.6	100.0	Do Equity	105.6	112.4	..
		Kayandas Bermuda Management Ltd.			
		4 Irish Place, Gibraltar. Telex GK 245			
1.32	1.15	Bishopsgate NA	1.32	1.38	..
		Keystone Funds of Boston.			
		99 Lombard St, London, EC3. 01-623 2157			
171.0	171.0	Polaris	140.0	172.0	..
285.0	247.0	K'stone Growth	235.0	249.0	..
		Lamont Investment Management Ltd.			
		8 St Georges St, Douglas, I.O.M. Douglas 4682			
25.0	17.4	Int Income (3)	22.4	23.9	8.50
		Manx International Management.			
		30 Victoria St, Douglas, I.O.M. 0624 4856			
155.9	87.0	Gtr Pacific	115.0	120.0	..
46.3	34.5	Manx Int Inc	41.7	46.8	7.30
102.1	71.1	Sch Growth (27)	75.4	78.2	..
		M & G Group.			
		Three Quays, Tower Hill, EC3R 6BQ. 01-626 4588			
96.6	55.8	Island Fnd †	82.4	88.0e	4.53
130.6	70.1	Do Accum †	104.3	107.7	4.55
1.88	1.29	Atlantic Exp	$1.60	1.63	..
2.26	1.10	Aust & Gen	$1.13	1.17	..
		Old Court Fund Managers Ltd.			
		PO Box 58, St Julians Ct, Guernsey. 0481 26331			
45.8	36.6	Old Ct Eq (34)	40.5	43.0e	5.72
57.6	85.5	Old Ct Int (35)	95.2	101.1	..
100.5	84.1	Smaller Co's	100.5	106.9	9.05
		Oliver Heath & Co.			
		31 Malew St, Castletown, I.O.M. 0624 823749			
107.6	51.9	Brit Conv Tsr	107.5	113.2	13.70
109.2	100.0	Conv Rights Tst	109.2	115.0	9.50
		4 Irish Place, Gibraltar. Telex GK 245			
144.3	110.0	Gib Inv Tst	122.0	143.8	5.70
135.5	76.1	Key City Inv	68.8	76.1	..
78.1	24.9	Warrant Fnd	71.9	76.5	..
		Slater Walker (Jersey).			
		2-6 Church St, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 37361			
224.4	135.7	Growth Inv	221.4	236.2	3.00
67.3	43.0	Int'l Fnd	67.3	70.9	3.00
130.0	100.0	Jersey Energy	130.0	138.9	1.90
		Stellar Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
		Victory Hse, Prospect Hill, Douglas, I.O.M. 23911			
55.9	27.9	Growth (10)	53.2	57.6	3.95
		Target Trust Managers (Cayman) Ltd.			
		PO Box 710, Grand Cayman, Cayman Is.			
1.03	0.43	Offshore	$0.65	0.67	..
		Tyndall Overseas Funds Managers Ltd.			
		PO Box 1256, Hamilton, Bermuda.			
1.27	0.91	Overseas	$1.10	1.16	6.00
1.52	1.12	Do Accum	$1.40	1.48	6.00
		Tyndall Managers (Jersey) Ltd.			
		42 La Motte St, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 37331			
10.60	5.63	Overseas Str	£6.40	6.75	6.00
12.45	7.00	*Do Accum*	£8.25	8.70	6.00

e Ex dividend. * Not available to the general public. † Guernsey gross yield. ‡ Previous day's price. a Ex all. c Dealings suspended. e Subdivided. f Cash value for £100 premium.

Dealing or valuation days—(1) Monday. (2) Tuesday. (3) Wednesday. (4) Thursday. (5) *Friday*. (8) May 7. (9) May 20. (10) May 30. (14) June 2. (15) May 7. (16) May 13. (18) May 13. (19) May 22. (20) 25th of month. (21) 2nd Thursday of month. (23) 20th of month. (24) 1st Tuesday of month. (25) 1st and 3rd Thursday of month. (26) 4th Thursday of month. (27) 1st Wednesday of month. (28) Last *Thursday* of month. (29) 3rd working day of month. (30) 14th of month. (31) 1st working day of month. (32) 20th of month. (33) 1st day of Feb, May, Aug, Nov. (34) Last working day of month. (35) 13th of month. (36) 14th of month. (37) 21st of each month. (38) 3rd Wednesday of month. (39) 2nd Wednesday of month.

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Stock Exchange Prices

Equities close firmer

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, May 5. Dealings End, May 16. § Contango Day, May 19. Settlement Day, May 28.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

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BRITISH FUNDS

1974/75 High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
98¾	90¾	Savings	3% 1965-75	98¾	..	3.037	10.079
98½	89½	Exch	6½% 1976	97¼	—	6.684	10.145
97¾	88	Treas	6½% 1976	95¾	−⅛	6.789	10.153
98¼	95	Victory	4% 1976	98	..	4.082	10.372
101⅝	94¼	Treas	10½% 1976	99⅞	−⅛	10.540	10.745
95	84¼	Treas	6½% 1977	92¾	+⅛	6.728	10.607
91¼	81¼	Elec	3% 1974-77	89¾	+¼	3.348	9.218
107⅞	95⅛	Treas	11½% 1977	101¼	+⅛	11.372	10.916
88⅞	84⅞	Treas	3% 1977	85⅞	+⅛	3.494	9.447
88¾	78¾	Trans	4% 1972-77	86	+¼	4.653	10.229
96⅞	86⅞	Treas	9% 1978	94⅞	+⅛	9.509	11.490
100¼	86	Treas	10¼% 1978	97½	+⅛	10.511	11.381
87¼	76	Exch	5% 1976-78	84¾	..	5.900	10.451
79¾	69½	Treas	3% 1979	76½	..	3.922	9.735
103¾	94¼	Treas	11½% 1979	99⅞	..	11.501	11.632
81¼	69¾	Elec	4½% 1974-79	77¾	..	5.474	10.777
100⅜	95½	Treas	10½% 1979	96⅝	..	10.874	11.488
79¾	67¼	Elec	3½% 1976-79	76¾	● ..	4.561	10.619
95	81¾	Treas Cnv	9% 1980	91	..	9.889	11.476
84½	69¼	Fund	5½% 1978-80	81¼	..	6.831	10.841
79	64¾	Treas	3½% 77-80	75¾	..	4.709	10.030
79½	61¾	Treas	3½% 79-81	77½	..	4.881	10.477
91¾	72¼	Treas	8½% 1980-82	87½	..	10.015	11.830
104¼	89½	Treas	12% 1983	99¾	..	12.288	12.468
75	56	Fund	5½% 1982-84	72¾	..	7.741	10.896
85½	61½	Treas	8¼% 1984-86	80½	..	10.015	12.176
70¼	51¼	Fund	6½% 1985-87	65	+½	9.863	11.924
76¼	53	Treas	7¾% 1985-88	70¾	+¼	11.323	12.844
46¾	32¾	Trans	3% 1978-88	40¾	+¼	7.531	12.366
57¼	39¾	Treas	5% 1986-89	48¾	+¼	10.343	12.902
74½	53¾	Treas	8¾% 1987-90	69¾	+¼	12.476	13.581
54¼	41¾	Fund	5¾% 1987-91	48½	+¼	11.649	13.605
97½	80½	Treas	12¾% 1992	89¾	+¼	14.232	14.406
57¾	40¾	Fund	6% 1993	47½	+¼	12.889	14.271
70¼	54¼	Treas	9% 1994	63½	+¼	14.123	14.681
40½	25¾	Rdmptn	3% 1986-96	28½	+¼	10.639	13.023
37¼	24¾	Gas	3% 1990-95	29¼	+¼	10.277	13.032
102	75	Treas	12½% 1995	87	+¼	14.611	14.730
70¼	54¾	Treas	9% 1992-96	63½	+½	14.387	14.852
59½	40¾	Treas	6¾% 1995-98	47½	+¼	14.249	14.880
73½	53¾	Treas	8¾% 1997	61½	+¼	14.617	14.849
77¼	54¼	Treas	9½% 1999	67¾	+¼	14.774	15.058
34½	21¾	Fund	3½% 1999-04	27	+¼	13.810	14.255
67¾	46¾	Treas	8% 2002-06	54¼	+¼	14.908	15.042
48¼	32¾	Treas	5½% 2008-12	37¾	+¼	14.867	14.968
63¾	43¾	Treas	7¾% 2012-15	53¾	+¼	15.132	15.164
31⅞	22⅞	Consols	4%	26¾	+¼	15.640	..
28½	20¾	War Ln	3½%	23¾	+¼	15.249	..
29½	20⅞	Conv	3½%	24½	+¼	14.334	..
24¾	17¼	Treas	3%	19¾	+¼	15.500	..
20¾	14	Consols	2½%	16¼	+¼	15.480	..
20½	14¼	Treas	2½% Aft 75	16¼	+¼	15.627	..

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
85¾	73¾	Aust	5½% 75-78	83¾	..	6.621	12.619
77¼	65½	Aust	5½% 77-80	72½	..	7.456	13.267
69	56½	Aust	5½% 81-82	66	..	8.382	13.391
64¼	39½	Aust	6% 81-83	63½	● ..	9.383	13.166
93¾	83	Aust	6% 74-76	93¾	..	6.448	11.454
77¼	67½	Aust	7% 79-81	73¾	..	9.441	13.177
108	84	Berlin	4½% Ass	84	..	..	..
95	92	Chilean Mixed		95	..	..	..
59½	52	E Africa	5½% 77-83	59½	..	10.013	15.048
193	180	German	4½% 1930	193	..	..	..
27½	23	Hungary	4½% 1924	23	..	..	..
76	59¾	Ireland	7½% 81-83	74½	..	..	..
80¼	72½	Jamaica	7½% 77-79	80	..	9.856	13.146
154	94	Japan Ass	4% 1910	153	..	..	..
62½	46	Japan	6% 83-88	57	..	..	..
60	52½	Kenya	5% 78-82	58¼	..	8.577	15.058
78	64	Malaya	7½% 78-82	75½	..	10.140	13.335
77	67¼	N Z	6% 76-80	75¾	..	8.075	13.454
97	85½	N Z	6% 75-76	96½	..	6.282	11.405
62¾	44	N Z	7½% 88-92	55¼	..	13.673	14.956
70	54	N Z	7½% 83-86	67¼	..	11.819	13.889
74	64½	N Rhd	6% 78-81	73½	..	8.351	13.220
72	61½	Nyasa	6% 78-81	71½	..	8.389	13.873
135	80	Peru	6% Ass	135	..	..	..
95	83½	S A Gov	5½% 74-76	95	..	..	..
50	16	S Rhd	2½% 65-70	47	..	..	..
37	16	S Rhd	4½% 87-92	30	..	..	..
59	24	S Rhd	6% 78-81	56	..	..	..
55	49	Spanish	4%	55	..	..	..
82	55	Tang	5½% 78-82	61¾	..	8.444	15.196
74	61	Uruguay	3½%	71	..	..	..

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
24¼	15½	L C C	3% 1920	17½	..	17.366	..
64	50	L C C	5% 80-83	58	..	8.690	14.027
77½	56¼	L C C	5½% 77-81	68½	..	8.478	14.045
64	46¾	L C C	5½% 82-84	58	..	9.727	14.113
59½	39¾	L C C	5½% 85-87	50½	..	11.315	14.755
83½	74	L C C	6% 75-78	82½	+¼	7.258	13.810
79½	68	L C C	6% 76-79	75½	+¼	7.938	13.714
61	42	L C C	6½% 88-90	52	..	13.449	15.345
95	83½	G L C	6¾% 1976	93¾	+¼	7.188	12.194
91	80	G L C	6½% 1977	89¾	+¼	7.257	13.446
63	43	G L C	6¾% 90-92	50	..	13.838	15.379
97¾	79½	G L C	7¾% 1977	89½	+¼	8.188	13.231
90	77	G L C	9¾% 80-82	83	..	11.827	13.516
84¼	73¾	C of L	6¾% 75-78	81½	+¼	7.965	13.704
79½	57½	C of L	6¾% 80-82	69½	..	9.744	14.047
77½	56¼	Ag Mt	7½% 81-84	66	..	11.917	14.520
64¼	45	Ag Mt	7½% 91-93	54½	..	14.469	15.393
59	40¾	Ag Mt	6½% 85-90	50	..	13.483	15.323
79½	67	Belfast	6½% 77-80	70	..	9.286	14.633
81¾	70½	Brightn	6¾% 76-79	78	..	8.324	13.825
98¼	84¾	Bristol	7% 74-75	97½	..	7.145	11.308
94½	87	Bucks	5¾% 1975	93¾	..	5.330	12.081
87½	72	Camden	6½% 77-79	78½	..	8.272	13.874
77	62	Croydon	6¼% 78-81	69	● ..	9.740	14.110
82	71½	Edin	6½% 77-79	78¼	..	8.248	13.906
80	69¾	Glasgow	9¼% 80-83	78	● ..	11.819	14.054
84½	74	Gwent	6½% 76-78	81¾	+¼	8.290	13.644
87¾	78½	Herts	6½% 75-77	87½	..	7.700	13.359
89¼	84½	Liverpl	5½% 71-75	97¾	..	5.617	11.418
89¾	78¼	Liverpl	7% 76-77	87½	..	7.989	13.331
27½	19½	Met Water B		21	..	14.610	15.655
71¼	59¾	N I	6½% 73-80	68	..	9.645	16.630
87½	48	N I	7% 82-84	67	● ..	13.341	16.176
64½	53¼	N I Elec	6½% 81-83	61	..	10.839	15.331
85	74¾	Notts	6½% 76-78	82	..	8.238	13.757
79½	67½	S'thend	5½% 77-79	70½	..	8.949	13.979
66	49¼	Swark	6¾% 83-86	56	..	11.969	14.781
80	65¼	Surrey	6% 78-80	72	..	8.331	14.155

Investment Dollar Premium 105¾% (107⅞%).
Premium Conversion Factor 0.5267.

FOREIGN STOCKS

1974/75 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
43½	19¾	Bayer	£41	..	136	2.3	22.4
14½	5⅝	Commerzbank	£14⅝	..	30.1	1.4	36.7
35	22¾	Cp Fr Paris	£33¾	..	165	5.0	15.5
51½	28	EBES	£51½	..	312	3.3	..
43	23¾	Ericsson	£41	..	63.6	1.6	23.6
44	27	Finsider	43	..	..	..	..
29	13	Granges	£28	..	116	4.1	9.8
495	200	Hoechst	480	+5	243	3.1	26.8
85	45	Montecatini E	75	..	..	..	..
22	11½	NEFO NV	£22	..	89.2	3.9	25.3
582	312	Rubeco fl.5	582	+7	22.1	3.8	44.0
412	202	Rolinco Subs fl 5	412	+5	3.2	0.8	71.3
240	130	Snia Viscosa	190	−10	4.8	2.5	..
580	210	Thyssen-Huette	520	..	24.8	4.8	8.9
38¼	15½	Volkswagen	£37½	..	..	..	..

DOLLAR STOCKS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
10⅛	6½	Brascan	£10½	+⅛	41.9	4.0	6.4
871½	530	BP Canada	875	..	..	..	..
13⅜	6¾	Can Pac Ord	£12¾	..	37.2	3.0	11.9
20	5⅞	El Paso	£9⅞	+⅛	41.7	4.2	18.7
60⅞	36¾	Exxon Corp.	£60¾	+2	..	..	..
28¾	10¾	Fluor	£24½	+¼	16.8	0.7	28.1
24	14¼	Hollinger	£20⅝	+¼	..	..	..
27¼	11½	Hud Bay Oil	£22⅜	+¼	28.9	1.3	41.7
17½	8	Husky Oil	£13¾	+¼	..	..	..
885	425	Int Nidgs	885	+20	21.2	2.4	..
22¾	13⅞	Int Nickel	£22	+¼	68.1	3.1	13.0
11¼	5⅝	IU Int	£9	−⅛	35.7	4.0	7.6
25¼	8¾	Kaiser Alum	£25¼	+¼	50.7	2.0	..
14	7⅝	Massey-Ferg	£13¾	+⅛	41.3	3.1	8.5
19½	8⅝	Pacific Petrol	£17¾	+¼	..	..	..
10⅝	4⅞	Pan Canadian	£10½	+¼	..	..	..
138	51	Steep Rock	120	+6	..	..	..
850	475	Trans Can P	820	+10	..	..	..
51	19¾	US Steel	£51	..	..	..	..
875	330	White Pass	850	..	15.3	3.4	89.8
20	10	Zapata Corp	£20	+1¼	24.6	1.9	11.6

TEA

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
89	50	Assam Frontier	88	+4	20.0	11.4	..
54	28	Assam Inv	36	−1	4.7	13.1	..
40	27	Camellia Inv	38	..	2.2	5.9	..
52	20	Cleirmace	46	−1	5.2	11.3	..
110	78	Cro-by Hse	95	..	12.0	12.9	..
32	12	Deundi	21	..	..	..	..
130	130	Doolahat	130 f	..	5.0	3.8	..
117	65	Jokai	117	..	10.0	8.5	..
133	62	Jorehaut	112 h	..	..	..	..
150	48	McLeod Russel	69	−2	8.2	12.1	..
95	80	Moran	98	..	8.71	8.3	..
31	23	Ourah Highlds	23	..	2.2	9.6	..
44	21	Peacock Saakai	25	..	3.6b	15.6	..
24	19	Sthn India	25	..	..	..	..
25	14	Surmah Valley	15	..	..	..	..
100	58	Warren Tea	82	−2	8.4	10.3	..
42	20	Western Dooars	42	..	6.0	14.2	..
80	56	Williamsn Hldgs	70	..	6.3	9.0	..

MISCELLANEOUS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
11¼	5⅝	Algoma Cen Rly	£11¼	+⅛	26.0	2.3	18.1
20	5	Antofagasta	£11	..	..	..	..
45	12	Calcutta Elec	23	+1	..e	..	..
50	34	E Surrey W 7%	£43	..	700	16.3	..
33½	25¼	Essex Wtr 5%	£31½ ●	..	500	15.9	..
202	46	Felixstowe Dock	74	−2	9.7	13.1	9.5
364	100	Imp Cont Gas	347	−3	10.2	2.9	27.3
430	310	LET Hldgs	135 h	..	3.1	2.3	..
33½	25	Mid Kent Wtr	£31	..	500	16.1	..
152	36	Milford Docks	63	−2	..	..	12.8
60	59	Nigerian Elec	85	..	11.8	13.9	..
285	250	Perak Rvr Hydro	245	..	24.6	7.1	12.5
39½	26	Sunderlnd Wtr	£30½	..	500	16.4	..

* Adjusted for tax changes. ● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adj for late dealings. .. No significant data.

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

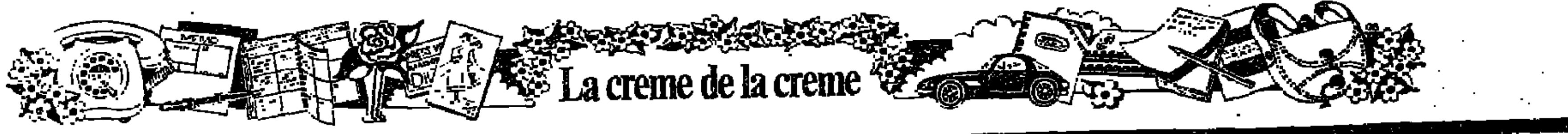
The Times Share Indices for 06.05.75 (base date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2, 1950):—

	Index No. Latest	Div. Yield %	Earnings Yield %	Index No. Previous
The Times Industrial Share Index	128.14	7.29	14.93	130.03
Largest Cos.	126.56	7.13	14.57	129.05
Smaller Cos.	132.24	7.62	16.11	134.44
Capital Goods	125.19	7.02	16.16	127.22
Consumer Goods	143.36	7.37	13.94	145.70
Store Shares	124.37	7.76	8.15	126.88
Largest financial shares	176.73	5.42	—	181.52
Largest financial and industrial shares	136.50	6.60	—	138.78
Commodity shares	226.73	3.25	14.41	227.05
Gold Mining shares	612.20	3.74	5.10	615.70
Industrial debenture stocks	77.30	8.01*	—	77.37
Industrial preference stocks	45.36	16.09*	—	45.69
3½% War Loan	22⅞●	15.25*	—	22¾

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below:—

	High		Low	
All-time	193.47	(15.08.72)	60.15	(12.12.74)
1975	132.93	(22.04.75)	61.42	(06.01.75)
1974	136.18	(29.02.74)	60.18	(12.12.74)
1973	190.33	(12.01.73)	120.96	(14.12.73)
1972	193.47	(15.08.72)	174.48	(10.01.72)
1971	174.77	(31.12.71)	122.23	(03.03.71)
1970	145.72	(11.01.70)	110.73	(26.05.70)

* Flat interest yield.
● Ex-dividend



La creme de la creme

[illegible] Times are pleased to announce a totally new [illegible] Fashion and Beauty Advertising

"Pour la Femme"

[illegible] will appear in conjunction [illegible] highly successful [illegible] feature.

[illegible] National News[illegible] the potential in linking [illegible] with women's consumer advertising. No[illegible] one umbrella Times women readers [illegible] can select their job, their clothes, the[illegible] perfume and their beauty aids.

[illegible] May 14th 1975.

[illegible] your product would appeal to [illegible] sophisticated and successful women [illegible]

[illegible] 278 9351 for further [illegible] POUR LA FEMME

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY

You have excellent secretarial and administrative skills, a firm but diplomatic manner and you enjoy organising your own work and that of others unobtrusively. Perhaps in your late 20's you've already had senior experience and it is now time to move on. How about working for a Professor of Industrial Relations? As well as running an academic department, his work involves close liaison with international organisations (EEC, ILO, etc), publishing and research.

Salary is on a scale rising to £2,812 a year including London Allowance and threshold payments. Hours are 9.30-5.30 (5.00 in vacations) and we give 6 weeks' holiday. Please ring Caroline Mills on 405 7686, ext. 731, for further details or write, giving full career details, to Personnel Department, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, WC2A 2AE.

SECRETARY FOR CHAIRMAN'S OFFICE

NEAR FLEET STREET **£2,800 NEGOTIABLE**

This is an opportunity for a younger person (aged 21 plus) to create a new position.

The work will be genuinely varied and interesting. You will be well groomed and must have all secretarial qualifications including excellent shorthand/typing.

Salary £2,800 negotiable plus L.Vs. and free BUPA, 4 weeks holiday (this year's honoured).

Please contact MISS TIMMS, 01-353 9102.

DANSK SEKRETÆR

NT of Denmark er et spændende textil design/trykkeri firma. Vort lille team i England søger en kvik pige pa 23-30 ar til at virke som intern salgsassistent for vore mærkevarer. Hertil kommer dansk og engelsk korrespondance samt alm. sekretæropgaver for vor danske direktor. Flair og interesse *for marketing/salg er algorende.*

Lonnen er god—forhandlingsgrundlag £2,500-£2,800, 4 ugers ferie. Er du interesseret i at deltage i vor succes, ring eler skriv til

NT of Denmark, U.K. Ltd.,
30 Grafton House, 2-3 Golden Square,
London W1R 3AD
Tel. 01-437 3080

CHAIRMAN'S SECRETARY

The Chairman and Chief Executive of a multifarious company requires a secretary who has worked at senior director level. A challenging appointment demanding virtual total dedication, but which in return offers the stimulation that is rarely found.

MINIMUM AGE 29-35

SALARY £3,300 P.A.

DIRECTORS' SECRETARIES

01-629 9323

PERSONAL SECRETARY

required for CHAIRMAN of large ENGINEERING COMPANY

located in Victoria, capable of handling a wide range of duties on own initiative, planning meetings and preparing confidential reports. Pleasant manner and first class shorthand and typing required. Preferred age 25-40. Salary negotiable around *£2,500* p.a. with L.V.s, and 4 weeks' holiday.

Please telephone Miss Lee at 01-828 5381, or write to Hall. ***Thermotank Ltd., 242 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.***

MANAGERESS

OFFICE SERVICES

£3,000

Interesting, responsible role in first-class company for mature, efficient ex-Secretary or Supervisor over 30, with plenty of personality, *who is able to liaise effectively with* top management throughout the company and control the work flow and standards of about 25 typing staff using ulta-modern equipment—for which personal training will be given.

Ring Miss Duncan, 01-437 9030, Executive Director
CHALLONERS
TOP APPOINTMENTS DIVISION
19/23 Oxford St., London, W.1

GRADUATE GIRLS

SENIOR SECRETARY, GENEVA
Circa £6,000

An international group based in Geneva seeks an English Secretary with fluent French and *French shorthand* to work for one of its top technical members. She will assist him in the office and also at conferences, etc. and will ideally be between 23-40. Please ring Gilly Mart for further details on 01-581 3015.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS W.1

First class SECRETARY/ORGANISER needed by young firm of Design Engineers. Job *is to run office.* Experience of PAYE VAT and similar horrors necessary. Plenty of scope.

Salary £2,500-£3,000 p.a.

Write to ALAN BAXTER & ASSOCIATES 10-16 Rathbone Street, W.1.

THE ITALIAN JOB

CIRCA £3,000

Our client, the London Managing Director of a well-known Italian company, is currently seeking a P.A. Secretary with fluent spoken written Italian. This branch of the company is concerned mainly with marketing their products in the U.K. and there is a lot of scope for the right person to become totally involved. If you enjoy working as a team member in more than just a secretarial *capacity and you have the personality* and sense of humour that are necessary, tel. Jenny Summerfield

589 4451 584 4223

NEW HORIZONS
49 Brompton Road, S.W.3

SENIOR SECRETARY/ PA

For Manager, International Agricultural Machinery Company. Salary £2,600 plus LVs.

491 3774

rand

NOTTING HILL HOUSING TRUST

currently provides homes for 5,000 people, and the Assistant Director—Development—is looking for an experienced

SECRETARY/ PERSONAL ASSISTANT

with a high standard of secretarial skills, familiarity with the technical aspect of housing and the ability to work on her own initiative. *Previous experience might have been gained in an Architect's office, Development Company or Local Authority.*

Inclusive salary between £2,476 and £3,148 per annum, according to experience and qualifications. Non-contributory Life Assurance and Pension Schemes. Local Government rights transferable.

For more details and application form ring write to :—

Jan Souter,
46 All Saints Rd.,
London W11 1HG
01-229 9782

WONDERFUL COPENHAGEN

TRAVEL ORGANISATION'S

Marketing Director requires a well-informed, energetic Secretary to work in his Copenhagen office. Danish unnecessary, though appreciated, and French or German *useful. She will need* English shorthand, be aged between 25 and 35 and will, above all, be a self starter, happy to *take responsibility. Interviews* in London. Salary in the region of £290 per month with generous travel concessions.

MULTILINGUAL SERVICES
22 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2
01-836 3794/5

Career Minded ?

We are a newly established but expanding firm of Printers near Liverpool St. Station, and our Managing Director is seeking a mature responsible Secretary as her right-hand. The successful applicant will need to have a flair for figures, good shorthand/typing, and possess an eagerness to learn and progress with the Company.

Some previous printing company experience would be advantageous. In return we will offer her interesting and varied work in a hectic but friendly environment, and a starting salary of £2,800.

Write, giving details of experience to Box 2234 M, The Times.

WORK WITH THE M.D. AT £3,000 PLUS !

Extremely interesting, varied and responsible role for well spoken senior Secretary able to provide the M.D. of big trading company in a major City Group with really effective support at all levels from basic office routines to top management and client liaison. Income made up as salary plus bonus, benefits generous, conditions excellent. Ring Miss De Bock Porter, 01-437 9030.

CHALLONERS
TOP APPOINTMENTS DIVISION
19/23 Oxford Street, London, W.1

GERMAN FINANCE COMPANY

with office in London require capable lady who can work without constant supervision. She must be able to take shorthand to type, preferably with German as a mother tongue. Good salary negotiable.

Please call 734 2817/ 2818
(9-12 a.m. and 2-5 p.m.)

PERSONNEL CONSULTANT

FASHION OR OTHER FIELDS *We are looking for a Lady Con*sultant either with experience in this field, or who has some specialised knowledge in a given *area of commerce (such as* fashion) to develop her own division within a top-level Personnel Management Consultancy. Charm, diplomacy, toughness, good judgment & good appearance are the most important factors. Ideal age 24-32. Telephone Richard de Courtenay at EURO CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL, 73 Newman Street, W.1. 01-636 1434.

Advertising Line

THE JOB: Account Executive in leading agency based in Richmond needs an Assistant to liaise between clients and himself. £2,600.

THE GIRL: 25-35, smart and outgoing, advertising experience useful; ambitious and wishing to pursue a career. Ring Christine Watson, 856 4767.

M & J PERSONNEL

DESIGN CONSULTANTS, W.1

£2,600 P.A.

Versatile mature Secretary (no s.h.) *is required for profes*sional well established Design Co. Flexibility essential. Age 25/30. Call Joanna Corbett on

323 8631

LOWNDES AJAX RECRUITMENT

£3,000 !

Wonderful opportunity for Secretary PA to work for Senior Partner of a well known law company. Must have impeccable skills and first-class personality. Age late 20's-30's. Telephone Mrs. Byzantine on 01-222 6091.

NORMA SKEMP
PERSONNEL SERVICES LTD.,
14 Broadway Westminster,
London, S.W.1.
(Opp. St. James Park Underground).

PROPERTY NEGOTIATOR

Career opportunity for young lady with personality, ability and *drive in West End Property* Agents' residential department. Previous experience with an Estate Agency in London essential and own car necessary. Excellent conditions in young office. Salary negotiable from £2,300. For further details telephone 01-373 7804, reference RCB.

LARGE CITY STOCKBROKER

seeks

PERSONABLE YOUNG WOMAN

FOR INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Requirements :

- —Able to communicate effectively in French
- —General numerate ability
- —Typing and dictation in English and French
- —To understand German
- —Confidence to handle telephone enquiries in French and German

Starting salary : £2,500 plus usual stockbroking bonus.

Reply to **Box 2270 M, The Times,** stating qualifications and any relevant experience.

Short Term Secretary

required for

Managing Director's Office

The International Wool Secretariat is looking for a competent secretary to work in its Managing Director's office from May until the end of December. The work will be varied and interesting and will involve administrative as well as secretarial duties.

We have modern, attractive offices and offer a salary of £250 a month, plus a bonus at the end of the period. Would anyone interested in this position please phone the Personnel Officer on 01-930 7300 or write to her at:
International Wool Secretariat,
Wool House, Carlton Gardens,
London SW1Y 5AE.

PURE NEW WOOL

Top-Sekretärin

ANGEBOT :

- —Wir sind führende Vermittler von leitenden Angestellten in Europa
- —*4 Wochen Urlaub*
- —Aussergewöhnlich hohes Gehalt

VORAUSSETZUNGEN :

- —Beherrschen aller Chefsekretariats-arbeiten
- —Fliessend in Englisch und Deutsch (einschl. Steno)
- —gepflegtes Aussehen
- —Alter 23-35
- —kurzfristig verfügbar

Lebenslauf und Bild an Herrn H. J. Wienand, GKR, 21 Cork Street, London W1. Telefon 01-434 1744.

MAYFAIR BOOKSHOP

requires competent bookkeeper to trial balance. PAYE experience. Will suit young woman 22-35 with literary *interests who wishes to work in a small independent* business.

5 day week, £2,750 plus LVs.

Write to **Valerie Johnson, 3 Queen Street, Mayfair, London W1X 7PN.**

Executive Secretary

Age 24+ c. £3,000 p.a.

for a Managing Director of a well known Oil & Petro-Chemical Company. She will deal with visiting American Executives regularly and must have a pleasant manner as well as being efficient and capable.

She will have her own office with electric typewriter and can work flexi. hours *with L.V.'s, B.U.P.A. and have* her holidays honoured.

Call Jill Butterworth on 01-437 6816 or write to :

GRS Gerrard Recruitment Service,
10 Argyll St., London W1V 2BQ.

SECOND SECRETARY

required for Chief Executive of large International company

Good shorthand and typing plus unflappability essential. Preferably 25-30 years old with experience of working at *high level and under pressure.*

Excellent conditions and salary. Apply in writing with all details to:

Box 2377 M, The Times.

WHOA ! (Please)

All of a sudden, at Mary Overton's, we know what they mean by the horns of a dilemma.
On the one hand, we have too many applicants who are too good not to be looked after.
On the other hand, we have too many jobs which are *too good not to be filled by some of our too many applicants.*
On top of that, if we accept any more applicants or any more jobs during the next couple of weeks, we're bound to have to let someone down.
So we're forced to call a halt—politely.
If you're a would-be Mary Overton job seeker or a would-be Mary Overton employer-client,
PLEASE hold your horses while we sort ourselves out.
Look at it this way, if you can.
If you were a Mary Overton applicant or client already, this is the way you'd like us to be.
Isn't it ?
(01-493 2155 0806)

Mary Overton Female Executives
29 New Bond Street, London W1Y 9HD
Licensed annually by Westminster City Council

CIRCA £2,750

PERSONNEL *ADMINISTRATOR/* SECRETARY

for Anglo French Bank in the City. Usual secretarial skills *required and previous person*nel experience. Also good knowledge of French. Attractive job with many company extras.

Please call Ann Collett Secretarial Appointments, 118, Kensington Church St., W.8. 01-229 2056 or 221 5173

£2,750

P.A./SECRETARY, aged 35 to 50 for senior post in large Company E.C.2. Excellent secretarial skills and organisational ability essential. Personality, appearance and initiative very important. **Ring Dunlop & Badenoch (Agency), 01-323 0606/7 and 550 6771.**

TRI LINGUAL SECRETARY

For management role, handling press and other media. Fluent French, German. £3,000.

491 3774

rand

£2,900—£3,000 TOP FLIGHT PA SECRETARY

wanted for a very nice boss. Must be efficient, lots of admin. work and making arrangements for overseas visitors to stay in the U.K. French an advantage, with top shorthand typing skills. Age 35+. Location: Central London.

Please phone: Miss Davie
493 2835/629 2228
THORNHILL MARY STUART BUREAU

£2,900

Top flight Secretary to Director of Far East operations in large famous company. Chance of a *lifetime.* W C 2 area.

242 2691
Miss Young
CLAYMAN AGENCY
33 High Holborn, London, W C.2

HOLLAND

SECRETARY REQUIRED

to work for Partner of leading West End Estate Agents in their Amsterdam office. Shorthand audio with fluency in English and Dutch essential. Good salary, holiday bonus. Phone:

Mrs McBride
01-629 7666

MARKETING EXECUTIVE

CENTRAL LONDON **c. £4,000**

Our Clients, Members of a large British Group, operating on a global basis wish to appoint a young Woman 26/34 to assume responsibility for identifying opportunity in industrial and commercial markets and for developing products and services to meet the needs. She will join a team of *Managers, each with similar responsibilities in separate* market sectors.

Experience as a brand/product Manager would make the change an easy one, but equally the Client will give serious consideration to Applicants with experience *in research or marketing services who* evidence an ability to move into a more formative and directly responsible area of marketing.

Couple together numeracy, a real ability to communicate at all levels, an intuitive feel for design *and you have the main requirements for* this exciting and demanding career opportunity.

You will need to live within striking distance of the Client's central London offices, but a fully maintained company car will provide the mobility the appointment requires.

Write briefly, outlining your experience and quoting Reference W.406 to :—

Salter Williams Ltd., Management Consultants
30a Wimpole Street, London W1M 7AE

CHARM, EDUCATION AND GOOD DRESS SENSE ?

If you have the above qualities and are aged between 35-40 then we need you as our Secretary/P.A.

We are engaged *in international* business, and have an attractive West End office.

SALARY £2,800 NEGOTIABLE

PLEASE TELEPHONE MR. POUPARD 01-580 7198

MADRID PERSONAL SECRETARY

required by Import/Export Company with offices in England and Spain with connection in the Middle East. Fluent Spanish/English essential. Office is based in central Madrid. Salary £3,000 plus *p.s. Must be capable and have a strong personality.* Any other language would be a great advantage. Preferred age, 20-40.

Box 2256 M, The Times.

WELCOME TO THE CITY

WOULD YOU LIKE TO . . .

Set up new offices ?
American legal work.
P.A./SEC. **£3,000**

Help the business ?
Greek Shipbroking.
P.A./SEC. **£2,600-£3,000**

Keep the paperwork under control ?
Stockbroking.
ADMIN. ASSISTANT **£2,800-£3,000**

Career plan LIMITED
17 Air Street, off Regent Street,
London, W.1. 01-734 4284

EXPERIENCED SALES MANAGERESS

preferably aged over 30 sought by go-ahead young Sporting/Leisure retail business. Located Kensington Chelsea. Must possess authority, stamina and reliability. This is a career job and top salary will be offered to successful applicant. Please write in full to Box 2106 M, The Times or ring 584 2526.

EDUCATIONAL
COURSES

University of Birmingham

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING PRODUCTION

GRADUATE ENGINEERS

A programme of training and research has been initiated in the field of Quality and Reliability with special emphasis on developments in the U.S.S.R. A one-year M.Sc course will be offered to suitable candidates in the first instance, to be followed by a two-year Ph.D research programme jointly supervised with the Centre for *Russian and East European* Studies at this University. Further particulars and application forms can be obtained from Professor N. A. Dudley, Department of Engineering Production, University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT.

Durham University Business School

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS, 1975

Applications are invited from graduates who wish to carry out research leading to a Ph.D. in any of the following areas of management : Management Control Systems, Health Administration, the control of managed cost using the Expectations Approach, Behavioural Science, Small Business, Quantitative Methods, Industrial Relations and Finance.

The School has three two year studentships to allocate. Further information and application forms may be obtained from Dr. P. M. Reynolds, D.U.B.S. Palmers Garth, Hallgarth Street, Durham, DH1 3LB.

L.T.C. SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

DIPLOMA COURSES

(a) for Executive Secretaries/ Personal Assistants.
(b) in Combined Secretarial & Foreign Language Training.

Prosp. from Registrar (TW),
26-32 Oxford St., London,
W1A 4DY.
Tel. 01-637 0681/5

OXFORD AND COUNTY

SECRETARIAL COLLEGE
34 St. Giles, Oxford.
Tel.: 55966

Residential flats for Students.

Comprehensive secretarial *training including languages.* Courses 36 weeks. Prospectus.

EDUCATIONAL
COURSES

MARGERY HURST COLLEGE

- DIPLOMA COURSE an all round training in secretarial and administrative skills.
- SECRETARIAL CORDON *BLEU COURSES* for the student who wants the best of both worlds.
- 23 WEEK. Ideal for "A" level students/graduates.
- REFRESHER COURSES start every Monday throughout the year.

For full details contact the
COLLEGE SECRETARY,
108 Brompton Road,
Knightsbridge, S.W.3.
01-584 0438.

OXBRIDGE PREPARATORY COURSE SUMMER 1975

Private tuition in all subjects, by graduate tutors, is offered to pupils intending to sit the Oxbridge Entrance Examination in November of this year. Accommodation provided.

Dr. Barbara Fisher, 1, Farndon Road, Oxford. Tel. (0865) 56311.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CHURCH COMMISSIONERS PASTORAL MEASURE 1968

Notice is hereby given by the Church Commissioners that they have PREPARED a DRAFT REDUNDANCY SCHEME providing for the demolition of the redundant *church of St. Saviour, being a* chapel of ease in the parish of St. James, Clifton in the diocese of Sheffield and empowering the Church Commissioners to sell the site thereof and the land annexed or belonging thereto.

A copy of the draft scheme may be inspected at Clifton Vicarage, 10 Clifton Crescent North, Rotherham, Yorkshire.

A copy may also be obtained or inspected during normal office hours upon application to the Church Commissioners' office.

Any representations with respect to the draft scheme should *be made* in writing to the Church Commissioners and should reach their offices not later than the 11th June, 1975.

S. P. OSMOND,
Secretary.
1 Millbank, London, S.W.1.

Notice is hereby given that I, Mr. MOHINDER LAL son of Mr. Darshan whose permanent address in India is Bir Pind, District Jullundur, East Punjab, India and who is now living at 152 Oldbury Road, Greets *Green,* West Bromwich, West Midlands hereby give notice of my intention to change my name to MOHINDER KAILLA subject to the approval of the High Commission of India, London.

Signed Mohinder Lal M. Kailla.
Date 25th April, 1975.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr TONY YOUNG and Mrs KIT MAY YOUNG of 48 Chepstow Villas, London, W.11 is applying to the Home Secretary for CITIZENSHIP of the United Kingdom and Colonies, and that any person who knows any reason why this should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office (*Nationality Division*), *Lunar House,* 40 Wellesley Road, Croydon, CR9 2BY.

COURSES

THE MARLBOROUGH SECRETARIAL COLLEGES

In September, 1975, the "Cambridge Marlborough" will join the well-known Marlborough Secretarial College, Oxford, in providing secretarial training to the highest standards.

Three term secretarial courses *may be taken at either College* between September and July, or between January and December. College approved accommodation is available in both cities.

THE MARLBOROUGH SECRETARIAL COLLEGE (Dept. 14), 110A HIGH STREET, OXFORD *OX1 4RU. Tel.:* (0865) 49484.

THE CAMBRIDGE MARLBOROUGH SECRETARIAL COLLEGE (Dept 14), FREEMASONS HALL, BATEMAN STREET, CAMBRIDGE CB2 1NA.

EDUCATIONAL
also on page 14

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE FOREIGN COMPENSATION (GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC) (REGISTRATION) ORDER 1975 (S.I. 1975 No. [illegible]). *Attention* is drawn to the above mentioned Order which enables the Foreign Compensation Commission to receive from United Kingdom nationals (as defined in the Order) applications to register certain claims relating to property in the German Democratic Republic and Berlin (East) owned by United Kingdom nationals or relating to bank balances or other debts due *from persons, institutions etc* resident in the German Democratic Republic and Berlin (East) to United Kingdom nationals but excluding external bonds.

Persons who wish to apply for registration should write for application forms to the Secretary, Foreign Compensation Commission, Alexandra House, Kingsway, London, WC2B 6TT.

An application shall not be entertained unless it has reached the Foreign Compensation Commission on or before 30th January, 1976.

Notice is hereby given that Mr LAMBROS VERGOTTIS of 61 John Trundel Court, Barbican, EC2, is applying to the Home Secretary for *naturalisation and that any person* who knows any reason why naturalisation should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Under-Secretary of State, Home Office (Naturalisation Division), Lunar House, 40 Wellesley Road, Croydon CR9 2BY.
CONSTANT & CONSTANT,
Solicitors for the Applicant.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

COOK/HOUSEKEEPER

County home at Virginia Water

Furnished accommodation. *Lady without dependants.* Private Service experience. Car driver. Weekend entertaining with superb facilities. Other staff employed.

Salary and terms by arrangement. Position available now.

MARSH
1 Albert Terrace Mews
London N.W.1
01-722 1155 WEEKDAYS.
WENTWORTH 4214 WEEKENDS

AN EXPERIENCED COUPLE

required, cook/housekeeper, house parlourman, for easily *run house, 10 miles from Lon*don. Two in family, own room, bathroom, sitting room and T.V. Salary by arrangement.

Apply 01-500 2810 or 01-455 0772.

NANNY, responsible and intelligent, wanted now by my boss and wife in their lovely Sussex home. To look after daughter 18 months and new arrival July. Excellent conditions and terms. Own room, TV *etc. Car driver non-smoker* essential. Phone Miss Shields, 01-629 7324 (office hours). For initial appointment.

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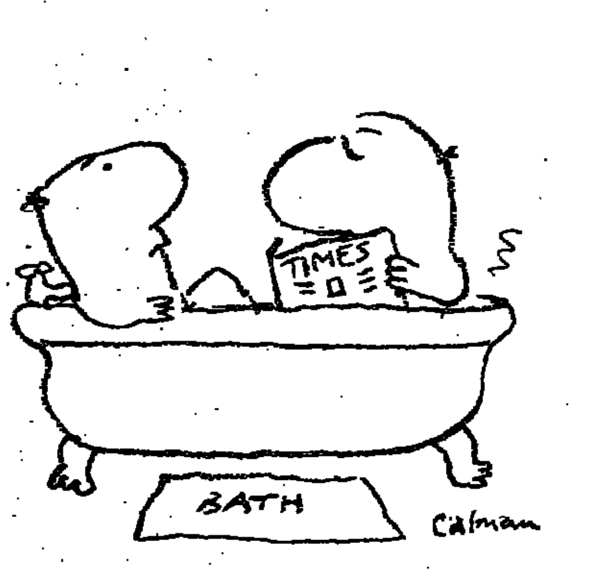

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MAIDA VALE. Girl, 25+, for single room in high rise flat for summer. £10 p.w. inc. 328 0078.

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HARROW on the Hill, 2nd person to share luxury flat, own room, £55 pm. inclusive. Phone, 423 3007, eves.

NEAR MAYFAIR—3rd girl 25+ for attic flat, share room, £49 p.c.m.—629 1754 (after 6.30 p.m.).

CHELSEA.—Girl, own large bedroom and bath: beautiful house. £14 p.w. incl.—01-352 4893.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Charming room in quiet house; £16 p.w.—01-584 4168.

PALMERS GREEN, N.13. 20's F share 3 bedroom, furn. s/c flat, own room, c.h. telephone; £33.33 p.w. Tel. 886 6171 after 7 p.m.

SHARE-A-FLAT, Queens Hse., Lstr. Sq. No advance fee.—734 3636.

W.12.—Female, 25 plus, own room, C.H., £7 p.w. share expenses. 743 5053.

SW10.—2 non-smokers to share room £50 pcm each. 437 3420 day.

GIRL REQUIRED for large W.6. Apartment, £18 per week. Tel. 567 0046.

FLATSHARE, 213 Piccadilly, 734 0318. Professional people sharing.

S.W.1. Own room in good flat with cat, near park and Victoria station. £60 p.c.m. inclusive. 828 3219.

AROUND TOWN.—Flatsharers. Central Areas, 120 Holland Park Ave., W.11. 229 7024.

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LOVELY ISLINGTON HOUSE, seeks girl. (Victoria Line). 359 6561.

3RD PROF.—Own room, Croydon House: £30 p.c.m.—01-680 2604.

FLAT MATES Specialists.—313 Brompton Rd., S.W.3. 589 5491.

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MARBLE ARCH. 2nd girl, own large room, balcony, C.H., £20 p.w. 723 3194 eve.

QUEENSGATE. 4th girl to share luxury garden flat for 2 months or permanently. £8 p.w. incl. Available immediately. 584 8413 after 6.30.

S.W.6. 4th girl, share room super C.H. flat, £40 p.m. 736 4284.

WIMBLEDON. 2 share, wash machine, colour T.V., fitted carpets. £10. 954 4474 day.

SHEPHERDS BUSH.—Girl, own room, good flat; £40 p.m.—749 2364 eve.

3RD GIRL.—26 plus, share maisonette, S.W.3. Own room. £60 p.c.m.—730 7681 5-6 p.m. 352 2325 after 6 p.m.

3RD GIRL, 25+, Campden Hill Rd., W.8. £8.90 p.w. Tel.: Day, 730 1341; Eve., 229 4611.

S.W.15. Girl, share room, £30 p.c.m. 731 1313 x 144. (day). 874 6693 (eves.)

W.8 House. Single room, £12 p.w. Double room £8.50 p.w. each.—727 9906.

4TH PERSON share room in luxury Kingston Hill flat, £8.50 p.w.—Tel. 546 7880 or 546 7678 after 6.30.

GIRL, own room, nice flat, nr. park, NW6. £7 p.w.—969 7441, eve.

S.W.4.—2nd prof. non-smoking person, own room, to share lge. s/c maisonette and gdn. £40 p.m.—734 0086 before 5 p.m.

ISLINGTON.—2nd professional person, 25-35, share house, own room, £17.50 fully inc.—226 6330 (after 6.00).

2ND/3RD persons join super Highgate Village flat, £11 p.w.—348 1472 eves., 952 8094 day.

ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.—3rd girl, own room, bright friendly flat: £10.50 p.w.—405 7899, ext. 219 or 834 9810 (eve.).

PUTNEY. £50 p.m. inclusive, own room, single person, non-smoker preferred. Box 2532 M, The Times.

W.C.1, Man, own room, £48 p.m. 278 6665 ex. 32, or 249 8336.

S.W.10. Young graduate/prof. male. Own room, c.h., £12 p.w. 352 8387.

W. HAMPSTEAD. Prof. male share large flat, own room; £50 p.c.m. excl. c.h. Colour TV.—Eves. 01-624 2418.

KENSINGTON. Person, 28 plus, share spacious flat, own room, £19 p.w. incl.—370 1719.

BARNES, S.W.13.—Own room. C.H. Garden. Share with young professional couple. £48 p.m. incl. Phone Caroline (day), 236 9681, (eves.) 876 9691.

3RD GIRL, share room, N.W.1. £30 p.c.m. Phone 01-262 6054 after 6.30.

REQUIRED furn. single bedroom in flat or bedsitter in Sth. Ken. or Hampstead for mature girl to £15 p.w. 794 6076.

S.W.10.—Prof. female share large flat. 373 0576, evenings.

4TH PERSON wanted, large Twickenham flat, close transport, refs. required. Own room, £8 p.w. 898 3504 (eves.).

EXECUTIVE flatsharers. We have many applicants waiting to share your flat! £10-£25 p.w. All areas.—235 6188/9.

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RENTALS

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Other people's lives are always fascinating, so both Inside Story (BBC2 9.50) about two Blackpool policemen and Don't Quote Me (BBC2 10.35) which looks at sports journalists should be riveting. Midweek in Japan (BBC 10.50) takes a peek at the Far East lifestyle while Les Dawson is The Loner (ITV 9.30), a new three-part series. Sportsnight (BBC1 9.55) features Kevin Finnegan boxing live from Monte Carlo, Survivors (BBC1 8.10) finds that the few people left on earth love each other, and the Phantom Tollbooth (BBC1 6.45) is a first-rate full-length cartoon.—T.S.

BBC 1

10.45-11.00 am, You and me. 12.30 pm, Day and Night. 12.55, News. 1.00, Pebble Mill Special: The Queen in Japan. 1.45, Fingerbobs. 2.02-2.40, Schools. 3.58, Regional News. 4.00, Play School. 4.25, Parsley. 4.30, Boris the Bold. 4.35, Jackanory. 4.50, The Monkees. 5.15, If You Were Me.

5.45 News.
6.00 Nationwide.
6.45 Film: The Phantom Tollbooth, full-length cartoon.
8.10 Survivors.
9.00 News.
9.25 Wodehouse Playhouse.
9.55 Sportsnight: The European Middleweight championship: Kevin Finnegan (GB) v Gratien Tonna (France), from Monte Carlo.
0.50 Midweek in Japan.
1.38 Weather.

Black and white.

WALES.—4.50-5.10 pm, Straeon adi. 5.10-5.15, Magic Roundabout. .00, Wales Today. 6.45, Heddiw. .10, Y Llygad Craff. 7.40-8.10, he Likely Lads. 11.38 pm, News of ales. SCOTLAND.—10.23-10.43 m, Transmitters Closedown. 6.00-.45 pm, Reporting Scotland. 9.55-0.50, Sportsreel. 11.38 pm, Scottish News. NORTHERN RELAND.—10.23-10.43 am, Ulster Focus. 3.58-4.0 pm, Northern eland News. 6.00-6.45, Scene round Six. 11.38 pm, Northern eland News.

ITV

3.00, Thames. 2.00 pm, Houseparty. 2.30, Rooms. 3.00, Along came a Spider. 4.25, Thames. 5.20, rbit 5. 5.25, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.01, Report West. 6.15, eport Wales. 6.30, The Great estern Musical Thunderbox. 7.00, hames. 8.30, The Streets of San rancisco. 9.30, Thames. 10.30, orld Tennis Championship. 11.30, eather. HTV CYMRU/WALES.—s HTV except: 1.20-1.25 pm, enawdau Newyddion y Dydd. 25, Miri Mawr. 4.35-4.50, Miri wy. 6.01-6.15, Y Dydd. 6.30-00, Survival. HTV WEST.—As V except: 11.10-11.40: History round You. 1.20-1.30 pm. Report est Headlines. 6.15-6.30, Report est.

Westward

.00, Thames. 3.00 pm, The panese Experience, Holy Growth. 05, Cartoon. 4.25, Thames. 5.20, ephant Boy. 5.50, News. 6.00, estward Diary. 6.35, Thames. 30, The Streets of San Francisco. 30, Thames. 10.30, The Loss of SS Schiller. 11.00, Westward ws. 11.03, Wrestling. 11.45, ith for Life.

nglia

.00, Thames. 2.00 pm, Houseрty. 2.30, Thames. 3.55, Showse. 4.25, Thames. 5.20, Elephant y. 5.50, News. 6.00, About glia. 6.35, Thames. 8.30, Hawaii ve-O. 9.30, Thames. 10.30, Wresng. 11.15, Your Music at Night.

BBC 2

6.40-7.55 am, Open University*: Respiratory Mechanisms; 7.05, Mining; 7.30, Acetic Acid; 7.55, Closedown. 11.00-11.25, Play School. 2.00-4.00 pm, Racing from Chester. 5.00, Open University*: Personality Growth and Learning; 5.25, The Bauhaus at Weimar; 5.50, Reading Development; 6.15, Government and Policy Making; 6.40, Gian Lorenzo Bernini.

7.05 Worlds Without Sun: Part 5, Vulcan's Cave.
7.30 Newsday.
7.45 Two Wheels, Twelve Gears: The racing cyclist.
8.10 Worldwide: Czechoslovakia, The Slipper Culture.
9.00 Play: The Withered Arm, by Thomas Hardy, with Billie Whitelaw.
9.50 Inside Story.
10.35 Don't Quote Me (new series).
11.05 News Extra.
11.25 Closedown: Bernard Hepton reads The Constant Lover, by Sir John Suckling.

Yorkshire

12.00 am, Thames. 3.00 am, The Japanese Experience. 4.05, Hot Dog Ski-ing. 4.25, Thames. 5.20, Out of Town. 5.50, News. 6.00, Calendar. 6.35, Thames. 8.30, Hawaii Five-O. 9.30, Thames. 10.30, Wrestling. 11.15, Look Ahead.

Border

12.00 am, Thames. 2.00 pm, Houseparty. 2.30, Rooms. 3.00, The Japanese Experience. 4.05, That Mouse. 4.25, Thames. 5.20, Circus. 5.50, News. 6.00, Border News. 6.35, Thames. 8.30, The Zoo Gang. 9.30, Thames. 10.30, Wrestling. 11.15, Border News.

Grampian

12.00 am, Thames. 2.00 pm, House party: More Chat with the Ladies. 2.30, Thames. 3.55, Galloping Gourmet. 4.25, Thames. 5.20, Dusty's Trail. 5.50, News. 6.00, Grampian News. 6.15, The Wednesday File. 6.35, Thames. 8.30, Kung Fu. 9.25, Police Newsroom. 9.30, Thames. 10.30, Wrestling. 11.15, Orson Welles. 11.45, Evening Prayers.

Tyne Tees

12.00 pm, Thames. 3.00, The Japanese Experience. 4.00, Hot Dog Ski-ing. 4.25, Thames. 5.20, Woody Woodpecker. 5.50, News. 6.00, Today at Six. 6.35, Thames. 8.30, Hawaii Five-O. 9.30, Thames. 10.30, Criff. 11.25, Late News Extra. 11.35, Thursday is Ascension day.

Ulster

12.00 pm, Thames. 3.55, Out of Town. 4.22, Thames. 5.20, Survival. 5.50, News. 6.00, UTV Reports. 6.35, Thames. 8.30, The Streets of San Francisco. 9.30, Thames. 10.30, Wrestling.

Thames

12.00, Thames. 12.15 pm, Rupert. 12.30, Mr and Mrs. 1.00, First Report. 1.20, Lunchtime Today. 1.30, Crown Court. 2.00, Good Afternoon. 2.30, Rooms. 3.00, World Cup Tennis. 3.55, The Amazing World of Kreskin. 4.25, Captain Cook's Travels. 4.35, Baldmoney. 4.50, The Tomorrow People. 5.20, Dusty's Trail.

5.50 News.
6.00 Today.
6.35 Crossroads.
7.00 This is Your Life.
7.30 Coronation Street.
8.00 Bless This House.
8.30 Marcus Welby.
9.30 The Loner.
10.00 News.
10.30 Barnaby Jones.
11.30 Wrestling.
12.10 am, Ideas in Print: Cardinal Mindszenty's memoirs.

Scottish

12.00 pm, Thames. 2.00, Housecall. 2.30, Thames. 3.55, Anna and the King. 4.25, Thames. 5.20, Professor Kitzel. 5.25, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Scotland Today. 6.30, Kenneth McKellar. 7.00, Thames. 8.30, Criff. 9.30, Thames. 10.30, At Your Request. 11.00, Late Call. 11.05, A Place in Europe—Germany.

ATV

12.00, Thames. 3.55 pm, Untamed World: The Great Barrier Reef. 4.25, Thames. 5.20, ATV Today. 5.50, News. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.35, Thames. 8.30, Kung Fu. 9.30, Thames 10.30, Wrestling. 11.15, Father Paschal.

Southern

12.00, Thames. 2.00 pm, Houseparty. 2.30, Thames. 4.00, Great Little Trains of Wales. 4.25, Thames. 4.50, The Tomorrow People. 5.20, Dodo. 5.25, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Day by Day. 7.00, Thames. 8.30, Hawaii Five-O. 9.30, The Loner. 10.00, News. 10.30, Your Men at Westminster. 11.00, Southern News Extra. 11.10, Night Gallery. 12.05 am, Weather. Guideline.

Granada

12.00, Thames. 3.55 pm, Galloping Gourmet. 4.25, Thames. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.35, Doris Day. 7.00, Thames. 8.30, Streets of San Francisco. 9.30, Thames. 10.30, Hawkins. 11.55, Inner Space.

Radio

1

6.00 am, News. 6.02, Simon Bates.† 7.00, Noel Edmonds. 9.00, Tony Blackburn. 12.00, Johnnie Walker. 12.30 pm, Newsbeat. 2.02, David Hamilton.† 5.00, Newsbeat. 5.15, Anne Nightingale. 7.02, Lucky 13. 7.30, Cricket scores. 7.32, Ring-a-Song. 8.02, Country Club.† 10.02, Sports Desk. 10.05, Jean Challis.† 12.31 am, News

† Stereo.

2

6.00 am, As Radio 1. 7.02, Terry Wogan.† 9.02, Pete Murray.† (10.30, Waggoners' Walk.) 11.30, Jimmy Young.† 1.50, Cricket Scoreboard. 2.02 pm, David Hamilton. 5.02, Waggoners' Walk. 5.17, Sam Costa.† 6.45, Sports Desk. 7.02, As Radio 1.

3

7.00 am, News. 7.05, Mendelssohn, Glazunov, Tchaikovsky.† 8.00, News. 8.05, Honegger, Janacek, Kodaly.† 9.00, News. 9.05, Scarlatti, Boccherini.† 10.05, French Organ Music: Recital, Dupre, Mulet, Alain, Messiaen.† 10.50, Mozart and Arensky.† 11.45, Gade, Ravel.† 1.00 pm, News. 1.05, Carl Loewe, Chausson, Kodaly, Ravel.† 2.00, New Records: Liszt, Strauss, Mozart.† 3.00, Brahms, Rawsthorne: Chamber music.† 3.55, In Repertory.† 5.00, Choral Evensong. 5.45, Homeward Bound. 6.05, News. 6.10, Homeward Bound. 6.30, Study on 3: Vient de Paraître, programme 7: Le Village Suisse. 7.00, Kontakte, programme 24. 7.30, Concert: Part 1, Mozart, Britten.† 8.10, Emerson on the English. 8.20, Concert: Part 2, Brahms. 9.10, The Arts Worldwide. 9.30, Bach Cantata.† 10.05, Scientifically Speaking. 11.00, Georges Enesco: Violin Sonata No 3. 11.25, News.

4

6.20 am, News. 6.22, Farming Today. 6.40, Prayer for the Day. 6.45, Today. 6.55, Weather. 7.00, News. 7.27, Sportsdesk. 7.35, Today's Papers. 7.45-7.50, Thought for the Day. 7.55, Weather. 8.00, News. 8.27, Sportsdesk. 8.35, Today's Papers. 8.45, Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00, News. 9.05, The Living World. 9.35, Frank Muir Goes into . . . Pessimism. 10.00, News. 10.05, In Britain Now. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story, Raspberry Pink. 11.00, News. 11.05, Round Britain Quiz. 11.30, Play, Pact. 12.00, News. 12.02 pm, You and Yours. 12.27, Brain of Britain, 1975: North of England. 12.55, Weather. 1.00, The World at One. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen with Mother. 3.00, News. 3.05, Play, Russian Roulette. 4.00, News. 4.05, Who Are You, Arthur Marshall? 4.35, Story, The Cave under the Water, part 3. 5.00, PM Reports: News Magazine. 5.50, Financial Report. 5.55, Weather. 6.00, News. 6.15, Twenty Questions. 6.45, The Archers. 7.00, News Desk. 7.30, It's Your Line. 8.30, Smoke Without Fire: the story of Lieutenant-Commander Christopher Swabey. 9.30, Kaleidoscope. 10.00, The World Tonight: News. 10.45, A Book at Bedtime: The Mill on the Floss, part 13. 11.00, Financial World. 11.15, Today in Parliament. 11.30, News. 11.51, Inshore Forecast.

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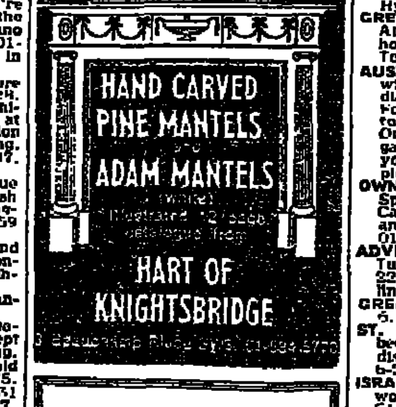

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Continued on page 30

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". . . O Lord, our Lord, how excellent is thy name in all the earth! who hast set thy glory above the heavens."—Psalm 8. 1.

BIRTHS

BEVERIDGE.—On 3rd May, 1975, at Whipps Cross, to Victoria and Brian Beveridge—a third son (Edward).

CARDIFF.—On May 3rd, to Lynn (née Barber) and David—a daughter.

CAWDRON.—On May 5th, to Diana (née Anderson) and Peter Cawdron—a second son (Benjamin James).

FONTANELLI.—On May 2nd, 1975, in Florence, to Priscilla and Alberto—a son (Adriano Maurice).

HUDSON.—On May 6th, at St. Teresa's, Wimbledon, to Sue, wife of Rory Havelock Hudson—a daughter.

JEFFREYS.—On 29th April 1975, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, to Greta (née Castiglione) and Gordon—a son (George Aloysius).

JOHNSTON.—On May 2nd, at Westminster Hospital, to Sandra (née Moore Smith) and Arthur Johnston—a daughter (Sacha).

MADDRELL.—On 4th May, at Willesborough Hospital, Ashford, to Christine (née Edwards) and Tim Maddrell — a daughter (Rebecca), a sister for Mark and Peter.

METCALFE.—On May 3rd, to Penelope Alexandra (née Lewis) and the Revd. William Bernard Metcalfe—a daughter (Emily Alexandra).

PRYOR.—On Sunday, 4th May, at Peterborough, to Sylvia (née Page) and Francis—a daughter (Amy).

SCHWEITZER.—On May 5, 1975, at Greenwich Hospital, to Pamela (née Aubrey) and Alexander—a son, David Aubrey, a brother for Dara.

SCOTT.—On May 5th, to John and Diana, at Mill Road, a daughter, Rachel Katherine.

STAVERT.—On May 4th, at the John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, to Elizabeth (née Knight Bassett) and Geoffrey Stavert—a son (James Douglas).

STONEHILL.—On May 6th, to Gillian (née Appleby) and Edward—a daughter (Tamasin Lucy), a sister for James.

TAYLOR.—On May 5th, at West London Hospital, W.6, to Gill (née White) and Burton Taylor—a daughter.

WIMSHURST.—On 6th May, at Cambridge Maternity Hospital to Rosemary (née Chalcraft) and Adam—a son (William).

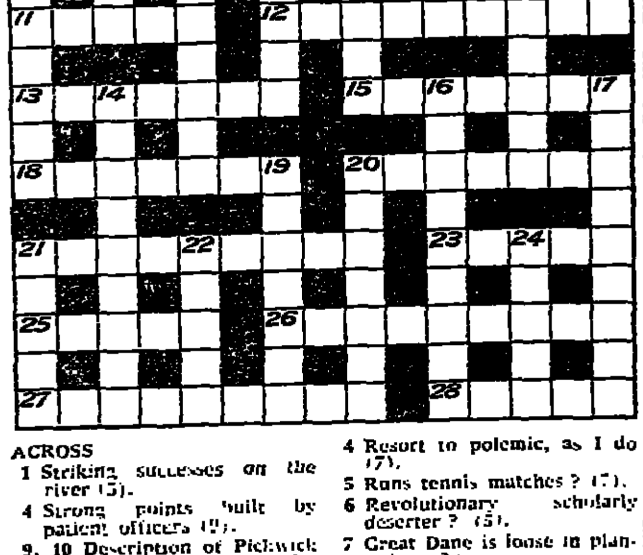
MARRIAGES

COULDEN : PYPER.—On 3rd May, 1975, at Keymer, Sussex, Richard John Coulden to Caroline Susan Pyper.

GREIG : LE MESURIER.—On May 3rd, 1975, at The Royal Hospital Chapel, Chelsea, Philip Alistair Colville, son of the late Mr. J. A. Greig and of Lady Tailyour of the Bell House, Mersham, Kent, to Catherine Jane Howard, daughter of Captain and Mrs J. M. Le Mesurier, of The Old Manse, Evie, Orkney.

HASS : MELLOR.—On May 1st, 1975, Lawrence Manners Hass, only son of Mr and Mrs S. Hass, of Prestwich, to Katharine Margaret Mellor, eldest daughter of Professor and Mrs G. R. Mellor of Alderley Edge.

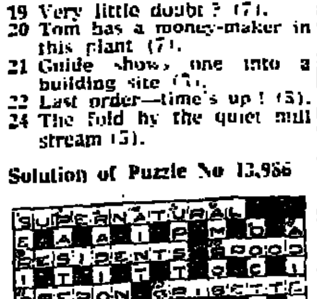
The Times Crossword Puzzle No 13,987



ACROSS
1 Striking successes on the river (5).
4 Strong points built by patient officers (9).
9, 10 Description of Pickwick and Weller prepared for novel (9, 5).
11 Girl makes a good deal? About 21 (5).
12 Bad stance of soldier—uncomfortable (3, 2, 4).
13 He wouldn't thank us for a Tangier trip (7).
15 Malicious gossip of youth takes northern airmen aback (7).
18 Puzzles the serious learners (7).
20 Passage in which Anne lampoons Branwell? (7).
21 TUC patrol building of wealthy tycoon (9).
23 Melville novel—the kind to note (5).
25 Fifty articles made by a machine (5).
26 Absurdly amusing but could be invaluable (9).
27 What one signs when leaving? (9).
28 Right name? (5).

DOWN
1 Lamenting existence without love in the island (9).
2 African people like morning rising, one concludes (5).
3 Gets a break about flat in Herts town (9).
4 Resort to polemic, as I do (7).
5 Runs tennis matches? (7).
6 Revolutionary scholarly deserter? (5).
7 Great Dane is loose in plantation (3-6).
8 Fashion writer of old? (5).
14 Two of them finish in Alabama (9).
16 Room liable to contain painters? (9).
17 Edwardian actress gives a flower, in addition to embracing one (4, 5).
19 Very little doubt? (7).
20 Tom has a money-maker in this plant (7).
21 Guide shows one into a building site (7).
22 Last order—time's up! (5).
24 The fold by the quiet mill stream (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 13,986



MARRIAGES

HORNSBY : FREEMAN. — On 5th May, at Caxton Hall, Frederick David, son of Mr and Mrs Noel Hornsby to Pamela Margaret, daughter of Mr and Mrs Roy Wight.

DEATHS

ANGELINI, FEDELE, aged 65.—On May 5th at 9.30 p.m. at his home "Woodlands", Chipstead Way, Banstead, Surrey; late director of Girosign Ltd., a pioneer in film publicity. Dearly loved and mourned by his wife, Alicia, Fedelino and Sheila. Cremation Croydon, May 8th 10 a.m. No flowers.

BATCHELOR.—On May 5th, 1975, in a nursing home, John Batchelor of Kingswood Grange, Lapworth, dear husband of Winifred. Funeral service, Thursday, 8th May, at St Giles Church, Packwood, at 12 noon, followed by private cremation. Cut flowers to Thomas Bragg, 562 Stratford Rd., Shirley. Tel: 021 744 1428.

CORRY.—On May 6th, peacefully, John Edgar, beloved husband of Margot and father of Roland. Funeral at St. Lawrence Church, Chobham, on Monday, May 12th, at 12 noon. Flowers to Fox Covert House, 2 Bagshot Road, Sunninghill, Berks.

CRAWLEY.—On 6th May, 1975, Cecil George Crawley, M.B.E., beloved husband of Constance of The Cottage, Westhill Road, Shanklin, I.O.W., and late of Medehamstede Hotel, Shanklin. Funeral at Old Village Church, Shanklin, on Friday, 9th May, at 1.30 p.m. No flowers, please, donations to Age Concern, 55 Gower Street, W.C.1.

DE WOLFF-MEDAK.—Lotte, professionally known as Lotte S. Medak, on 5th May, 1975, at home 39 Albert Court, London, S.W.7. Private cremation. No flowers please, but if desired donations may be sent in her memory to Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Lincolns Inn Fields, W.C.2.

DERING.—On May 5th, 1975, of 217 Gilesgate, Durham City, Gwladys Mary, aged 83 years (late of Oxshott, Surrey), dearly loved wife of the late Douglas C. Dering. Cremation, Durham Crematorium, Thursday, May 8th at 2.50 p.m.

EVANS.—On 5th May, 1975, at the Court Nursing Home, Malvern, the Hon. Ermine Mary Elyffin Evans, aged 90, only child of the late Lord Maenan, K.B.E., K.C., and widow of Geoffrey Evans, M.D., F.R.C.P., much beloved mother of Aneurin, Elizabeth, Anne Denniston, and the late Judith Cutting. Funeral at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lower Sapey, on Saturday 10th May, at 2.30 p.m. Cut flowers to the church, or donation to the Church Treasurer, Harpley, Clifton-on-Teme, nr. Worcester.

FARRINGTON.—On May 4th 1975, peacefully at Savernake Hospital, Barbara, most dearly loved wife, mother and granny. Cremation private. Memorial service at St. Mary's Church, Marlborough, on Friday 9th May, at 2.30 p.m. No flowers, please. Donations to the Save the Children Fund.

HAMILTON.—On 5th May, in hospital, Dr. George Arthur Hamilton, of 215 London Rd., Twickenham. Funeral on Friday 9th May. Service at St. Margaret's R.C. Church, East Twickenham at 11.30 a.m., and thereafter to Mortlake Crematorium, 12.20 p.m. Flowers to T. H. Sanders & Sons Ltd., 85-91 Kew Rd., Richmond, Surrey.

HARRIS.—On May 6th, 1975, Mrs Mary Harris, aged 72, of Chemin du Moulin, St Ouen, Jersey, Channel Islands. Very sadly missed by all her family.

HOLMES.—On May 6th, 1975, Captain Edward J. Holmes, M.B.E., Ex Civil Defence Officer, Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea. Cremation Breakspear Crematorium, Ruislip, Friday, May 9th, at 2.45 p.m. Enquiries to H. W. Crook & Son Ltd., 105 Westbourne Grove, W.11. 229 0774.

KIDD (née Gorthy) on May 5th, at home, Isobel Gray Kidd, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D. Dear mother of Sandy.

LOCKHART.—On May 3rd, 1975, peacefully at his home, Cedarwood House, West Green, Barrington, Cambridge, Dr. Laurence Lockhart, aged 84 years, dearly loved husband of Beatrice. Funeral service at Pembroke College, Cambridge, on Thursday, May 8th at 2.45 p.m., followed by cremation. Family flowers only, please.

MacIVER.—On 5th May, 1975, peacefully, at his son's home in Brazil, Alan Squarey, dearly beloved father of Robin, Susan, Alistair and Romaine and much loved grandfather.

MELLY.—On May 4th, peacefully, Clare Louise, in her 89th year, daughter of the late Edward F. Melly, of Nuneaton, late of 23 Kenneth Crescent, N.W.2. Cremation, Putney Vale Crematorium, 1 p.m. Thursday, 8th May. Family flowers only, donation, if desired, to Church of England Children's Society.

RANKEILLOUR.—On May 6th at Aldershot, Grizel, widow of Arthur, 2nd Baron Rankeillour. Funeral service at the Royal Garrison Church of All Saints, Aldershot, on Friday, May 9th at 3 p.m. No flowers. Enquiries to Aldershot 20435.

RICHARDSON. — On May 5th, peacefully, at Ramblers, Avington, nr. Winchester, Neil, husband of Ann and father of Elizabeth, Christopher, David and Charlie. Family flowers only, please, but donations if desired to Cancer Research. Funeral, 3 p.m., St. Mary's, Avington. Thursday, May 8th.

ROBERTS.—On 5th May, 1975, peacefully, at his home, Burford, Egham Hill, Englefield Green, Surrey, Sir James Reginald Howard Roberts, C.B.E., D.L., J.P., aged 84. Deeply loved by his wife Joan, family, and many friends, a man of the highest integrity who will be sadly missed. Cremation at Woking Crematorium on Friday, 9th May, at 3.30 p.m. Flowers and enquiries to F. Harrison & Son, 40 Harvest Road, Englefield Green, Surrey. Phone Egham 2165, or donations to R.o.S.P.A., Royal Oak Centre, Purley, CR2 2UR.

ROBERTSON.—On May 3rd peacefully at a Worthing nursing home, Gertrude Ruth, aged 84 years, widow of V. A. M. Robertson, and mother of John, Richard and Robert, and stepmother of Daphne, Eileen and Geoffrey, and a loving grandmother. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium on Monday, May 12th at 11.45 a.m. Letters to Mrs. Eileen O'Reilly, 6 Cheviot Close, Worthing.

DEATHS

ROMAIN.—Peacefully, on 5th May, in Battle Hospital, Reading, Winifred Blanche Romain (née Dyer), beloved wife, mother and grandmother. Requiescat in pace. Funeral Monday 12th May, at All Saints, Wokingham, at 3.30.

SCOTT.—On 5th May, 1975, Lt.-Col. Alexander Malcolm, Scots Guards (retd.), of West Court, Inkpen, Berkshire. Cremation private. No flowers, no letters.

SICHEL.—On 6th May, 1975, Margaret Penelope, fourth daughter of the late Walter and Constance Sichel, after an illness gallantly borne. Service at St. Alfege's Church, Greenwich High Road, S.E., on Tuesday, 13th May, at 11 a.m., followed by private cremation. Cut flowers only, please, to H. Copeland & Son, 9 Bromley Road, Beckenham, Kent (01-650 2295).

THOMAS.—On 3rd May, 1975, as the result of an accident, Wing Commander Trevor Thomas (retired), of Tower House, Medmenham. Funeral service at Medmenham Village Church Friday 9th May, at 2.30 p.m. Flowers to Sawyer Funeral Service, Marlow. A memorial service will be held later.

TURNER.—On 5th May, 1975, peacefully, Lt.-Col. Charles Arthur Carr Turner, C.B.E., T.D., of 55 Queens Road, Swanage, beloved husband of Sophie and father of Jane, Sue and Chris. Funeral private.

TURNER.—On 5th May, peacefully, at St. Stephen's Hospital, London, Marie Elizabeth, of Woodfield, Benenden, Kent. Widow of Arthur Cleveland Turner. Very much loved mother of Pat and Pam and very dear to all her grandchildren. Funeral service at Benenden Church on 12th May, at 12 noon. Flowers to E. B. Sills, High Street, Cranbrook, Kent.

WATTS.—On Monday, May 5th, at Brompton Hospital, Frederick George Watts, in his 61st year, late of 30 Jersey Avenue, Stanmore, Middlesex. Funeral at West Chapel, Golders Green Crematorium at 11.30 a.m. on Friday, May 9th. Flowers to Leverton's, 624 Finchley Road, London, N.W.11. Deeply mourned by his wife and daughters and by his lifelong colleagues and friends at Forsyte Kerman and Phillips.

WRIGHT.—On May 5th, 1975, peacefully, at Slaugham Park, Norah Dymoke Wright, widow of Frederick Reuben Wright, dearly loved mother of Susan and Melita, Audrey and Rosemary. Service at St. Mary's Church, Slaugham, 11 a.m., Friday, May 9th, followed by private cremation. Family flowers only. Donations if desired to Christian Aid, P.O. Box 1, London, S.W.1.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

COLVIN.—A memorial service for Ian Goodhope Colvin will be held in St. Bride's Church, Fleet Street, on Thursday, 22nd May, at 12.30 p.m.

TERTIS, LIONEL.—A service of thanksgiving for the life and work for music of Lionel Tertis, C.B.E., will be held at St. Sepulchre's Church, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1, on Thursday, 22 May, at 12 noon.

IN MEMORIAM

LUSK.—Flying Officer D. J. T. Lusk, Bomber Command, missing, presumed killed in action May 7th, 1940. In happy memory of David.

ANTROBUS, HINSOM ALLAN.—7th May 1965 "Time does not sever the bond of our devoted friendship—Downie".

BARTLEY.—In loving memory of Sara Ferguson (Elsa) Bartley, May 7th, 1965.

de CORDOVA, ALICIA (Alicia Ramsey), the adored wife of Rudolph de Cordova, on whom "Death set his everlasting seal", May 7, 1935.

H. M. C.—In ever loving memory on this her birthday.—A. E. C.

LOOKER.—Remembering always my much loved brother, Captain George Looker, C.B.E., Royal Navy, who died May 7, 1972.—Laidy.

PERRYMAN.—Captain C. R. E. W. Perryman, D.S.C., Royal Navy, May 7th, 1972.—In loving memory always.

VILLIERS, MAJOR THE HON., A.G.C., D.S.O., O.C., "D" Squadron, Queen's Own Oxfordshire Hussars, died 7th May, 1969. Respectfully and affectionately remembered by his First World War comrades.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

WILTSHIRE, in the historic town of Malmesbury. Queen Anne House. Only £21,500. See Country Props.

DO YOU ENJOY reading this column? Then you will appreciate "Tinderbox" column in The Times Saturday Bazaar.

GLYNDEBOURNE FESTIVAL now booking.—See Opera column.

CADOGAN SQ., S.W.1. Very tasteful 2 bed. flat. See Flats for Sale.

NICHOLAS.—I've sacked that butler. He doesn't know a thing about decent hocks. Would you pick up a few bottles of Hanns Christof on the way home. A case, if you can manage it.—Miranda.

SHOW A LITTLE CONCERN to those left behind in broken and shattered homes. Unpaid bills, the threat of eviction and little money makes their lives intolerable. Show you care by sending what you can to: Church Army (T5), 185 Marylebone Road, NW1 5QL, or credit transfer Barclays Bank, Cavendish Square, LO-15-98.

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM is to enlarge its team of voluntary helpers who assist the permanent Education Staff in their work with children in the Museum. No previous experience is required as training will be given. Ladies living in the London area who would like to participate for one morning a week are invited to write for further details as soon as possible to the Education Officer, British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, SW7 5BD.

CAROLINE.—I appreciate your interest in my further education but don't we have more important things to talk about. For instance, I think our readers would be interested in Evening Grooming courses, as they are in such competitive environments, but I really haven't got time to contact the right people—I just hope they'll call me on 01-278 9351.—Libby.

JAPANESE TRADING CO. requires male/female graduates.—See Gen. Vacs.

FREE YOUR OFFICE from the blight of the terrible temp." See Central London Typing Pool.—Business Services.

TO LET or exchange modern 2 bedroom s/c flat Earls Court, for similar in Med. area, end July-Sept. 01-373 0751.

JACQUES. I love you, the door is always open. Rosalind.

DIESTAMPING.—See Henningham & Hollis under Business Services.

EXAMS in '75? See Talbot Rice under Services.

EX CHAIRMAN MD seeks non-executive directorship. Remuneration unimportant.—See Business Notices.

DIRECTOR (SALES) required for food manufacturers. See Business Notices.

WANTED. Accommodation for American executive. See rentals.

1932 ROLLS PHANTOM—semi-working model.—See Sales and Wants.

MARGERY HURST COLLEGE.—Courses.—See Educational.

A YEAR IN BAVARIA?—See Pub and Ed. Appts.

WANTED. Family to receive boy, 10, Aug. 15-Sept 1st. Boris, 37 rue Claude Terrasse, 75016, Paris.

MAY WE COME TO TEA?—Contact needs hostesses to have old people to tea Sunday afternoons. 01-240 0631 (24 hours).

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 29

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Demonstrations will be given of equipment for preparing and packaging injectable medications in pre-filled syringes, including Hypack By-pass with two compartments.
This is a unique opportunity to see in one place, at one time, the latest techniques and information on the newest machinery in Europe and to discuss with other people in the industry current developments. It will be a valuable experience for people in the British industry.

Write or phone for full details to.

Miss Carmel Ryan, Becton-Dickinson UK, York House, Empire Way, Wembley or phone 01-903 6544

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are new to and at risk to alcohol, drugs, prostitution and crime in the West End. This is the only free, all-night, emergency service (beds, meals, guidance) in Soho. During 1974 there were 7,725 admissions, average age 17, from all parts of U.K. Ensure these young people have a chance by sending an urgently needed donation today to CENTREPOINT SOHO, 57 DEAN ST., LONDON, W.1.

HOMER. ARTHUR HOMER, late of 18 Dora Road, Handsworth, Birmingham 21, died there on 22nd September, 1973. (Estate about £5,500.)

NEWMAN. EDITH NEWMAN, spinster, late of 30 St. Margaret's Court, Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire, died at Roundway, Devizes, Wiltshire, on 13th February, 1973. (Estate about £2,100.)

PHILLIPS. GERTRUDE LOUISE PHILLIPS otherwise AGNES GERTRUDE LOUISE PHILLIPS, spinster, late of 20 Long Garden Walk East, Farnham, Surrey, died there on 22nd October, 1974. (Estate about £16,000.)

STEELE nee KENNEDY. MARGARET ELIZABETH STEELE NEE Kennedy, widow, late of Mapperley Hospital, Porchester Road, Nottingham, died there on 23rd December, 1973. (Estate about £2,000.)

The kin of the above-named are requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor (B.V.), 35 Old Queen Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1, failing which the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate.

HELP CONQUER CANCER with a Legacy. Legacies and Covenants in favour of the Cancer Research Campaign will support many worthwhile research projects. The campaign is the largest single supporter of research into all forms of cancer, including leukaemia, in the U.K. Details from Dept. TNL, Cancer Research Campaign, Freepost, London, SW1Y 5YT.

PORT MEIRION HOTEL. May-mid July.—See U.K. Hols.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT run super kitchen, see Gen. Vacs.

JULIANA'S mobile discotheques.—See Services.

BMW 1972 (L) coupé sports—See Motor Cars.

HARLEY STREET Consulting room.—See Offices.

MOVING TO NORWICH? Lovely 7-acre site.—See Land for Sale.

KENSINGTON, W.8.—Beautiful 4th floor flat.—See London Flats.

NEWS-FLASH from Da Angela. See Restaurants.

GOBURNS COTTAGE nr. Basingstoke on edge of park. See Prop to Let.

HERTFORDSHIRE. Hitchin Stevenage. Unique Period Houses from £23,000. See Country Props.

CAROL, Eddie, Jeanette and Keith.—Bon voyage and best wishes for your new life in New Zealand — Love from all the family.

SPANISH GIRL, 17, wishes to stay with English family with daughter, 17, for 6 wks in return, 6 wks in Spain for daughter.—01-722 2121.

IRMELI.—Ken is still the same.—Phone [illegible], Horsham 2148.

YACHT SKIPPER ENGINEER needs new owner. See Sits. Wanted.

BAYSWATER. — Several single double flats — £20 pw.—Around Town Flats, 229 [illegible].

W.1. CRAWFORD ST. 2 bedroom [illegible] £40 p.w. until October. Suitable 2 young professional men. Owner, [illegible].

YOUNG CHEFS read. S W 1. See General Vacs.

ALDEBURGH FESTIVAL. Booking now. See Concerts.

CARPETS ex-Exhibition—Sacrifice. Carpets.—See Sales & Wants.

SAVE £££'s on office equipment Slough & Sar. Sales & Wants.

HOUSE APARTMENT CLEANING. See Home Services.

DAVID REES EVANS—[illegible] great healer. [illegible] 15 rue des St Peres, 75006 Paris.

D. J. You're in my thoughts. Boss. Nun. God Bless. Je t'adore. A.M.F.

QUALIFIED academic or industrial economists wanted by publisher. See Business Notices.

ROMANY LUCK.—See U.K. Holidays.

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RETIRING, commuting, Relocating, moving for any reason whatsoever—the Thames Valley has lots to offer. In order to give you a chance to see a selection of properties in this area The Times is producing a spotlight on The Thames Valley on Friday, May 9th. And if you have a property there to advertise phone 01-278 9351 for more details.

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

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CAROL'S FRESH SEAFOOD Restaurant and Oyster Bar, 12 Blenheim Terrace, N.W.8. Surprisingly inexpensive.—01-328 1530 [illegible].

NEWS FLASH to customers and friends. Da Angela Restaurant is now open for lunch. 119 Sydney St., S.W.3. 01-352 2718.

UK HOLIDAYS

CHICHESTER HARBOUR. Comfortable family house, sleeps 9-10 (5 bedrooms), close to creek. Sailing dinghy included, mid-May-June, mid September, from £50 p.w.—01-937 [illegible].

13th CENTURY CASTLE. For rent July to Sept. Beautifully converted with all modern conveniences. Superb lakeside setting in West of Ireland Galway 15 miles. Sleeps 8-10. Resident help. £50 p.w. Ring 736 3479, 9.30-5 weekdays.

LUXURY NARROWBOATS, sleep 6, available most weeks. Oxford Canal. Tilletman Boat Co. [illegible] (eves.).

FIRST CLASS salmon fishing available, May 11th, week, due to accident, 3 rods.—Telephone Ballindalloch 208.

WALES-ACTIVITY Holidays. Golfing, fishing, pony-trekking. 7 full days from £39.75, all included. A.A., R.A.C. **—Brochure, details, Black Lion Royal Hotel, Lampeter 422172 Dyfed.

NORFOLK BROADS.—Sailing holiday house in converted buildings on River Waveney, equipped for 6, with 25ft sailing cruiser on private mooring, newly converted and furnished. Available June, July, August from £45 pw. All inclusive. Telephone, [illegible].

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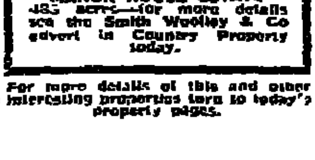

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For more details of this and other interesting properties turn to today's property pages.

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SCOTLAND.—Cottage available nr. Inverness. Every luxury, incl. linen, daily help avail. Also fishing if required. 900ft. up with fantastic views. Sleep 6. £45 p.w. Avail. May 17-24, June 7-July 19, Sept. 6 onwards. 370 2385, mornings only.

PORTMEIRION.—May to mid-July. Bed : Breakfast rates from £5.50. Some self-contained cottages still available during May/June.—Write for tariff/brochure to the Secretary, Hotel Portmeirion, Penrhyndeudraeth, North Wales.

THROUGH LOCH and Glen by motor yacht. Fully inclusive holidays in "Sarinda", Canal Rd., Inverness.

ALBANY HOTEL, Barkston Gardens, S.W.5, welcomes you. Recently modernised. Nr. West London Air Terminal. 01-370 6116.

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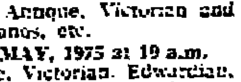

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Continued on page 29

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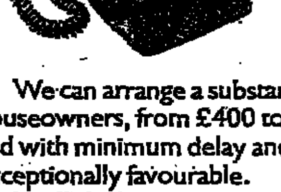

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Japan and Britain

日本と英国

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh arrive in Tokyo today for a five-day state visit. the first by a British sovereign to Japan. This Special Report marks the occasion by examining the various links between the two countries

Chance for both nations to create new images

by Richard Storry

The seventeenth-century Katsura Detached Palace in Kyoto, which the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh are due to visit on Saturday.

Between Japan and Britain there are three basic similarities. The first is the obvious one, that both countries are archipelagos anchored off the huge Eurasian heartland.

If the British have earned a reputation for insularity—the forthcoming EEC referendum, whatever the outcome, is the latest evidence of this trait—so have the Japanese. Certainly the inhabitants of offshore islands usually enjoy an ambiguous relationship with the neighbouring continental land mass. Historically, Asia introduced into Japan, and Europe imposed upon the British Isles, new faiths, new philosophies, new forms of government and new artistic and economic techniques.

Continental penetration of Japan happens to have been more peaceful than in the case of Britain. The Korea Strait is twice as wide as the Strait of Dover. All the same, as the abortive Mongol invasions of the thirteenth century prove, Asia (for practical purposes this means China) has been seen not only as the exemplar of a high civilization but also as an alien menace. For the Japanese, no less than for the British, attitudes to the adjacent continent are still coloured by fairly strong and conflicting emotions.

The second likeness between Japan and Britain is related to the heavily industrialized character of the two societies. Both possess a voracious appetite for imported raw materials. The economic survival of the two countries therefore depends on a thriving export trade. The percentage of domestic industrial production exported abroad is higher in Britain's case than Japan's, for the Japanese home market embraces a population roughly twice that of the United Kingdom. But for both nations the export imperatives are the same.

Third, there is the similarity indicated by the existence in both countries of a constitutional monarchy. A reigning hereditary royal house is an historical survival to which people in a free society will accord varying degrees of affection and respect. Monarchy has its critics in Japan, as in Britain. Indeed, for reasons connected with what is still recent history, Japanese critics tend to be sour.

But most Japanese people, as far as one can tell, entertain loyal sentiments comparable with those still generally observable in Britain. There is a feeling in Japan, as in Britain, that a monarchy is a warrant of continuity, as well as a decorative symbol of national unity, psychologically more interesting than an elective presidency.

Tokyo would be a drab city indeed without the white, grey and green oasis provided by the watch-towers, walls, water and trees of the imperial palace in the heart of the city. The chrysanthemum banner and the royal standard evoke in Tokyo and London feelings which today at least have much in common, in spite of the different historical experience and folk memories of the two nations.

In the light of these similarities of geographical setting, economic imperatives and constitutional structure, how do Japan and Britain view one another? The popular Japanese image of Britain is in many respects flattering, probably rather better than we deserve.

There is still a cherished mental stereotype of the typical Englishman as a true *shinshi* or gentleman—courteous, dignified, well-dressed, temperate, good-humoured, experienced in the ways of subtle diplomacy and sound finance, somewhat reserved and a bit of a snob perhaps, but also in the political sense a genuine democrat. Britain retains a solid reputation as the producer of high quality goods, whether these are London pipes and clothes or Scottish tweeds and spirits.

This image, it will be seen, is not free from the cobwebs of the past; but Japanese society, like our own, is a perplexing amalgam of the rudely experimental and the deeply traditional. During the past 30 years at any rate the British, as residents or visitors, have been vastly outnumbered in Japan by the Americans. Most Japanese, when they think about it, perceive that their concept of the typical Englishman needs to be distinguished from their idea of the average American.

They commonly rely on views received from their fathers, from school textbooks and translations of English classics, or from occasional television programmes. And there is a large capital of accepted conventional thinking on which to draw, some of it going back to the time of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance more than 50 years ago. Accordingly, certain widely disseminated impressions of Britain are a shade old-fashioned, the picture of the British people today being to some degree, and in a wholly pleasant and engaging sense, out of focus.

This does not mean that there is no awareness of the changes that have occurred in British society and in Britain's position in the world since the war. These developments have been reported on television and in the press. Britain's cultural revolution of the 1960s has had its enthusiastic *aficionados* in Japan.

Moreover, from the time of the Attlee Government, when the institution of the Welfare State provoked the admiration of an intelligentsia newly liberated from militarist rule, there has been on the part of the Japanese left a sustained interest in the vicissitudes of the British Labour movement.

Nevertheless, the traditional picture of Britain—bowlers, rolled umbrellas, bagpipes, kilts, Oxford and Cambridge, the Tower of London—maintains its hold on popular fancy. West End tailors may care to know that older Japanese still sometimes use the word *sebiro* for a lounge suit, the nineteenth century derivation of this term being Savile Row.

However, if all this suggests a measure of mild and amiable distortion, the other side of the coin, the popular British conception of Japan, tends to be a good deal farther removed from reality. Indeed, since the days when every Victorian drawing-room displayed on its walls a cluster of Japanese fans the vulgar image of Japan has passed through four consecutive phases; which could be entitled "Lotus Land", "the Gallant Ally", "the Ghastly Menace", and "the Busy Beehive".

The first, or whimsical, phase owed much to the globe-trotter, not to mention Gilbert and Sullivan, Puccini and Pierre Loti. This saccharine perspective began to be replaced around the turn of the century by an apprehension of Japan as "the Britain of the Far East".

The alliance of 1902 was mainly responsible for the new view of Japan as a land of heroes, although Japanese bravery in the Boxer troubles had already made an excellent impression. Nitobe's *Bushido*, first published in 1900, became a minor best-seller in Britain, running to no fewer than 17 editions before the end of 1912.

The third, or antagonistic, phase covered most of the thirties, as well as the war years, and it lingered on for a while into the period of peace. During the postwar years—this may have been a consequence of the withdrawal from India—there was a decline of popular interest in any area east of Suez. Even the Korean War did not attract great public attention.

But the situation changed with the arrival of television as an indispensable addition to every home. Thereafter it has been television, more than any other agent of information, that has shaped for the bulk of the British people their general idea of Japan and the Japanese.

It cannot be denied that the impression of Japanese life conveyed by the mass media in Britain is far from enticing. One is presented with the unnerving spectacle of an overcrowded hive, and a hive which the bees themselves, for all their frenzied activity, do not really enjoy.

The focus, it seems, is always on those teeming rush hour crowds in the Underground stations or on the Ginza. As the commentator will be at pains to make clear, the Japanese people may be making and saving money, but in the process they have created for themselves an urban hell.

All that is fair enough as far as it goes. But this picture of collective joylessness is as distorted and misleading as a portrait of city life in Britain that concentrated on the morning and evening crowds crossing London Bridge. It leaves out vast areas of humour, individual style, artistic ingenuity, traditional culture—all that illustrates the boundless variety and spontaneity of the human species in a free and exciting society at the other end of the earth.

One wonders why documentaries on the admittedly fascinating enigma of China are invariably presented in terms more genially tolerant than those that commonly accompany reports on the Japanese scene. Is it because Japan, as a thriving capitalist state and (unlike China) a serious industrial and commercial competitor, does not seem to offer our jaded palate the stimulus of a fashionable idea in action? It must be hoped that the Queen's visit to Japan will be the prelude to a new and more realistic appreciation of the country and its people.

The author is director of the Far East Centre, St Antony's College, Oxford.

Visit affirms political ties

by Richard Harris

The world's monarchies are rarely the subject of articles in the press or in discussions of international affairs. The days are long gone when the movements of kings settled alliances, patched up quarrels or the resplendent monarchs were paraded before admiring crowds. Kissingers, not kings, have become the international stock in trade.

Yet there remain some important monarchies, important by the position they hold in their country and the respect accorded to them abroad. It is in such a context that the visit of the Queen to Japan this month is of real significance in Anglo-Japanese relations. The meaning and the importance of monarchy is appreciated in both countries and the Queen will be repaying the visit of Emperor Hirohito to Britain. It would be difficult to suggest any other two countries where an exchange of royal visits would be of comparable importance.

This importance needs to be emphasized from the Japanese point of view. Japan's is a hierarchical society. Leaving entirely out of account the now discarded notions of the Emperor's divine status, there is still no doubt that in Japanese minds he holds a place that makes him the embodiment of the nation. His visit to Europe in 1970 was a phenomenal event. He had never before left Japan on such an international tour, although he had visited Britain as a young Crown Prince.

The visit therefore served to affirm Japan's association with the western world, giving to it a degree of political allegiance over and above the important economic ties which are everywhere understood. What else could be expected of a country whose economy is now third in world importance?

If this was the light in which the Japanese saw their own Emperor's visit to Europe in 1970, there can be little doubt of the importance they will now attribute to the Queen's return visit. For them she will be a representative of Britain in a more real sense than any visiting minister—even the Prime Minister—could be. Her visit will certainly initiate a new phase in Japan's relations with Britain.

For the most part, political matters between Britain and Japan take second place to economic ones. One reason for the political smoothness has been the biennial meetings between foreign ministers of the two countries. These were initiated by Sir Alec Douglas-Home as far back as 1963 and since then many different subjects have been discussed according to their topicality. Thus, at a time when American relations with China were still hostile, the different viewpoints of London and Tokyo were exchanged. For more than a decade these meetings have served both countries well.

But they make no headlines. If one is to look for a firmer foundation in the meaning each country is beginning to have for the other, one must look elsewhere than in the actions of governments or to those areas which seem to them to have a direct bearing on strategic, economic and cultural interests. In these ways Western Europe falls fully within the British consciousness, one much expanded by tourism in recent years.

Yet Japan's distance and assumed cultural difference is much less of a barrier than it was. World trade gives no major economies a power of diffusion by their exports that has its cultural impact as well. By now goods imported from Japan have made as much impact on the British consciousness as goods imported from any other major source.

In assessing British feelings about Japan in 1975 one might risk going farther than this. During the past year the British economy has been more than ever in poor shape. The facts of an economic crisis and most of all of inflation have been in the forefront of people's minds. From this new perspective it is not surprising that a country such as Japan should have seemed remarkable in its achievements. Not only is this opinion now much more widespread, it gains in force from the public's disappointment with Britain's economic performance, reinforced by the feeling that successive governments, Conservative and Labour, have not grappled with the country's problems.

Britain down and thus Japan up? This has not been the usual way of marking a shift in relations between two countries so far removed from each other in space and in culture, but however one emphasizes the complex *causes, it might be said* that respect for Japan in Britain is now far better grounded and to be found in a larger section of British society than it was even two years ago.

Where perhaps this understanding of Japan is still lacking is in the sphere of government and politics. There are no sharply defined edges to Japan's political posture. By comparison with all other countries in the East, few Japanese political figures of the postwar era have made much impact in the Western world, and, although their number is now increasing, visitors to Britain from Japan tend to be detached and anonymous tourists rather than the politicians or academics who give definition to Japanese political horizons.

If one looks to political parties, here again contacts and mutual understanding amount to very little. The average British conservative might be puzzled by the workings of the Japanese Liberal-Democratic Party and by its lack of any political fulcrum corresponding to his own. A Labour member would not find the Japanese socialists with their strong Marxist strain a familiar grouping. Although there have been contacts between the TUC and Japanese unions, there again, Japanese practice is very different from Britain's.

The differences in this sphere could be explained by the experience of Japanese firms which have set up factories in Britain. They have acquired some reputation for good labour relations while flouting British expectations of union organization. If such investment continues, one aspect of Japanese society—the attitudes and responsibilities of employers and workers—will be brought home to the British people. But in general one must admit that peaceful contacts at government level leave much to be desired if a real understanding of the way each society works is to be mutual.

If Britain's forthcoming referendum were to result in rejection of Europe, then Japan's political as well as economic relations with Britain would be knocked awry. For Japan, relations with Britain matter, but these are now a part of the relations Japan enjoys and hopes to develop with the European Community.

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HISTORICAL CONNEXIONS

Englishman was Shogun's counsellor

So far as is known, the first native of Britain to set foot in Japan was Will Adams, born at Gillingham, Kent, in 1564 (the same year as Shakespeare). After a long apprenticeship with a London shipbuilder Adams had become a master pilot, sailing in English and Dutch vessels as far as the Arctic in one direction and West Africa in the other. In 1598 he joined a pioneer Dutch venture as pilot of the Liefde (Charity), one of five ships bound for East Asia by way of Cape Horn.

The voyage ran into trouble in the Pacific, and the ships were scattered, but the Liefde eventually sighted the Kyushu coast and put in at Funai (the modern Oita) on April 19, 1600. Of the original ship's company of 110 only 24 remained alive; and of these no more than seven, among them Will Adams, were in any condition to work the vessel, the others being so weak from sickness and starvation that they could move across the deck only on their hands and knees.

Tokugawa Ieyasu, soon to be unchallenged master of Japan, was at Osaka when the Liefde arrived. He ordered the ship's captain to be sent to him but the Dutchman was too ill to travel. So Adams, next in seniority, was conveyed to Osaka.

Many years later, in a letter to his wife in Kent, Adams described his first meeting with Ieyasu. "Coming before the king", he wrote, "he viewed me well, and seemed to be wonderful favourable." The only foreign language apart from Chinese, known to the Japanese at that time was Portuguese. Adams had picked up this language in the course of his travels. So through an interpreter ("there came one who could speak Portuguese") communication with Ieyasu was quickly established.

At any rate, Ieyasu soon formed a shrewd impression of Adams's native ability and range of knowledge; and there must have been something in the Englishman's personality that had a strong appeal. For that first cordial encounter led to a relationship of solid mutual regard that endured until Ieyasu's death, 16 years later.

And if certain Jesuits in Japan hastened to spread the story that the Liefde survivors, heretics to a man, were mere pirates the slander appears to have done Adams more good than harm in the eyes of Ieyasu. Adams himself never hesitated in subsequent years, often to the scandalized disapproval of his compatriots, to assist the Portuguese and the Spaniards in their commercial dealings with the Japanese. Such pragmatism, we may be sure, gratified Ieyasu.

Ieyasu found Adams useful in three ways—as a technician, as an informant on European affairs, and as an unofficial diplomatic and commercial agent. In the *first capacity* Adams supervised the construction of a western-rigged ocean-going ship.

He was frequently consulted on the history as well as the geography and politics of contemporary Western Europe. When Dutch and English traders started to arrive, Adams was an indispensable partner in their negotiations with Ieyasu and his officials.

Generous recognition was given to these services. Ieyasu granted Adams the rank and income of a minor vassal, together with an estate on Yedo Bay and authority over some 90 retainers. Thus Will Adams acquired a political and social position higher than he could have hoped to attain in England. But any view of Adams as a mere simple sailor, of modest status in his own society, is misleading. Ocean navigation was a new, expanding and much respected science and a master mariner in Elizabethan England enjoyed considerable prestige.

His success and prosperity enabled Adams to buy a town house in Yedo (the modern Tokyo), a transaction recalled to this day by Anjin-cho (Pilot Street) in the Nihonbashi district. He married a Japanese woman, who bore him a son and a daughter, Joseph and Susanna.

Most accounts of the Adams saga lay plaintive emphasis on the fact that Ieyasu forbade the Englishman to return to his home at Gillingham, where he had a wife and a daughter (christened Deliverance). But the prohibition was not maintained for more than a few years; and although Adams was often homesick and never forgot his English wife and child, he put down roots in Japan, where life was made attractive and profitable for him.

In 1611 the East India Company entrusted Captain John Saris with the command of three ships bound for Japan. In London he was told to pay particular attention to the advice of Will Adams, whom the company understood to be "in great favour with the King"; and he was instructed to provide a cabin for Adams, should the latter wish to return to England.

But when Saris arrived in Japan he soon took a strong dislike to Adams. This was reciprocated; and the mutual antipathy had important consequences for the East India Company and for the British connexion with Japan in later years.

Adams pressed Saris to set up the company's trading post at Uraga in the area of Yedo Bay, which was close to the Shogun's capital, rather than Hirado, where the local *daimyo* fervently hoped the English would join the Dutch, already established there, in commerce profitable to himself and his people.

Having introduced Saris to Ieyasu and obtained from the Shogunate the grant of trading privileges for the company, Adams was host on his own estate to Saris and other Englishmen, and he took them on an inspection tour of Uraga harbour. It was to no avail. Saris chose Hirado.

Uraga, not far from Yedo, would have provided a much more profitable site than Hirado for the English commercial outpost. Yedo was growing fast. Within a few years it would rival London and Paris for size: it was a potential market of great value; and the favour of the Shogun, close at hand, was worth more than that of any provincial lord.

As things turned out, the company's trading post at Hirado was a failure and was closed after 10 years, because of continued trading losses. It is at least conceivable that in the years ahead, when Japan was a "closed country", the English—like the Dutch—would have been allowed to retain a small trading foothold if they had hung on in Japan.

Adams refused the passage home, dislike of Saris playing some part, no doubt, in the decision. But he was on good terms with Richard Cocks, whom Saris left at Hirado in charge of the company's post. Cocks commissioned Adams to undertake voyages to Siam on the company's behalf. The log-book of these journeys, in Adams's handwriting, is in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

Adams died at or near Hirado on May 16, 1620. He left a lengthy will, which included careful provision for his English wife and his daughter, Deliverance. His Japanese son, Joseph, was confirmed by the Shogun in the possession of the estate by Yedo Bay.

Visitors to Yokosuka today are shown tombs said to be those of Adams and his Japanese wife; but he was probably buried at Hirado. At Ito, in the Izu Peninsula, where Miura Anjin (as Adams was known to the Japanese) built the ship for Ieyasu, there is a flourishing annual festival in his honour. Thus the first Englishman in Japan made his mark there; and he has never been forgotten.

R.S.

Constitution influenced by Bismarck

by William Beasley

In the summer of 1874 Okubo Toshimichi, Home Minister and strong man of the Meiji Government, wrote a memorandum on the subject of Japan's industry and trade. A country's strength, he claimed, rested on its industrial production. Britain had achieved wealth, power and empire because of it. What is more, it had done so with no greater natural advantages than Japan possessed: "It is just that our people are weaker in the spirit of enterprise".

It followed that the Japanese Government, in seeking to emulate Britain's success, must not only provide a suitable framework of political and economic institutions, but must also instil in the Japanese people the necessary habits and attitudes.

One might have expected this to preface an argument for introducing into Japan the ideas that all the world acknowledged to be preeminently those of contemporary Britain: the economic doctrines of free trade, competition and laisser faire; the political ones of parliamentary democracy. But this was not Okubo's intention. Japan, he *pointed out, was not* at the same stage of development as contemporary Britain. Its position was analogous to that of England of the Navigation Laws, when government had exerted itself to protect the country's industry and shipping from foreign competition.

This, then, not Victoria's England, was to be Japan's model.

It must pursue its aspirations through policies that were "in accordance with the people's character and their degree of knowledge", that is, policies appropriate to its own stage of development.

One can see in Okubo's statement much that is typical of the approach to Japanese modernization in the Meiji period. Britain was certainly a major and acknowledged influence on it. It provided technical assistance and training in essential skills; its engineers and foremen helped to equip Japan's infant industries; its naval instructors trained Japanese officers; its diplomatic representatives advised Japanese officials on subjects extending from railways to currency, from politics to law. Above all, Britain demonstrated what the process could achieve.

Yet its institutions as they existed in the 1870s were not necessarily, in Japanese eyes, the best example of how it should all be done. As a constitutional model Meiji statesmen found Bismarck's Germany more relevant.

Germany, like Japan, was emerging from feudal disunity. Hence it valued *political* and social cohesion more highly than personal liberties. So did Japan. Equally, Japanese merchants, like their counterparts in other late developing economies, sought government protection more often than they demanded freedom from government control.

Shibusawa Eiichi, the Meiji period's outstanding financier, argued in 1879 that "there can be no question . . . that it is to the general good that the guidance of the economy be entrusted to the government".

This is not to say that the *political* and economic thought of nineteenth-century Britain was without influence in Japan. It is simply that we should not seek its effect in the earliest basic policy decisions. In other contexts it was important and pervasive. For example, it is arguable that Shibusawa was characteristic only of the weaker, more dependent entrepreneurs, men who felt their own interests coincided with those of government.

By contrast, Shoda Heigoro, chief executive of Mitsubishi, urged an impeccably businesslike viewpoint in 1898: "If we expect enterprises to progress they must be left alone—left to natural selection and the survival of the fittest—without artificial intervention".

The Finance Minister, Matsukata Masayoshi, commented in 1882 that the proper function of government was "to protect the public interest and guarantee peace to the community". It should never "compete with the people in industry and commerce".

As the first of these quotations suggests, Social Darwinism had become an important ingredient in Japanese thinking by the end of the century. This largely reflected the influence of Herbert Spencer. Spencer, after all, referred directly to Tokugawa Japan in his *Principles of Sociology* as being typical of the "military" stage in human society, from which Europe was moving away.

Japan, it was to be assumed, would also move away from it—though only after several generations, as Spencer saw it—progressing to the "industrial" phase, in which individual freedom, political as well as economic, would be enlarged, and the role of the state greatly diminished. Mankind's progress being essentially unilinear, Japan was proceeding along the same path from barbarism to civilization that Europe had already followed, though it was still some way behind.

The argument had a particular appeal to members of the Meirokusha (The 1873 Society) in Tokyo, all of whom were committed to introducing Europe's "enlightenment" to their fellow-countrymen and reducing as far as possible the role of what they held to be feudal elements (*including Confucianism*) in Japanese life.

The founder of the society was Mori Arinori, at various times ambassador in Washington and London, later Minister of Education, who was assassinated for his views in 1889. Among the other members were Nishi Amane, War Ministry

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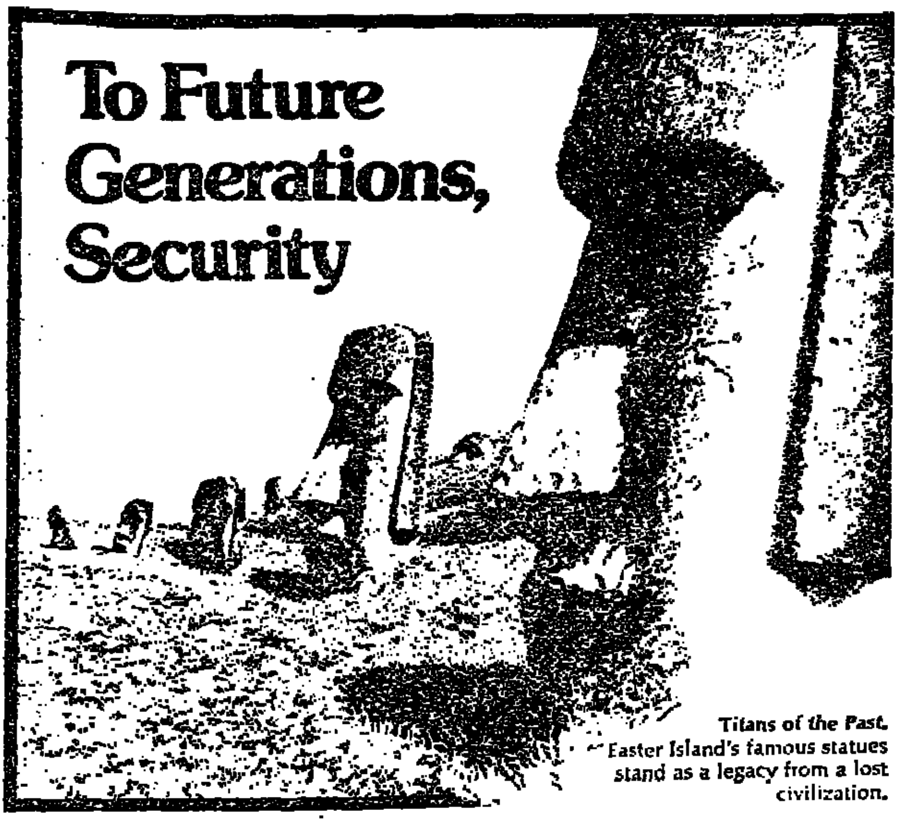

To Future Generations, Security

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Foreigners played essential part in early years of growth

by George Allen

Like all countries in the early stages of *development*, Japan at the beginning of its modern career was heavily dependent upon foreigners for technical, commercial and professional expert knowledge. Although its tutors were drawn from all parts of the western world, most came from Britain, then the acknowledged leader *in* industry, trade and finance.

The foreign participants in *Japan's modernization* fell into two classes, the first composed of technical experts *and professional* advisers employed by the central and local governments, official *agencies and* private firms, and the second of merchants, bankers, and other *business* and professional men in search of a profitable area for their enterprise.

The predominance of the British in the first class is attested by such statistics as are available. Out of 527 foreigners recorded as employed by the central government in 1875 (when the number of such employees reached a maximum), 277 were British, and for the rest of the century they remained the largest national contingent. Some of them began their career in Japan as employees of various local governments in the period between the opening of the country to Europeans and the abolition of the *han* (clan governments) in 1872.

In the seventies and eighties the main constituent of this group consisted of civil and mechanical engineers *and other technical experts*, most of whom worked for the Ministry of Industry; in *the first decade of Meiji* half the expenditure of that department was on foreigners' *salaries. Large numbers* of British nationals were also engaged by the service departments and the Ministry of Education.

These men played an essential part in establishing the new infrastructure, in managing new enterprises and in training Japanese successors. For instance, *when in February* 1869 the Government set up a mint at Osaka, it engaged T. W. Kinder, *an* English engineer, to run it. At one time some 20 engineers, chemists and mechanics, most of them British, were employed at the mint, and a few of them remained there until 1889. They were frequently called upon for technical advice by newly established private concerns *in the neighbourhood.*

Again, the first railway in Japan, for which a loan was raised *in London in 1870*, was built by British experts. John England, a railway engineer, headed a team which surveyed the routes between Shimbashi (Tokyo) and Yokohama and between Osaka and Kobe, and organized the construction.

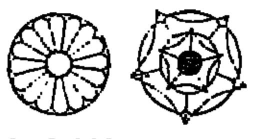
For some years after the Shimbashi-Yokohama line came into service, its operation was supervised by F. C. Christie. Another Englishman who was closely associated with several railway projects in the 1870s *was Edmund Morell.*

The new postal and telegraphic service also made use of *British* experience. One of the best known experts in this service, W. B. Mason, had begun his career in the telegraphic department of the British Post Office, and came to Japan as a young man at the invitation of the Department of Communications.

British help was solicited for the development of various manufacturing industries. In 1873 British engineers were engaged by the Government to help in the erection of two modern furnaces at the Kamaishi ironworks, formerly operated by a clan government, and *others advised on* the modernization of mining techniques at a silver mine on the Isle *of Sado.*

The cotton industry was the first of Japan's modern manufactures to be developed, and the British were closely associated with the initial ventures. In 1868 the Satsuma Government in Kyushu bought spinning and weaving machines from Platt Brothers of Oldham and engaged seven British technicians to erect the plant and to organize its early operations.

Other British advisers were employed, both before and after the restoration, in the new shipyards, and when Japan began to create a mercantile marine, British sea-faring experience was called *upon. In 1867 a* British captain was appointed as the master of a government steamer sailing between Tokyo and Osaka, and he was the first of a large company of British seamen, masters, mates and engineers, in the service of Japanese shipping throughout the Meiji era.



The British who came to Japan as entrepreneurs or to practise a profession extended over many activities—trade, banking, shipping, architecture, education and journalism. A few pioneered ventures in manufacturing industry, although it was not until the early years of this century that British manufacturing firms became of much importance in Japan, and then usually in association with Japanese partners.

The largest component in the entrepreneurial group was the merchants. Some of these appeared on the scene immediately after the opening of the country to *foreign trade.* Among the first was William Keswick of Jardine Matheson, who was joined at Yokohama by K. MacKenzie, formerly Jardine's agent at Nagasaki. This firm's business became well established several years before the restoration, and a flourishing export trade in raw silk and an import trade in cotton and wool *textiles* was soon built up.

Another pioneer, E. C. Kirby, settled in Yokohama in 1865 and then moved, in 1868, to Kobe. His import business began with textiles and was extended to include machinery and metals. Later he became a partner in an ironworks and ship-repairing yard and, in 1878, the sole proprietor. On his death the Government, which had advanced him money, took over the business. In 1895 the plant was moved to the neighbourhood of Hiroshima and became part of the naval arsenal of Kure.

One of Kirby's employees, E. H. *Hunter, went into* business for himself in 1873 as a Kobe merchant. Between 1879 and 1881 he constructed an engineering factory known as the Osaka Ironworks. *It* was equipped with a British-made power plant and employed about 200 workers. Hunter ran this works for 35 years. It ultimately passed to Japanese interests and became part of the famous Hidachi concern.

In early days of British enterprise in Japan one of the best known merchants was T. B. Glover of Nagasaki. He was closely associated with the economic activities of the Satsuma Government before the abolition of feudalism.

At a time when it was difficult for Japanese to travel abroad, he arranged visits to Europe for young Satsuma men who wished to learn the lessons that the west had to teach, and on one occasion he provided *one of his ships to* collect a party of them and to take them to Hongkong.

Since Japanese at this time were unversed in the technique of foreign trade and knew little about western markets and sources of supply, the foreign merchants, among whom the British were in the majority, were indispensable to the growth of the country's overseas trade and so to the development of the export industries. Through the vitalizing influences to which they *exposed the country, they* contributed to its modernization almost as much as the Government's own efforts. Although these merchants are not as well remembered as are western writers on Japan, such as W. H. Chamberlain or Lafcadio Hearn, Japanese economic historians still make their bow *to them, and some of them deserve* the tribute. It has been estimated that as late as *1890 about four fifths* of the foreign trade was passing through the hands of these foreigners, a high proportion of them British. At that time the United Kingdom supplied more than a third of the imports.

As Japan had no ocean-going vessels in the early days of its new career, merchants supplied the ships for international trade and soon foreign shipping companies, such as the P & O, began to operate services between Japan and the China coast and the west. At first the Americans took the lead in shipping, but after 1880 they surrendered it to the British. During the nineties about half the steamers entering Japanese ports (in gross tons) were British.

British bankers accompanied British merchants and ship-owners. In 1886 the Oriental Bank and The Mercantile Bank began business in Japan, and they were followed by the Hongkong Bank and the Chartered Bank. For many years most foreign exchange transactions were conducted through them. The staff of these banks were influential in spreading the knowledge of western financial practices. For instance, A. A. Shand, originally employed by the Oriental Bank, was appointed as an adviser to the Government on banking *administration and* played a leading part in founding the *Ginko Zasshi* (Bankers' *Magazine*).

Other British businessmen or technical experts visite Japan, either at the inv tation of the authorities, o on their own initiative, an *prepared* reports on vario manufacturing industri and on export possibiliti *One of the best known* o them was C. Dresser, a Englishman who in 187 made an extensive survey o Japanese industrial areas.

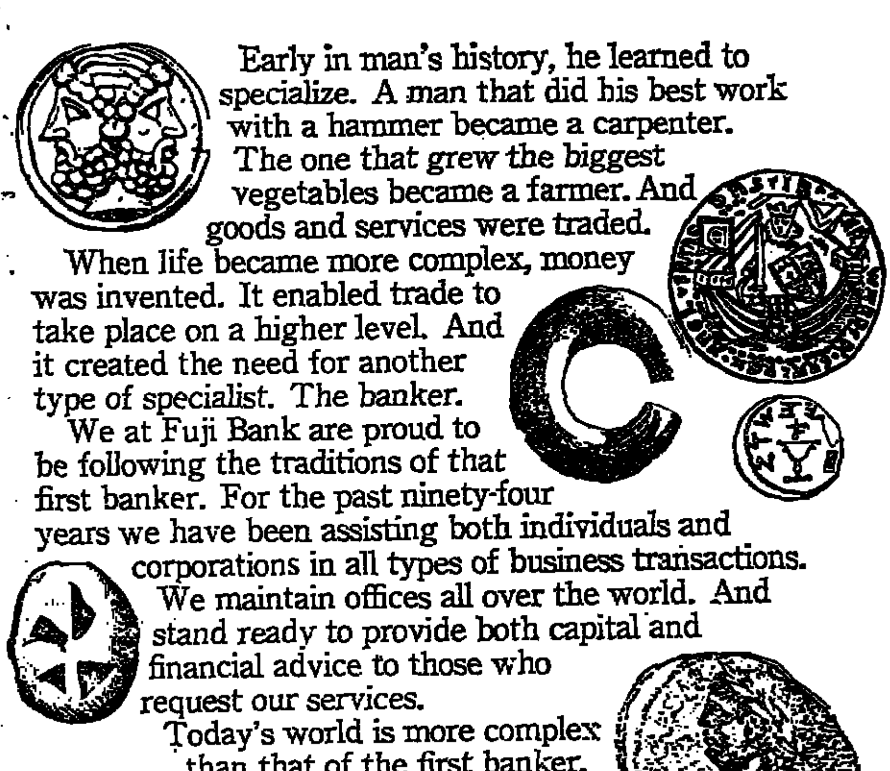
Difficulties of commun cation between Japanes and westerners raised for*midable obstacles to th* assimilation of wester practices, institutions an ideas as well as to the eas flow of trade between Japa and the rest of the world For overcoming these difficulties and reducing misunderstandings. British journalists resident in Japan must be given much credit. This *applies particularly to those* who founded and edited English-language newspapers.

Three men were outstanding. One of them, J. R. *Black, became editor of the* weekly *Japan Herald* (which began life in 1861 as the *Nagasaki Shipping List and Advertiser*), and later of the *Japan Gazette*. He also produced one *of the first* regular newspapers in the Japanese language and exerted a *considerable influence* on the development of Japanese journalism. *Captain F. Brinkley*, who came to Japan as an officer attached to the legation guard, *gained high repute* as a writer on Japanese matters.

He founded the *Japan Mail* and edited it for many years.

Finally, one should pay tribute to Robert Young, the famous editor of the *Kobe Chronicle* (later the *Japan Chronicle*). When Bertrand Russell was living in the Far East, just after the First World War, he claimed, with reason, that the weekly edition of the *Japan Chronicle* was among the best weeklies in the world.

The author is Emeritus Professor of Political Economy at the University of London.



The First Banker

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Illusions about El Dorado of untapped bullion

by Gordon Daniels

In 1859 at the opening of Anglo-Japanese diplomacy Britain and Japan appeared natural adversaries. Britain was powerful, expansive and imperial. Japan was weak and divided, reluctantly emerging from two centuries of detachment from the diplomatic world. Vast differences of wealth, culture and organization provided ready grounds for mutual suspicion ; and ignorance spawned myths which increased the danger of violent conflict.

Britain had subdued India and humiliated China, and many Japanese feared that they would be the next victims of this colonial advance. Parallel with these exaggerated, if understandable, fears of British colonization were bizarre British notions of the economic potential of the Japanese islands.

Japan could not rival China as a potential market for foreign products but it was believed to be a *glorious* El Dorado of untapped bullion. Central control of gold and silver mines, and official reluctance to reveal details of their operations, convinced many Englishmen that Japan had gold and silver in abundance. These illusions gave added momentum to demands to reside and invest in the interior, and these in turn heightened suspicion of Britain's intent.

More significant than this notion of gold and silver was Britain's initial misunder*standing of the Japanese* political system. Its first agreements were negotiated with the Tokugawa *military* government, and its representatives were unaware of the Emperor's sovereignty and importance. Initially, its treaties were not ratified by Japan's sovereign, and in the eyes of many of his subjects they were illegal and invalid. In part this misunderstanding was the deliberate creation of the military government but *it also reflected British un*preparedness in this new zone of diplomatic endeavour.

Britain's first Consul-General, Sir Rutherford Alcock, faced formidable obstacles to the understanding of local politics and society. *He and his staff possessed no* detailed knowledge of the economy, geography and *traditions of Japan. No Eng*lishman could speak Japanese and negotiations were carried *through the medium* of Dutch. No English-Japanese dictionaries or textbooks had yet been published, and if translated, official statements were often obscure.

More serious than these technical barriers to negotiation and reporting *was the* human and psychological state of these isolated diplomats. They lacked the security of the telegraph or a permanent legation building. On two occasions their temporary quarters were raided by anti-foreign swordsmen ; members of the legation staff were wounded, and British and Japanese guards were killed. Fear of murder drove some diplomats to carry *revolvers* and others to suicide.

Against this chilling background Alcock showed himself to be a diplomat of remarkable courage and sensitivity. He was a strange representative of an imperial power. He despised the coarse aims and manners of British merchants, had sympathy for the achievements of Asian civilization and doubted the west's moral *claim to superiority*.

For a man webbed in by dangers and difficulties his achievements were remarkable. Despite Japanese warnings he travelled overland across Kyushu, and from Osaka to Edo (Tokyo). Faced by the blocking of the Shimonoseki Strait he organized an international force to attack the local batteries. He sur*vived the bleak years of anti*-foreign violence and came to understand many of the fun*damental rivalries in Japan*ese politics.

Long before his departure he recognized the importance of the Emperor and the need for his ratification if treaties were to be observed. The obverse of this understanding was his realization that the authority of the military government was far from universal. In addition he developed some understanding of the place of foreign relations *in provincial politics*; several lords mobilized anti-foreign feeling to embarrass the mili*tary government. It was* a handy weapon in domestic rivalries.

In 1864 Alcock returned to Britain to write *The Capital of the Tycoon*, perhaps the finest of all diplomatic memoirs.

Two things above all had transformed British views of Japan from myth to partial *reality*. The naval bombardments which cleared the Shimonoseki Strait and *punished Satsuma for the* murder of an Englishman persuaded young local *samurai* to recognize British power. They bought British weapons and supplied valuable information. Furthermore the development of Japanese studies within the legation brought an impressive improvement in British intelligence.

Among the student interpreters of the Alcock years the most dedicated and dynamic was Ernest Mason Satow. He arrived in Japan in September 1862 and in little over a year became proficient in written and spoken Japanese. Much credit must go to his Japanese instructors but no one can deny Satow's own energy and achievement. His ability to read and translate political documents brought obvious advantages, but even more important was his ability to mingle and talk *with a wide variety of* Japanese.

Satow's youth and low *status enabled him to lead* an adventurous existence. He met samurai and tradesmen, *friends and enemies of* the Tokugawa Government. He ate, drank, and joked in back street tea-houses and formed friendships with activist samurai who became *future leaders.*

All these informal contacts brought invaluable influence and information.

Against this background Britain's second representative, Sir Harry Parkes, was well placed to develop a *realistic and* flexible *policy* amid Japan's domestic conflict. Unlike his predecessor, *Parkes was no sensitive* thinker given to philosophical introspection. He had spent much of his life among the merchants of the China coast and had *no* doubt of the superiority of western science and civilization. He possessed terrifying energy and a lightning temper and wearied his subordinates with relentless commands. Despite these doubtful qualities Parkes was a remarkable envoy with great gifts of practical imagination.

From his arrival in Japan *in 1865 he encouraged his* staff in a wide range of intelligence and academic activities. *Satow was sent* to Kyushu and Hokkaido to see conditions at first hand. Other interpreters were encouraged to study Japanese religion, history and geography. Parkes himself played an active part in organizing the Asiatic Society of Japan which provided a forum for pioneering studies. All these activities manifested the confident curiosity of imperial England but they had a deep and significant purpose. Parkes believed that all information deepened understanding of Japan, and provided the intellectual girders of British policy.

*These rich sources of in*formation established firm foundations for a many-sided policy. Backed by an international squadron he demanded the imperial ratification of treaties. He supplied naval instructors to advise the military government while parallel with this recognition of traditional rulers he developed links with the rising western provinces. He and his staff visited semi-independent rulers in Kyushu, Honshu and Shikoku to explain that Britain desired peace and trade, not territorial acquisitions.

*When the Tokugawa Gov*ernment fell in January 1868 Britain quickly developed relationships with the new regime. Leaders of the new administration included Ito and Saigo, both long-standing contacts of Satow and his fellow interpreters.

Britain's increasing understanding of Japan made a major contribution to smooth relations with its new Government. But Japanese leaders also discarded myth for reality. As the might of British industry was recognized Japan developed a deep interest in the sources of British strength. Even before 1868 Japanese *visited London* to study, and toured provincial factories. After 1868 the *new Government turned to* Parkes to provide advice on warships, railways and currency and other foundations of a modern state.

Britain and the new Government shared a desire for a tranquil and orderly Japan in which both foreigners and political leaders would be safe from assassination. Both desired to protect Japan from the encroachment of Russian power which threatened Japanese territory and British commerce. In the early years of Japan's new regime British influence was was creative and paramount.

In later years Anglo-Japanese relations have encompassed alliance, war and peaceful rivalry. Alcock, Parkes and Satow are half forgotten but their passionate curiosity *remains* an example to all who seek realistic understanding.

The author is senior lecturer in Modern Far Eastern History with special reference to Japan, Centre of Japanese Studies, University of Sheffield.

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bureaucrat, teacher of Western philosophy, translator of *J. S. Mill's Utilitarianism*, and Fukuzawa Yukichi, publicist, author of best-selling books about Western thought and institutions, and founder of Keio University.

These were not in the full sense men of power, though some of them had the ear of those who were. Yet they were men who did much to form the climate of opinion. In Japan's rapidly expanding newspapers and periodicals their articles introduced to an eager intelli*gentsia the ideas that were* current in the most advanced countries of the world, those of Social Darwinism, Utilitarianism, and Scientific Positivism. And as Fukuzawa was to note in his autobiography, they were written in order "to make Japan into a great, new civilized nation in the East, comparable with England in the West".

The patriotic motive implicit in this statement accorded well enough with the Meiji Government's pursuit of national wealth and strength. The notion of the survival of the fittest, put *in international terms*, gave Nishi a "modern" rationale for an efficient army. Later *it made imperialism respec*table, too; what Japan had been forced to suffer, when *weak, it had the right to* inflict on others, when strong, because this was *how selection had to work.*

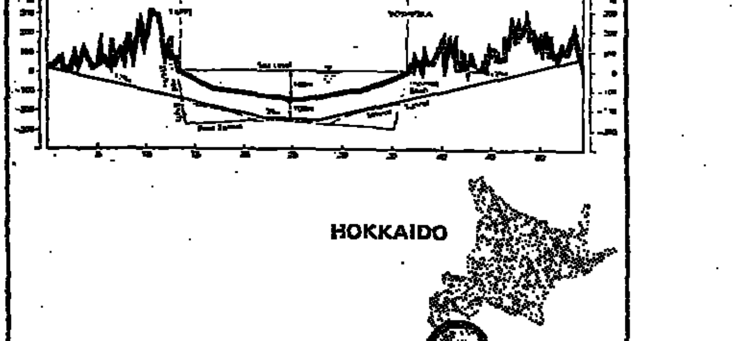
But in other respects enlightenment led to conclusions less welcome to the Meiji leadership. Notwithstanding Fukuzawa's argument that representative institutions would increase national unity by providing a safe outlet for discontents, most members of the Government remained convinced that Japan was not yet strong enough to be *released from political tute*lage.

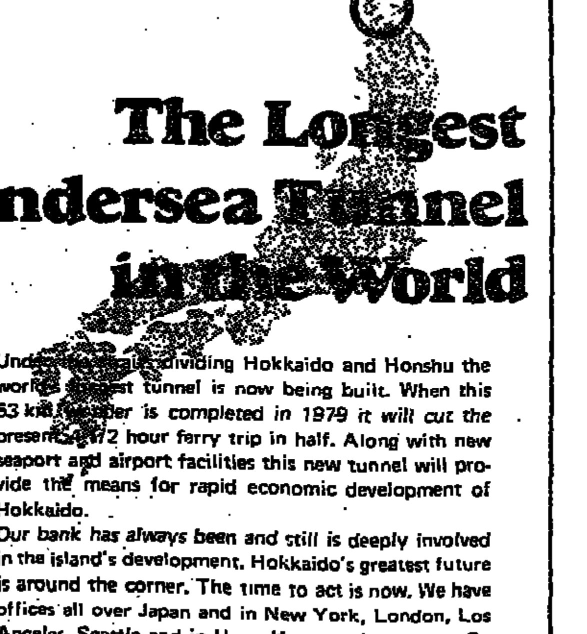
As a consequence parliamentarianism in the British sense became an aspect of opposition. It was not until the twentieth century, when the demand for it was reinforced by the claims of business groups too powerful to be ignored, that it *found a legitimate place in* politics.

The British impact on Japanese modernization must therefore be assessed at a variety of levels. As an *example of* wealth and power achieved, Britain afforded a stimulus and a *model to both government* and individuals. As the country that could claim in *Spencerian terms to have* advanced farther than any other towards civilization, it gave *inspiration to those* who sought to raise Japanese society to the next rung *on the social evolutionary* ladder.

Through the Meiji intellectuals it communicated to Japan those ideas which it had contributed characteristically to nineteenth-century western thought. Clearly, these *different* influences were in some respects contradictory ; and because some had a greater appeal to groups in government, others to men of very different views and purposes, the sum of British influence was not so much to make Japan "more like Britain" in any simple sense, as to furnish arguments in what was essentially a debate among the Japanese.

The author is Professor of the History of the Far East at London University.





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Navy's traditions owe much to gentlemanly British teaching and ship designing

by Kiyoshi Ikeda

The mother of Parliaments, as an English naval historian remarked, "was the mother of navies". Aid to foreign nations wanting to build their navies was a significant aspect of British foreign relations in the nineteenth century. Of all nations which received British aid, none was more successful than Japan.

At the beginning of the building-up of the Japanese navy and merchant marine, one of the most urgent problems for the new Meiji Government was the training of young Japanese seamen in modern naval science. Before the Restoration leaders of the old regime had been wrestling with this task with the help of the Dutch at Nagasaki. But the awareness of Britain's naval predominance in the West led the leaders of the Meiji Government to turn to Britain for naval education and training.

The Japanese asked for a British naval education mission through Sir Harry Parkes, British Consul in Edo (now Tokyo). Thus Commander Richard E. Tracey was appointed chief of the British Naval Training Mission in Japan. The Tracey mission arrived just before the Restoration and established a naval school at Edo for nearly 100 Japanese cadets and officers.

The beginnings of the programme were promising but civil war and the overthrow of the Shogunate ended the Tracey mission. However, for both the British and the Japanese it established a precedent for British operational training of the Japanese navy and merchant marine.

In 1870 Lieutenant Albert G. S. Hawes, a Royal Marine, and Frank Binkley, a lieutenant in the British Army, went to Japan to teach young seamen. Brinkley was a man of ability who remained as a newspaper editor in Japan for much of the rest of his life, and was instrumental in preparing the ground for the Anglo-Japanese alliance of 1902.

In July 1873 the largest British naval mission, under Commander Archibald Lucius Douglas RN, with 33 other officers and men, was engaged for a three-year period, and Douglas assumed direction of the Imperial Naval College in Tokyo. This training period under the Douglas mission marked the beginning of the building-up of a modern navy and merchant marine in Japan.

Douglas put emphasis on training at sea, following the practice in British battleships and fitted out two, the former HMS Beagle and Malacca. According to the memoirs of Admiral Yamatoto Gonbee, the First Lord of the Admiralty during the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905), who was one of Douglas's pupils at that time, Commander Douglas was a man of strong personality and emphasized the effectiveness of sports on the character building of cadets. It seemed that his educational aim was not only to teach naval science but also to cultivate gentlemanly behaviour.

The Meiji Government also turned to Britain for its first major warships. At the beginning of the Meiji Restoration, the Japanese navy consisted of 17 vessels with an aggregate displacement tonnage of approximately 14,000 tons, but most of the vessels were small wooden craft, out of date and nearly useless. The Meiji Government ordered several modern warships from British shipbuilders.

The corvettes Kongo and Hiei were built respectively at Hull and Pembroke and the Fuso was launched at Poplar in 1878. They were taken out to Yokohama the same year by British crews because the Japanese did not yet feel competent to do so.

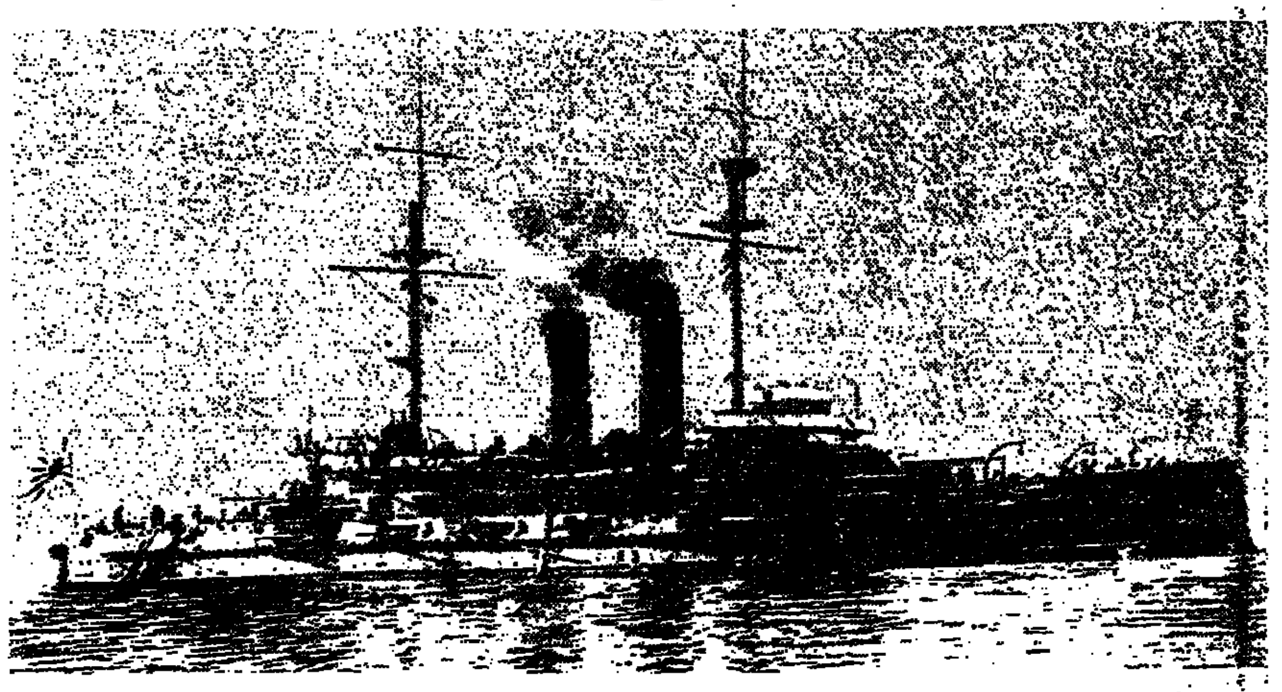
The only Japanese nationals on board were nine young officers who had been studying in England. Among them was Togo Heihachiro, the future Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese combined fleet in the battle of *Tsushima Strait in 1905. In* 1871 young Japanese seamen were permitted to study on shore or on ships in Britain, and Togo was able to receive a naval education on board the training ship Worcester in the Thames. After finishing elementary training, he made a seven-month voyage of 30,000 miles to Australia on board a small sailing ship, the Hampshire. With this practical experience in navigation, he went back to Japan on the new corvette Hiei.

These three warships were quite modern, and their designer remarked many years later: "Even in those days the Japanese navy was smart enough to have something better than the British ships of the same class." Until the Russo-Japanese war and even after the war, the Japanese continued to consign their shipbuilding to several companies in Britain, including Admiral Togo's famous flagship Mikasa. An official list compiled in July 1882 states that among the 28 warships which the Japanese possessed by that time, 19 were built in Britain.

During the second decade of the Meiji era, beginning in the late 1870s, the necessity for governmental economy and a growing sense of nationalism tempered Japanese enthusiasm for foreign assistance. This trend was reflected in every field of the modernization effort, but the Japanese navy wanted to keep its close relationship with the Royal Navy until the end of the Meiji era.

A close friendship existed between the two navies, at least until the First World War. Although there were basic differences between them, reflecting their own historical and social backgrounds, officers and men of the Japanese navy and merchant marine learnt much of seamanship and gentlemanly conduct from British sailors. The fact that they were more liberal and more cosmopolitan in their behaviour than the Japanese army, which was patterned on Prussian militarism, may be attributed to the influence of their counterparts in Britain.

The author is a professor at Tohoku University, Sendai, and author of Nihon Kaigunshi, *a two-volume history of the Japanese navy.*



The British-built battleship Mikasa, the flagship of Admiral Togo.

Growing commercial rivalry helped to bring long-standing alliance to an end

by Ian Nish

Japan entered the comity of nations at a time when alliances between European countries were the order of the day. Considering that Japan was anxious to be treated as a modern, western-style nation from the time of the Meiji restoration in 1868, it was natural that it should seek to enter the charmed circle of these European alliances. Long before the Anglo-Japanese alliance came into being in 1902, Japanese diplomats had put out feelers with Britain and Germany to that end.

But Japan came to modernity in an unequal world. It was not just that Sir Harry Parkes, the British minister in Tokyo from 1865 to 1883, was portrayed as "the last of the *daimyo*", sitting on an elevated dais and holding audience with Japanese delegates, who were on hands and knees, bowing to him. It was also a fact that Japan after the restoration had concluded a series of treaties with western trading nations which it regarded as unequal.

The first release from *them came with the signing of the Anglo-Japanese com*mercial treaty in July 1894. That was the first "equal" treaty to come into force between Japan and any major country and implied that Britain would end extra-territorial jurisdiction at the Japanese treaty ports.

As a Japanese of the time wrote, "It removed the insults Japan had suffered over the past 30 years and enabled her to enter the fellowship of nations". By 1899 the major trading nations had agreed to follow suit; and Japan felt that she had become more acceptable in the "alliance stakes".

The first Anglo-Japanese alliance was signed in London on January 30, 1902, and was directed against Russian expansion in east Asia. Japan was soon immersed in her victorious war with Russia. While the peace negotiations were in progress in August, 1905, the alliance was revised and extended. Basically it reassured Japan against the eventuality of Russia's embarking on a war of revenge, while it enabled Britain to reduce her naval strength in Chinese waters by relying on the Japanese fleet.

The third alliance treaty was signed in July, 1911. Under it the alliance was renewed for 10 years and its scope was, if anything, narrowed. Britain was required to support Japan's annexation of Korea, while Japan was required to acknowledge that the alliance *did not imply* that Britain was under any obligation to go to the aid of Japan against the United States.

Understandably many in Japan felt that there was little purpose in the alliance if they could not expect British support in such circumstances. Moreover, there was no longer the traditional focus of the alliance, since the Russian threat had largely ceased to exist.

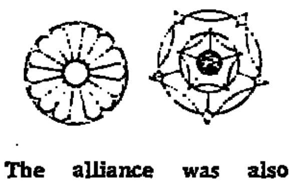
Japan joined the allied side in the First World War, though not under the obligation imposed by the British alliance. It made a substantial contribution to the war effort of the allies, especially early in the war, and the campaigns against Tsingtao and the German islands in the Pacific were among the first allied victories. The navy assisted farther and farther afield by its activities in the Pacific, then the Indian Ocean and finally the Mediterranean.

Successive Japanese foreign ministers held that the alliance was the "marrow" of their country's foreign policy. After all, the alliance covered years of rapid economic growth in Japan and a period when it became a major world power. While there were those who said that Japan did not get enough from the alliance, the governments by and large felt that Japan benefited from it.

In Britain disillusionment was greater. When the two countries did drift apart, it was not because Japan had failed to fulfil its obligations under the alliance; it was largely because of the war when political and commercial tensions grew. Britain disliked some of Japan's actions in China and there was anxiety about Japan taking over British markets in the Pacific and Indian Oceans while British merchants were temporarily incapacitated. The shortcomings of the alliance became magnified because of the sudden growth of commercial rivalry.

After the war the alliance came increasingly to be questioned. Large sections of British *opinion* had become infected with a dislike for the prewar alliance system which, it was fashionable to believe, had largely caused the war of 1914. They wanted the Japanese alliance to be ended with other remnants of that system.

On the other hand, the key members of the postwar Cabinet, Lloyd George and Lord Curzon, did not share these views and wanted the alliance to be continued. The Japanese, for their part, were stoutly arguing that the alliance had nothing to do with the prewar alliance system.



The alliance was also coming under attack from outside. It was condemned by an indignant China which felt that its betrayal by the Versailles Treaty was partly the fault of the alliance. It was widely attacked in the United States, which became bitterly critical of Japan's role in China and her naval ambitions. As a consequence of this, Canada strongly advocated the termination of the alliance, even though the remaining members of the British empire were ready to retain it.

What brought the issue to a climax was the decision to convene a Pacific conference in Washington in November 1921. Britain and Japan both realized that, in the altered circumstances of the postwar period, they needed the cooperation of the United States for a mixture of naval, financial and political reasons. When they were presented with the opportunity of joining a treaty with the United States, they both grasped it with enthusiasm, even if it meant abandoning the alliance.

The four-power treaty (the United States, France, Japan and Britain) which emerged was an attempt to deal with Pacific security problems through consultations between the major Pacific powers. In fact, Britain and Japan gave up a fairly precise contract for one that was ambiguous and whose provisions for consultation were never enforced. When the exchange of ratifications took place in Washington in August 1923, the alliance formally ceased to exist.

The alliance did not end in bitterness. Indeed the illusion was preserved that the alliance was being "merged into something new and more effective". It generated a mood of nostalgia. A. J. Balfour said: "When two nations have been united (in two great wars), they cannot at the end of it take off their hats one to the other and politely part as two strangers part who travel together for a few hours in a railway train."

The implication was that the alliance would leave an indelible mark on both countries. Perhaps this was not too fanciful a view for Balfour to express. The remarkable thing about the Anglo-Japanese alliance was not that it came about, but that it survived so long without bitter animosity. Alliances tend to lose their glitter fairly soon; but Britain's alliance with Japan gave rise to comparatively few disagreements, though those were serious enough.

For two decades it served the interests of its two signatories. The alliance was neither so iniquitous as was thought by its critics nor so noble as has sometimes been suggested since. It was a limited liability alliance between two geographically separated countries which had carefully measured the advantages they sought to gain from it. It was quite a triumph that it survived despite racial differences.

On the other hand, it was not so much an equal treaty as a pact between a senior and junior partner. In 1902 Japan was still a growing country while Britain was a major world power. By 1923 the gap had been narrowed; and Japan had unquestionably become a major Pacific power.

The two allies drifted apart because China was in such a state of chaos for most of the twenties. Britain and Japan, which both had considerable interests there, found it convenient to stick together. Britain saw Japan as a stabilizing force in east Asia, just as much as it had in the alliance period. Its policy towards Japan, as defined in 1926, was one "of friendliness but watchfulness, giving her no excuse for aggression, while affording her the maximum scope for her economic development".

For its part, Japan also looked on Britain without illusions. The termination of the alliance had left it in a state of isolation, which it was perhaps inclined to exaggerate. Japan looked to a conciliatory policy towards China, one of non-interference in domestic affairs there, and appears to have concluded that the less it was associated with imperialist Britain there, the better for its image.

In any case, Japan was absorbed with domestic problems: the great earthquake of 1923 caused widespread destruction which forced it to look inward for a few years; and the unwinding of wartime industrial expansion led to economic crises for which the fabric of Japanese society was ill-prepared.

By 1930 little in the way of a special relationship remained between Britain and Japan, though there was a readiness to work together on specific issues in a spirit of mutual accommodation.

Dr Nish is reader in International History, University of London.

JAPAN IN BRITAIN

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The Centre carries out the promotional function of the Japanese Government in providing a wide variety of information and services on the social and cultural life of Japan. It also acts as an important link in Anglo-Japanese cultural, academic and business affairs.

Services include:
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- Lecture programmes.
- Monthly information bulletin.
- Listings of Japanese shops, restaurants and similar establishments in London.

The public are welcome at any time during office hours.

Japan Foundation
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Established in October 1972, the Japan Foundation is an autonomous body solely concerned with cultural exchange between Japan and the rest of the world. It is financed directly by the Japanese Government and some private sources and replaces the activities of those government agencies which previously handled international cultural exchange. Through its activities the Foundation aims to deepen and enhance the world understanding of Japan.

Its interests include:
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- Participating in programmes promoting international cultural exchange.
- Developing and distributing literature, audio-visual aids and other materials.

Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO)
19-25 Baker Street, London W1M 1AE
Telephone 01-486 6761
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The Japan External Trade Organization (commonly known as JETRO) was established by the Japanese Government in 1958 to promote trade and understanding between Japan and countries worldwide. It has 49 overseas offices of which 23 are trade centres (as in London), 1 machinery centre, and 25 representative offices.

Activities include:
- Economic cooperation
- Trade promotion
- Overseas investment
- Market research
- Trade information
- Fairs and exhibitions
- Trade publications.
- Public relations.

Japan National Tourist Organization (JNTO)
167 Regent Street, London W1R 7FD
Telephone 01-734 9638/9
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The Japan National Tourist Organization, a responsibility of the Ministry of Transportation, is the central body for promoting Japan's rapidly expanding international tourist industry.

Services include:
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- Information on international conventions and conferences in Japan.
- A wide variety of tourist literature.
- Film and reference book libraries open to the general public.

Japanese Chamber of Commerce & *Industry*
c/o Mitsubishi Corporation.
Bow Bells House, Bread Street,
London EC4M 9BQ
Telephone 01-236 2060

The Japan Chamber of Commerce was established in 1959 to promote good relations between the Japanese business community in London and British business organizations. The Chamber, which has a membership of 116 London-based offices of Japanese firms, also provides an information service for British companies and other commercial interests.
Enquiries should be directed to the Secretary, Mr R. S. Milward.

Nippon Club
13 Chelsea Embankment, London SW3
Telephone 01-352 6499

The Nippon Club was established in 1960 to provide welfare and recreation facilities for Japanese residents in London who now number over 5,000. Associate membership is open to non-Japanese who are able to enjoy the same services and facilities as full members, but they must be recommended by a member and have strong links with Japan. In this way, the Club is glad of the opportunity to provide a rendezvous for Anglo-Japanese cultural exchange. Present membership totals over 1300.

Japan Society of London
630 Grand Buildings,
Trafalgar Square, London WC2N 5HN
Telephone 01-839 1697

The Society was founded in 1891 and today has a membership of nearly 1,500 drawn from all walks of life. New members with or without direct experience of Japan are always welcome. The Society's main objective is to foster a greater understanding of Japan in Britain and encourage direct Anglo-Japanese cultural exchange. The Society's current chairman is Sir John Pilcher, former British Ambassador to Japan.

Activities include:
- Monthly lectures (Oct.-May).
- Art circle.
- A bonsai kai group providing a meeting point for members interested in the cultivation of Japanese dwarf trees.
- A quarterly bulletin which carries the full text of all lectures.
- A junior group (Wakatake kai) providing a variety of activities for younger Japanese and British people living in London.

Japan Association
18 Diamond House, 37/38 Hatton Garden, London EC1N 8YL
Telephone 01-405 6144/2729

The Japan Association was formed in 1950 as a commercial body of British firms. Its main aim is to promote and protect the interests of its members in all aspects of their commercial and political relations with Japan as well as fostering the growth of trade between the two countries. The Association acts as the correspondent in the U.K. of the British Chamber of Commerce in Japan and maintains close links with the C.B.I. and the London Chamber of Commerce. Regular contact with the Japanese business community in London is sustained through special luncheons featuring guest speakers.

Anglo-Japanese Economic Institute
342 Grand Buildings,
Trafalgar Square, London WC2N 5HB
Telephone 01-930 5567

Established in 1961 in the interests of Anglo-Japanese economic relations and two-way trade, the Institute serves as an abundant source of up-to-date statistical and general information on Japan.

It publishes a monthly bulletin summarizing the latest news on Japan's economy and Anglo-Japanese trade developments, and an illustrated quarterly review dealing with these subjects in greater depth. Occasional brochures on specific Japanese and Anglo-Japanese questions are also produced.

Japan Foundation Endowment (Tanaka Fund)
c/o Japan Information Centre,
9 Grosvenor Square, London W1X 9LB
Telephone 01-493 6030

So-called because it was instigated by former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, during his visit to Britain in 1973, the Fund was set up to encourage wider academic interest in the study and understanding of Japan. The Fund is held on behalf of those British universities pursuing Japan studies by the University of Sheffield. Disposal of the Fund is decided by a committee (formed under the auspices of the University Grants Committee) which considers requests covering the promotion of research and education, and study tours by UK scholars and students.

British Association for Japanese Studies
The Secretary,
c/o London School of Economics,
Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE
Telephone 01-405 7686

Set up in 1974 involving over 60 university teachers in Britain pursuing courses on Japan, the object of the Association is to encourage Japanese studies in the UK, in particular by stimulating teaching and research.

Euro-Japanese Exchange Foundation
8 New Row, London WC2
Telephone 01-836 4880

The Foundation was set up in 1973 as a *non-profit-making organization* with the objective of providing a channel for the exchange of professional people and students between Japan and Europe.
Services include:
- Locating and booking suitable accommodation for individuals and groups undertaking study programmes in Europe and Japan.
- Planning and arranging study programmes for groups and individuals.
- Providing the services of the Foundations own teaching staff.

Exports to Japan Unit (Dept. of Trade)
Hillgate House, Old Bailey,
London EC4M 7HU
Telephone 01-248 5757

The Unit was set up in 1972 (now under the Department of Trade) to provide advice and assistance to British exporters wishing to break into the Japanese market, and to promote the activities of the British Exports Marketing Centre in Tokyo. The Unit also works in close association with the Japanese-British Trade Council involving a committee of official and semi-official organizations, British and Japanese, whose function it is to foster Anglo-Japanese business relations.

JAPAN IN BRITAIN

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Truths of the war still await chronicler

by Louis Allen

"The resemblance between Gurkhas and Japanese is more than skin deep", Sir Ian Hamilton wrote during the Russo-Japanese war. Both had the same ready smile, the same good humour, but the Japanese were better educated, more civilized. Their army was the cream of the nation.

Forty years later, the comparison would have seemed almost blasphemous to that ex-Gurkha officer who commanded the Fourteenth Army in Burma, Lieutenant General Sir William Slim. For him, the Japanese were obedient but ferocious, ant-like soldiers. He saw many enemies in defeat—Germans, Turks, Italians—but when he watched General Itagaki sign the surrender in Singapore in September, 1945, he felt not a twinge of compassion.

The stereotype of the cruel sadistic Japanese soldier has endured longer than most. For an entire British generation, the Japanese soldier's cruelty overlaid his bravery.

Nor has postwar historiography really come to grips with the difficulty. British histories often over-emphasize atrocity. Japanese histories—particularly the official ones—gloss over it. One Japanese, the old Field Marshal Hata Shunroku, blamed the people as a whole: he argued that modern war meant total mobilization, so that the moral nature of the army corresponded to that of the Japanese nation, in which there must have been a moral decline since the days of the Russo-Japanese war.

Even to a western generation to whom Japan means karate, Zen meditation, flower arrangement or macrobiotic rice, there is a lingering awareness of atrocities. It has been a barrier to a real assessment of the war in Asia.

There is another view. When interviewed some years ago for the *Sunday Times*, General Iwakuro suggested that the destruction of Japanese cities had evened up accounts. Another European opinion, expressed by Laurens Van Der Post, is that both victors and vanquished should be freed from their destructive past.

Some Japanese have their stereotype, and here too there is a generation gap, between those who shared the anglophilia of the 1950s and those who returned from British surrender camps between 1945 and 1947. Professor Aida Yuji is the voice of these: "In prison camp we had glimpsed the unknown soul of the British Army and the British. It was a frightening monster which had ruled Asia for centuries and caused untold misery".

Professor Aida's reactions are not typical, though his case deserves examination. The British did not inflict physical suffering, but were guilty of cold arrogant contempt, a racial humiliation which was more painful than torture. The case will not convince those who worked on the Burma-Siam railway. On the other hand, the racial contempt which, Aida says, characterizes the British was one of the causes of failure in the first campaigns.

The campaigns offer extreme contrasts: the brilliant conception and rapid execution of Japan's initial successes and the slow Allied reaction and recovery. Then the Japanese overreached themselves. Their first move in Malaya in December 1941 was a seaborne landing against defended beaches, carried out over hundreds of miles of open sea, with the constant possibility of discovery by air patrols and annihilation by the British Fleet.

Fierce resistance by an Indian brigade failed to stop the Japanese landing at Kota Bahru. Farther north, in Thailand, the Japanese 5 Division landed at Singora and Patani. The British Commander-in-Chief, Far East, had left it too late to order Operation Matador which would have denied them these harbours. Within two months Japanese superiority in tanks and aircraft brought them to the Strait of Johore.

It was not their technique of jungle infiltration which gave them the victory. The war was lost to the British on the western road system of Malaya. The Japanese paused for a few days then took Singapore island in a week.

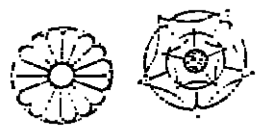
That defeat—"the greatest disaster known to British arms"—consolidated the ascendancy of the militarists in Japan. Their gamble had come off. On the British side, scapegoats were sought and found. Wavell was convinced that the ineptitude—to put it no lower—of the commanders on the spot was responsible. The commanders thought his ignorance of local conditions was partly to blame; with, too, the ineffectiveness of prewar Governments.

With considerable honesty, and some justification, Churchill blamed himself. The services took it out on the Malaya civilians, many of whom then in internment could not answer back.

Whatever the cause, three Japanese divisions, at the cost of 3,500 dead, toppled the British Empire in the Far East. They were better trained, but numerically inferior to their opponents. Burma fell with similar ease, and with comparable moments of heroic resistance. By the summer of 1942, the Japanese stood on the borders of India.

When Admiral Mountbatten took over as Supreme Commander, South-east Asia in 1943, he saw that the obvious way to retake Burma was to hook a seaborne force back into Rangoon. But the shipping was in other theatres, and a long slog through Upper and Central Burma was planned instead.

Early in 1944 the Japanese preempted this, when the presence of Subhas Chandra Bose at the head of the renegade "Indian National Army" and the frenetic ambition of Lieutenant-General Mutaguchi, Fifteenth Army Commander, determined the Japanese on their "March on Delhi".



General Mutaguchi's 18 Division had been the first to land in Malaya and had helped to take Singapore. Wingate's 1943 expedition had shown that a large force could move across the Chin Hills. Mutaguchi was certain that captured British stores would see him through and that once his three divisions were on Indian soil, Bose would rouse the Indian people to expel the British.

At a cost of 65,000 Japanese dead, the bid failed and Slim mounted his own return to Burma on the ashes of Mutaguchi's defeat at Kohima and Imphal. A massive army of Indians, Africans, Gurkhas and British swarmed back into Burma and retook the old capital, Mandalay, in March 1945. Then Slim's brilliant feint took IV Corps across the Irrawaddy into the nodal point of the Japanese communications, Meiktila.

The most ignored masterpiece of the entire war, this battle decided the fate of Burma. Rangoon was recaptured as the monsoon broke. Malaya, Singapore, Thailand, the Netherlands East Indies and French Indo-China were reoccupied after the surrender, with varying degrees of acclaim or resistance by the local population.

Japan's short-lived empire in South-east Asia (Burma was granted independence in 1943, the Netherlands East Indies and French Indo-China in 1945) ensured that the old colonial regimes would never return. Japan's prime reason for going to war was to break the United States economic embargo, by seizing the East Indies oilfields. But the moral by-product was the independence of former colonial peoples and the founding of small native armies under Japanese tutelage which gave to these peoples, for the first time Japanese historians claim, the physical means of imposing their will.

The claim is even made that the British withdrawal from India was hastened as a result of the hostile Indian reaction to the "Indian National Army" trials in Delhi in 1945. There are Japanese who still regard themselves as the liberators of East Asia. One such is General Fujiwara, the "onlie begetter" of the "Indian National Army" in Malaya in 1942. Others, such as General Imai, believe Japan fluffed her opportunities by imposing a bitterly resented military-police rule upon helpless populations.

On both sides, the historical and imaginative literature is considerable, and lacks balance. The publicity given to the two Wingate expeditions, for instance, has focused interest on that sombre and hermetic personality. Some of his commanders obeyed his orders but rejected his principles; the fierce loyalty of others has made them insist that there was an official conspiracy of silence against him.

Panache was not lacking in other quarters: the stay-behind parties of Spencer-Chapman in Malaya or of Hugh Seagrim in Burma, or the incredible voyage from Australia to Singapore in September, 1943, of a Commando party under Lieutenant Colonel Lyon of the Gordon Highlanders, which blew up Japanese ships in Singapore harbour.

On the Japanese side there is the landing in King Sound, Western Australia, of a Japanese reconnaissance group operating from Timor, or the escape of Colonel Tsuji, who avoided British capture in 1945 by disguising himself as a Buddhist monk in a Bangkok monastery, and eventually made his way across Indo-China to the headquarters of a more receptive Chiang Kai-shek.

No one has been the Tolstoy or Stendhal of this bitter war. David Piper's *Trial by Battle* and Francis Clifford's *A War is Fought to be Won* are interesting fictions of self-discovery in battle. Despite their great value as entertainment, Richard Mason's *The Wind Cannot Read* and Pierre Boulle's *Bridge on the River Kwai* are exercises in sentimentality.

The extremes of war are perhaps best shown in Walter Baxter's *Look Down in Mercy*, a novel of disintegration in the first Burma campaign, in which the savagery of the enemy is the backcloth to the moral collapse of a British officer, who develops a homosexual relationship with one of his men, kills another and finally commits suicide.

On the Japanese side, that decay is matched by Ooka Shohei's *Nobi* (*Fires on the Plain*) in which individual morality cracks under the pressures of defeat and starvation in the Philippines. The end is futile killing, and ultimately cannibalism. Nothing written on the Allied side, so far, matches the epic scope of Ooka's *Reite Senki* (*The War on Leyte*).

On both sides, contact with the past is maintained. The Japanese have their own equivalent of the Fourteenth Army's annual Burma reunion, there are disc-albums of war songs, magazines for endless nostalgic reminiscence, and even a society for the exploration of old battlefields and the gathering of *ikotsu* (the bones of the dead) for reburial in Japan.

Burma's political situation prevents the visiting of every battlefield, but groups of Japanese do go there, on the same kind of tourist trip that takes British survivors to Thailand and the River Khwae Noi. The Japanese say they are not unwelcome. After all, Burma's present rulers, as well as the clandestine opposition, derive from the Japanese-trained Thakins.

Balance-sheets will vary with the age. On our side, the finest Indian army in history amply avenged in Burma its defeat in Malaya. Of the 300,000 men they put into Burma, the Japanese lost a third. On the other side, the Burmese Ba Maw (by no means, of course, an unprejudiced witness), testifies about Japan: "No one nation has done so much to liberate Asia from white domination." However, he is forced to add: "It was betrayed by its militarists and their racial fantasies."

The author served as a Japanese-speaking intelligence officer in South-east Asia. He is author of Sittang. the last battle and of the forthcoming The End of the War in Asia.

Vital influence on story of art

by Basil Gray

When taking part in discussions within the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization forum in Paris in preparation for the celebration in 1968 of the centenary of the Meiji Restoration by which Japan reentered the main stream of world trade and culture, I was struck by the failure of the other members of the group to appreciate the vital formative influence of Japanese art forms on British design in all media in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. They were all thinking in exclusive terms of the well-known liberating effect of the Japanese woodcut print on painting in France from the 1860s.

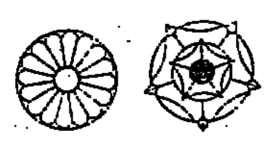
Notable progress has been made, meanwhile, in this sector and the time is surely ripe for such a display. The names of E. W. Godwin, Christopher Dresser and Thomas Jekyll, for instance, then known only to specialists, are now familiar to a wide public.

The year 1968 was also the centenary of the birth of Charles Rennie Mackintosh and the fully documented exhibition which was staged on that occasion in Edinburgh and London and significantly travelled afterwards to Darmstadt and Zurich, also revealed fully the influence, either direct or indirect of Japanese tradition on his interiors. This has been concealed under a description of Far Eastern influence but the austere and harmonious exposed woodwork of the Glasgow School of Art, with its cantilevered galleries, immediately recalls traditional Japanese architecture in temples and inns.

The Chinese taste was at a low ebb in Britain from about 1860 till after 1910; but this was the period when Japanese art had its greatest vogue. Apart from *ukiyo-e* prints which inspired Whistler, the first Japanese art products to be seen by our public were shown in a trade exhibition of 1862 from the collection of Sir R. Alcock. They formed the basic stock for a dealer who engaged young Lazenby Liberty as his showman. In 1875 he opened his own shop in Regent Street, where artists and connoisseurs flocked to handle and admire the annual imports from Japan of textiles, ceramics and lacquer.

By 1876 official interest was such that Christopher Dresser was sent on a mission to Japan to see the methods of production at the source. He stayed more than six months, mainly in Yokohama where foreigners found it easiest to make contacts in the cosmopolitan trading community. Soon after his return he was making designs of revolutionary simplicity for the leading manufacturers of silver plate, his teapots especially inspired by *sake* vessels: and also entering the import trade with a showroom in Farringdon Road, London, while simultaneously acting as art superintendant of the Linthorpe pottery works near Middlesbrough. Dresser's designs were eclectic but they often reveal typical Japanese functional and organic principles combined with a delight in coloured glaze effects.

Probably more influential at this time was the impact of the austere style of Japanese domestic interiors, so different from the popular vogue for fans and peacock feathers widely current then. Here the key figure is E. W. Godwin, who did not visit Japan but studied their designs in original woodcut books.



He went so far as to use the traditional Japanese straw mat, the *tatami*, as floor covering in his London home, a contrast with the usual lush carpets of the time which must have been truly startling. In 1878 he designed with Whistler his Tite Street, Chelsea, studio with pale monochrome walls, and in 1884 for Oscar Wilde more conspicuous interiors with Japanese gold-leaf paper as a background for ivory white furniture.

Godwin's own furniture designs do not strike us as so forward-looking, and it is only decoratively, not structurally, Japanese. Again it is not until the new century opens that the basic Japanese tradition appears in the Mackintosh interiors.

Meanwhile, it was the Japanese book design which was most significantly influential: from the blind-printed cover design to the imposition of floating script on landscape and the use of divided picture-space into two scenes, or a label suspended over or in front of a scene, as was done with the famous title of the *Strand Magazine*. End-papers and bookjackets continually show such influence, from the Ricketts's designs for John Lane at the Bodley Head through the Eragny Press books of Lucien Pissarro in the decade before 1914 to wider use by the Medici Society and others in the succeeding decade.

Of possibly wider influence were the wallpaper designs of Annesley Voysey; and throughout the period from its founding in 1893 until at least 1914, the *Studio* magazine was a powerful influence in keeping the British art world in touch with the contemporary design of Japan.

All this culminated in the popular success of the Shepherd's Bush White City Japan exhibition of 1910 when equal weight was given to its ancient and modern art. Never again will so many national treasures be allowed to leave Japan, and Japanese principles of design were for a time a dominant strain in the British version of Art Nouveau. It was a question of the discovery of traditional Japanese craftsmanship, of austere and honest construction, of natural forms in design, of flat colour and opulent line, of economy of means and mastery of techniques.

After the First World War the scene changed radically: in the second half of our period Japan has entered the mainstream of the modern movement, making her own characteristic contributions in many sectors, but, in so doing, profoundly modifying its own traditions, which have nevertheless survived because of essential concurrence in important respects.

Japanese architecture had been expressed on both monumental and domestic scale in modular terms, standard length timbers, structural intervals and the calculation of plan by standard unit, the mat about 3ft by 6ft, closely related to changing needs and to the site, as well as always to the natural surroundings. We have had no Frank Lloyd Wright but the whole modern movement would have been very different here, too, without the Japanese contribution, though it was mediated and deferred.

One easily identifiable area is in the design of the economical town garden as an extension of the building, combining stone, water, tree and light in relation to it. The Japanese have found concrete with its exposed structure congenial to their wood structure tradition and shown the world in their Olympic stadium and swimming pool how they can use it on the largest scale.

They are among the pioneers of museum design, excelling in the elimination of the separate glass display showcases by a sheer wall with evenly lit display which, because it is temporary, can afford to be sparse.

The close relation to nature and the predominantly horizontal line with asymmetric articulation, long established as criteria in Japan, are principles clearly seen in our schools and colleges, especially those in rural settings. They are also seen in the new colleges such as St Catherine's at Oxford or Churchill at Cambridge, where I would detect Japanese influence specifically in the sunk courts which correspond to the stilted structure and exposed platform (*engawa*) under wide eaves traditional in Japan, so that the garden is always below the eye within the house.

Throughout this second period we have enjoyed one special link with Japan in the work and teaching of Bernard Leach at his St Ives pottery, where the skill of kiln practice from generations of craftsmen retains the vitality to work in contemporary market conditions without loss of integrity, while in Japan he is recognized as a worthy successor of the great master Kenzan.

In painting Japanese participation in the modern movement has been so integral that many may be unconscious of its contribution when this has been transmitted through American or continental masters.

Action painting was avowedly based on eastern calligraphic tradition, shared historically with China: however, it remains a living and important art form in Japan, its brushwork self-evidently revealed in structure and movement. That it is also significant, charged with meaning, clearly fascinates many contemporary western artists offering them clues to a new visual language.

The Japanese, too, have in their thriving *hanga*, large colour woodcuts, gone farther than we in the development of a mass-produced art which does not cease to be personal. The reference to calligraphy may have reached us through Miró, Arp, Hartung or André Masson but it is available to us now. For a time it seemed that Zen practice might influence the arts here but that vogue has given way to the Tantric, where Japanese models are available. Fresh participation is therefore to be expected.

The author is former Keeper of Oriental Antiquities British Museum.

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COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

Trade bedevilled by mutual suspicion

by Melvyn Westlake

It is inevitable that the worst economic recession suffered by the industrialized world since the 1930s should impose strains on Britain's commercial relations with Japan. There is an understandable tendency to look for external causes of Britain's economic problems, and Japan's conspicuous export success, its turbulent trading history and its robust marketing methods contrive to suggest just such a cause.

Yet allegations of Japanese dumping (which in the case of colour television tubes are being investigated by the Department of Trade) and demands for import curbs on many Japanese exports, from zip fasteners to cars, are, perhaps, more a manifestation of a deeper mutual suspicion that has bedevilled trade relations between the two countries for 30 years.

In Britain that suspicion derives from a popular image of Japan deploying an unmatchable single-mindedness and oriental subtlety uncompromised by any acknowledgment of traditional western conventions of commerce. For their part, the Japanese harbour a suspicion that no matter how they try to live down their prewar reputation, they will never be accepted as an equal member of the international trading community.

Indeed, two factors in particular have shaped the relations between Britain and Japan. The first was a reluctance by Britain and other European countries to permit the complete elimination of discriminatory postwar trade restrictions against Japan which were thought to provide a defence against any possible repetition of the market dislocations caused in the 1930s by a flood of cheaply imitated products made by labour on "rice bowl" wages. Even when it became clear that Japan was moving up market, and both observing patents and paying for its technical knowledge, the European nations clung on to so-called safeguard measures.

The second major factor shaping relations was Japan's failure to recognize its rapidly growing industrial strength. It continued to demand protection for its own market and to claim special privileges, because of its social under-development, that were clearly inappropriate to an economy that was one of the most powerful in the world.

Against this background, Britain's trade with Japan grew only slowly between 1945 and 1962, when the two countries signed the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation. The treaty opened a new phase in their relations. Britain extended "most favoured nation" treatment (under which all trading partners are treated equally) to Japan, but insisted in exchange on a safeguard clause, which could be invoked if imports from Japan were proved to be positively harmful to domestic industry.

Several European countries signed similar treaties with Japan, and although this led to a partial dismantling of the battery of discriminatory restrictions against it, the continuing maintenance of the safeguard clauses, provided in exchange, remain today a source of considerable resentment to the Japanese.

Thanks to the firm sponsorship from the United States, Japan had become a member of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt) in the middle 1950s, and only by invoking a special article of the agreement were restrictions in any case able to be continued after it joined.

Britain has never invoked its safeguard clause, and throughout the 1960s a reasonable degree of balanced growth was achieved by Japan, not only with Britain but with most of its trade partners, among whom the United States was preeminent. But, Japan's unawareness of its rapidly ascending position and the steady imbalance that was developing in its trade with the United States was paving the way for the "Nixon shock"—dollar inconvertibility against gold and a surcharge on all American imports—in August, 1971.

The effect of the Nixon measures was to produce a complete reappraisal of Japanese commercial policy, leading to a shift in concentration away from the United States and towards European markets. It is this redirection of the Japanese export effort that has reawakened concern in Europe lest it should result in a serious deterioration in its trade position with Japan. For instance, it is already being held responsible for a shift in Britain's trade balance with Japan which, after years in the black, began to move into the red in 1973. It is for this reason that demands for fresh restrictions on Japanese imports have gained such potency.

Actually, trade between the two countries remains pathetically small. Just 1.9 per cent of Britain's visible exports were sold to Japan last year, while the latter sold only 2.8 per cent of its total exports to Britain. Moreover, Japan was fifteenth in rank among Britain's trade export markets, while Britain was Japan's eighth most important market.

This does not give an entirely fair picture of Britain's trade performance because only about 20 per cent of Japan's imports are of manufactured goods and machinery. Naturally, its large appetite for raw materials is not a need that Britain can meet, and Japan's major suppliers are those countries with surplus primary products, particularly industrial raw materials.

At the same time, Britain's imports of manufactures and machinery are proportionately twice as high and consequently permit greater scope for foreign exporters of such merchandise. Of Japan's imports of manufactures only the United States and West

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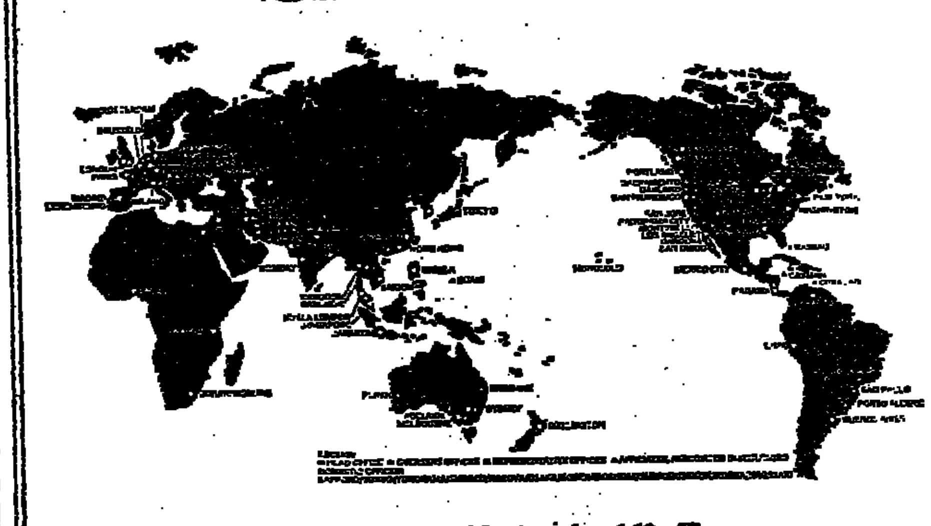

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Sony colour TV sets assembled in a Welsh valley

y Simon Scott Plummer

The Prince of Wales at the inauguration of the Sony plant at Bridgend last December.

n the valley of the river gmore in South Wales one f Japan's foremost com- anies has set up a plant for he assembly and part-manu- acture of colour television ets. Sony (UK), a subsi- iary of Sony Corporation in okyo, started its Welsh peration nearly a year ago n an industrial estate at ridgend. The factory lies alf-way between Cardiff nd Swansea, on the main ailway line and near the roposed extension of the 44.

Sony is one of the most emarkable phenomena of Japan's postwar economic growth. Started in 1946 as he Tokyo Tsushin Kogyo, it as risen to be one of the argest and most profitable lectronics businesses in the world. Net sales for the fiscal year which ended on ctober 31 amounted to $1,323m (about £560m), of which more than 50 per cent was earned abroad.

In recent years Sony has put greater emphasis on production overseas. By setting up plants in other countries it escapes both high costs at home and the quota and tariff barriers which could be erected against its exports.

At San Diego, California, Sony has been assembling colour television sets since 1972 and manufacturing colour picture tubes since last June. It plans to produce colour tubes at Rheims, France, and has other projects in South Korea, Spain and Brazil.

Sony decided to start production at Bridgend primarily because of the potential of the domestic market. Only 20 per cent of households in Britain have a colour television set, compared with nearly 90 per cent in Japan. The corporation was also influenced by the existence of fairly cheap labour, British membership of the European Economic Community and the Government's provision of grants for factories set up in a development area.

Sony (UK) has been in existence since 1968 but it was not until the spring of 1973 that it took over the Bridgend factory, previously occupied by a heating company. Much money was spent on lighting, decorating, covering floors and installing lavatories and a rest room.

In August the first of eight British employees was sent to Japan to learn about the parent company; after this recruiting began in earnest. Production started in June, 1974, six months late because of difficulties in obtaining equipment, and the Prince of Wales inaugurated the plant in December. The capital cost of the opera- ion, Including training, was etween £5m and £5.5m.

Today about 335 people are working for Sony at Bridgend, 60 per cent of them women. There are 20 Japanese managers and technicians, led by Mr Matsutomo Honda, assistant general manager of Sony (UK). He is assisted by a Welshman, Mr Gordon Triggs, the manufacturing manager.

The factory produces about 3,000 18in colour television sets a month, well below its capacity of 5,000, because of a slack in demand at present. Bridgend is not yet making a profit but Sony believes that conditions will improve and it plans to start exporting to other EEC countries next spring.

I asked Mr Hiroshi Okochi, managing director of Sony (UK), what effect British withdrawal from the Community would have on his economy. He replied that conditions for exporting to Europe would be less favourable but added that it was the British market which would make or break the Bridgend operation.

In its attitude towards employment Sony is not typical of Japanese companies—Mr Akio Morita, co-founder and president, has described it as more rational than most—and it has certainly not imported Japanese management methods lock, stock and barrel into the Ogmore valley. The Welsh do not expect their employers to coddle them and would no doubt find singing the company song and doing physical jerks each morning perfectly ludicrous.

* * *

Likewise, Sony has taken a pragmatic line over relations with local trade unions. In Japan there is normally a union for each company, a so-called house union. One of Sony's forerunners in Britain, YKK zip manufacturers, has chosen not to have a union at all. Mr Triggs told Sony that it would have a union eventually so it might as well plump for one straight away. Accordingly, the company has granted sole negotiating rights to the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (AUEW). An agreement on wages and conditions was reached before the factory opened. Sony pays equal rates to men and women and there is no bonus system as in Japan.

Despite its compromise with British ways, the Bridgend operation has two features which distinguish it from most British companies. The first is the nature of human relations within the factory and the second is the emphasis on the quality of goods produced.

Sony is trying to soften the traditional distinctions between management and labour, a challenging task in an area where there is strong class loyalty and a bias against the employer dating from the old iron and coal masters. On a superficial level the attempt at solidarity is expressed in the sharing of the canteen by management and shop floor, in the use of first names, in the wearing of standardized grey jackets, and in substituting the name "section manager" for "foreman".

These are symbols of little value by themselves, however, and Sony is anxious to ensure that they are based on easy communication between the various groups in the factory. Each Monday morning heads of departments meet for about an hour to discuss such things as output, production problems and visits by outsiders to the plant. Once a month section managers assemble their teams and tell them about sales, reports from customers on the quality of the sets, job vacancies and so on. Criticism and participation in decision making are encouraged.

The section managers and their assistants, or supervisors, spend their time alongside the assembly line. They can do any of the jobs within their section and help out when there is a bottleneck or a temporary shortage of staff. The office of Mr Dave Harris, the production manager, adjoins the assembly lines and he spends 80 per cent of his time on the shop floor. If the occasion demands, managers are prepared to drive vans, sweep floors, move boxes and so on.

Those in charge appear to like this system. Mr Bill Cowdrey, a section manager, said that by being constantly on the shop floor he was in a sense operating at a lower level than in his previous job but he got far more out of working this way. Mr Malcolm Sanders, a supervisor, said that in his experience being a supervisor meant putting on a white coat and becoming someone different. At Sony "the girls call me 'Malcolm' and I can simply be what I am".

Those on the assembly lines evidently approve as well. Dolly Jones, AUEW shop steward, told me: "Before, there were five steps up to management. Now we are all on the same level." The girls, too, find the atmosphere friendly.

As well as keeping channels of communication open, Sony is keen to show its employees that it cares for them as individuals and values their contribution to the team. It has spent much money improving the interior of the factory, has set up a good medical service and is willing to lend a sympathetic ear to personal problems.

Much of the work is monotonous soldering, so it is important that the girls should appreciate the value of what they do. The television sets are checked five times as they move along the assembly line. Faults can be traced quickly and the person responsible told about the effect of the mistake. Girls I talked to on the lines said they found their repetitive jobs interesting because they realized the importance of what they were doing and felt that they were an integral part of a larger whole.

Absenteeism and unpunctuality are frowned upon—another way of impressing a girl that her presence is essential. Mr Triggs said that Sony had dismissed between 10 and 15 people for failings of this sort which other companies would tolerate. As a result the level of absenteeism was 5 to 6 per cent, compared to between 12 and 15 per cent elsewhere.

Job security is an outstanding feature of industrial relations in Japan and I asked Mr Okochi what his policy towards laying-off people would be if the economic situation deteriorated sharply. He said that declaring people redundant would be a last resort. He would first redeploy labour within the factory, stepping up the production of stereo equipment, for example. If things got worse he would consider asking employees whether they would prefer a drop in pay to losing their jobs.

Mr Okochi said Sony wanted a steady workforce. If people feared redundancies jealousies arose among them which affected team spirit. The company is also understandably anxious not to waste the money it has spent on training its present employees.

Sony Corporation is famous for its inventions and the quality of its goods. It claims to have marketed the world's first pocket-size all-transistor radio in 1957, to have introduced the smallest and lightest all-transistor television set in 1962 and the first all-transistor video tape recorder for home use the following year.

Its colour television sets contain the Trinitron picture tube whose patent it jealously guards. With Trinitron the beams corresponding to the red, green and blue primary colours are emitted from one electron gun, instead of three, as in the conventional tube. Whereas the latter deposits its beams on to the screen through a shadow-mask in a large number of dots aligned vertically and horizontally, Trinitron's beams pass through an aperture grill with vertical slits only. Sony claims that its gun and grill enable the receiver to give a brighter and more sharply focused picture than its rivals.

The emphasis on quality applies to Sony's British suppliers of components as well as to the people on its shop floor. The Bridgend factory has been gradually increasing the number of local components in its products and will soon begin manufacturing deflection yokes, degaussing coils and high voltage blocks.

Samples submitted to Sony are rigorously tested. If they fail to meet the required standard the company goes back to the supplier and asks for improvements. Some British firms ask why Sony needs to submit components to extremes of heat and cold which they would not normally meet, to which the Japanese reply that this helps to reduce the chance of the set breaking down. Mr Tetsuo Tokita, the technical manager, who worked on the development of Trinitron in the 1960s, said his company's standards had been described as military.

Dealing with British companies is a delicate business for Sony. Taken to its logical conclusion, meeting the required standards implies a radical change in the system of quality control operated by Sony's suppliers. The Bridgend plant is small and must be careful not to press its case too hard and alienate the suppliers. It has to point out that the company puts greater emphasis on quality than on price. Mr Tokita said he thought it would take three to four years to iron out this problem.

Sony's factory at Bridgend is operating well below capacity and has yet to get full satisfaction from its suppliers. However, in industrial relations, an area in which one could have expected trouble, it has made an excellent start. Perhaps it is enjoying a honeymoon period.

Many of the girls have come to Sony straight from school and are therefore unable to compare conditions there with those in other factories. The fact that Sony is a Japanese company means that people are more likely to accept deviations from normal industrial practice.

Mr Tom Evans, AUEW district secretary, said there had been irregularities in management's behaviour but he was keen for Sony to succeed and was prepared to go along with them for the time being.

Other Japanese companies planning to start production in Britain are watching the Sony experiment with great interest. I believe that our own companies could learn something from it as well.

Slow talks take the biscuit

by Andrew Horvat

How does a British firm go about setting up operations in a market as alien as Japan's? In the experience of Mr Andrew Griffiths, United Biscuits' man in Tokyo since 1972, the answer is: "Slowly."

The reason for United Biscuits' decision to open up in Japan can best be explained by what Mr Griffith called "the three B's". They stand for beer, beef and *bread, foods which the Japanese* came to like during the Meiji period almost 100 years ago.

"Since that time the Japanese have learnt to make some very good beer and a dish called *sukiyaki*". Mr Griffiths says, "but their biscuits could stand some improvement".

Although the consumption of wheat products was rising in the late 1960s and as many as one out of every three urban families started the day with coffee and toast instead of fermented bean soup and rice, the biscuit market was at a standstill. According to Andrew Griffiths, it was the ideal time to introduce a better biscuit to the Japanese. After 100 years of westernization, the palates and the pocketbooks of the Japanese were ready for a higher quality product.

In June 1971, Mr Griffiths's company, the largest manufacturer of digestive biscuits in Britain, came to an agreement to form a joint venture with Meiji Seika, a leading maker of chocolates and confectionery based in Tokyo.

Meiji is an old-established company, but one with many new ideas. Not content with making biscuits, it branched into drugs and today is the fifth largest manufacturer of antibiotics in the world. From the excess heat the pharmaceutical moulds give off, Meiji raises eels, a delicacy in Japan. The company also grows a variety of edible mushrooms, packs honey and bottles soft drinks. It was one of the first companies to introduce milk and butter to the Japanese although General MacArthur's *zaibatsu* breakers took away the firm's dairy farms after the Second World War.

"In Japan it takes a company a generation to make up its mind", Mr Griffiths says, "but once agreement is reached, actions follow like an avalanche."

Andrew Griffiths was talking from experience. When Meiji gave a huge party for the British executives in June, 1971, the British felt that all the shouts of *kampai* (bottoms up) were meant to mark the end of successful negotiations. But when Mr Griffiths came to take his post in Tokyo as an officer of Meiji Makubiti (McVitie), he was forced to send a rather disheartening message home: "We have just begun to negotiate." In the minds of the Japanese the party was just one of those affairs in which one side gets to know the other.

In London Mr Griffiths had been told that by May, 1972, he should have all the legal documents drawn up, by June he should have the plan approved by the Japanese ministries concerned, by July the Japanese should be acquainted with the techniques necessary to make a great digestive biscuit, and by autumn, 1972, Meiji Makubiti *daijesutibu bisuketto* should be available in every Tokyo supermarket.

"We were over a year behind schedule when we finally unveiled our product in October, 1973, said Mr Griffiths, Meiji Makubiti's only British executive in Japan. But he conceded that, in retrospect, the sequence of events was very natural.

Mr Griffiths was referring to the widely different concepts of business that the two sides brought with them to the conference table. The British wanted watertight legal documents. This infuriated the Japanese, who felt that verbal agreements among gentlemen should be enough.

"But I found that the Japanese do stick very much to their gentlemen's agreements and one reason for the extremely long period of negotiations might have been that they want to know to whom they are going to give their word", says Mr Griffiths, for whose company patience did pay.

Today, 18 months after their introduction to a few supermarkets in Tokyo, the Meiji McVitie biscuit can be seen all over Japan, from the Japanese-Russian border on the tip of Hokkaido in the north to Iriomotejima island, a few miles off the coast of Taiwan, in the south.

* * *

"Ours is the fastest growing product in the market. We are selling them as quickly as we can make them, so quickly, in fact, that we make up our order forms with Meiji (which owns the ovens in which the biscuits are baked) at the end of the month, well after most of the biscuits have been sold and presumably digested", Mr Griffiths says.

Listening to him, one gets the impression that relations between Meiji and United Biscuits are harmonious. But if the manufacture of high-quality biscuits is as profitable as Mr Griffiths claims—*his company's royalties alone* will amount to a six-figure sum—then why did he not go ahead and start production alone?

The fact is, not all ventures by foreign firms in Japan are happy ones. Failures are attributable partly to foreign ignorance of Japanese ways, and partly to the not altogether enthusiastic welcome the Japanese give to foreign competitors.

As one British expert explained: "You can build a factory here and no one is going to stop you, but you will still have to mesh into the local distribution system and, as a foreign-owned company, no matter how much you produce, you can only have 11 outlets in a country of 110 million people."

The big trading firms have a hold on the distribution network and it is not one they want to share with just any newcomer.

There are also problems of recruiting talented Japanese staff. The Japanese gets himself hired for life and, while he is willing to make sacrifices at the beginning of his career for rewards later, he wants to know that the firm will still be operating when it is time for him to collect his retirement pay after 35 years of loyal service.

At least one large American firm of publishers has had to halt plans halfway to translate a 24-volume encyclopaedia because the local workers have locked management out until they can obtain guarantees that there will be more work for them to do once the project is finished.

"We are not disposable like some toilet tissue", one of their leaders said.

A Japanese clerk at one of the ancient British trading houses told me: "Our average age at the company is only 32. That is more than three years under the figure for a Japanese trading firm. Most of us come here to learn as much as we can before moving on."

Asked where his fellow workers usually move on to, he replied: "To other foreign firms of course." He added that it is impossible for Japanese employees of foreign firms to seek reemployment with Japanese firms.

In conclusion, Britain may offer a market where Japanese companies can set up production lines for watches, transistor radios, or even zips, but that does not mean the same holds true for British firms operating in Japan.

As one long-term resident put it: "The Japanese have been studying us for a century in a serious manner. Now while their knowledge is still somewhat imperfect, it is brilliant when compared to our understanding of their ways."

The man then proceeded to relate as an example his British superior's answer to a suggestion that his company *register its trade mark* in Katakana.

"But we have already registered ourselves in Tokyo", came the reply from London. Katakana, however, is no place name. It is the Japanese script in which foreign names are written. The implication of the story is that when one is a functional illiterate in a country, it is best to swallow one's pride and accept a bit of local cooperation.

Trade bedevilled by mutual suspicion

continued from facing page

Germany actually sell more than Britain, which accounts for about 8 per cent of such imports.

In addition, the United States, which provides about half Japan's requirements for manufactures, owes its powerful position to its close identification with Japan's postwar reconstruction. It is also true that visible trade between Britain and Japan expanded by more than 80 per cent in both directions between 1972 and 1974.

Even so, for two such large trading nations the volume of goods passing between Britain and Japan is still very small. With the growth in imports of both countries arrested by the recession there is little scope of repairing this in the short term. It is, however, widely expected that the recovery in the Japanese economy, when it comes, probably towards the end of this year, will be dramatic and vigorous.

British trade officials, who have designated Japan a priority market, are energetically prodding industrialists to exploit fully this expansion with a concerted export drive. This is, at least partly, why the Government is keen that during the present more difficult period the popular demands for import curbs should not result in precipitate action that would impose new strains on trade relations with Japan.

Retaliatory action by the Japanese to British curbs on their imports could destroy years of patient work just when Britain seems at last poised to make a breakthrough in its export effort. As Britain exports generally about twice as much per head of population as the Japanese, it would as a country be more vulnerable in any trade war. In some vital sectors, like whisky, Britain has built up a commanding position in the Japanese market which would be threatened.

Neither is the trade deficit with Japan as bad as is popularly supposed. Although during the past two years the visible balance has tipped in Japan's favour, Britain still has a surplus on invisible account—that is on services like shipping and banking—and this sharply reduces the overall deficit. If Britain's trade partners are ranked by the size of the deficit that it has with them, Japan comes only eleventh.

Furthermore, the evidence strongly suggests that Britain could have sold much more to Japan than it did during the last world economic upswing. It was a shortage of output capacity that prevented an expansion in the volume of goods shipped to Japan. For most exporters the problems of distance and language, and a lack of understanding of local custom and practice, resulted in a low priority being given to the Japanese market where goods were available for export.

At the same time, bad publicity in the Japanese press about labour strikes in Britain and the country's notorious reputation for late delivery, reduced the enthusiasm of Japanese businessmen to shop in Britain for their industrial requirements.

Claims by British exporters that *goods are restricted* on the Japanese market by a web of subtle barriers do not explain why West Germany, and in some specific cases other European countries, have managed to sell rather more in that market during recent years.

Success in the future will clearly depend on greater determination by British exporters. An increase in trade with Japan would do much to disperse British suspicions of Japanese commercial behaviour. At an institutional level, the present world trade negotiations in Geneva, under the auspices of Gatt, provide an opportunity to eliminate the offensive safeguard clauses which are so much a hangover from an earlier phase in Japan's commercial history. The negotiations could also permit Japan to feel a fully integrated member of the international trading community and take up the responsibilities that come with that position.

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CULTURAL EXCHANGES

Strong community spirit kept alive away from home

by Simon Scott Plummer

The number of Japanese living in Britain has risen 10 times since the early 1960s. According to their consulate in London there were 5,400 registered residents at the end of last year. However, it put the actual figure at between 6,000 and 7,000. Some people say it is higher still.

The community reached approximately its present level two years ago, after a marked increase in the number of banks opening branches in London, and is the biggest of its kind in Europe. As the Japanese form a remarkably homogeneous race, their customs and language differ greatly from ours. And as they are newcomers on the international scene, compared to Europeans, it is not surprising that they have set up a wide variety of organizations to *cushion the* effects of living so far from home.

One of the main difficulties facing the expatriate is that of educating his children. The Japanese system is highly demanding and competitive. Whereas we learn a 26-letter alphabet to attain literacy, they have to master both syllabic signs, (*kana*), of which there are basically 48, and nearly 900 Chinese characters (*kanji*) during nine years of compulsory education.

The Japanese child in England has to *follow* classes in a foreign language at school and to *maintain progress in reading* and writing his native tongue in his leisure time. If he falls behind in Japanese, it will be hard to *catch up with pupils* of his age when he returns home. This will prejudice his *chances of passing* exams and, therefore, of getting a good job.

A few *can* avoid this dilemma by attending a Japanese boarding school which *straddles the Sussex*-Surrey border near Rudgwick, six miles from Horsham. *The Rikkyo* School in England was opened in 1972 and takes just over 60 boys *and girls* aged between 10 and 15. It is the only Japanese private school in Europe *and belongs* to an educational institute founded in Japan by the American Episcopal Church and run on Anglican principles.

Mr Paul Sekiya, the headmaster, studied for ordination at Westcott House in Cambridge during the 1930s and is a canon of Sendai Cathedral. Although hardly any of the pupils are Christian, they have a service at the school or in Rudgwick church each Sunday, prayers, *hymns and Bible* reading before breakfast on weekdays, one hour of Christian ethics a week and grace before meals.

At Rikkyo the pupils complete their primary education and prepare for the examination which will enable them to pass from junior high to senior high school. They have two hours of English a day from English teachers. The fees are £920 a year.

The great majority of Japanese children attend British schools and go to Japanese classes on Saturdays. Since last month these have been held in the American School in St John's Wood, London.

More than 500 pupils, mostly of primary school age, receive two and a half hours of instruction. The fees for 43 Saturdays in the *year are £60.* The embassy grants an annual subsidy of about £5,000 and the Government *in Tokyo supplies one* teacher.

Given the problems presented *by educating Japanese* overseas it is surprising that there is no government-run school in London, as in Düsseldorf and Paris, where the community is smaller. Mr Haruki Mori, the Japanese Ambassador, said that the embassy had sent a letter to parents on this subject.

Reaction was divided equally between those who wanted their children to take full advantage of the opportunity of learning English and go to a British school and those who would prefer a Japanese school.

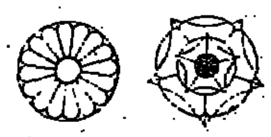
Mr Jiro Fukunaga, president of the Nippon Club which organizes the Saturday *classes, said that in a* city the size of London it would be best to have one *school in the South and one* in the North. Acquiring premises would be very expensive but he thought that, if something suitable were found, the Japanese Government would pay the rent and supply the teachers.

The Nippon Club is active in many spheres on behalf of Japanese residents. It was founded in 1960 and has about 1,500 members. The presidency revolves at yearly intervals between the head of the London office of Mitsui, the Bank of Tokyo and the Nippon Yusen *Kaisha (NYK) shipping* company, all of which were prominent in founding the club.

The club runs clinics in Golders Green, London, and Sutton, *Surrey—places in* and around which many Japanese live—for those who have *difficulty in making* themselves understood by British doctors. It also lends the Chelsea Embankment premises to the Fujin kai, or Ladies' Club, for its monthly meetings.

The women study British etiquette and organize lectures, tea parties and charity bazaars. Staid as this may sound, somebody who knows the Japanese community well said that *Fujin kai* provided the women with an opportunity to "let their hair down among themselves".

Another organization catering for Japanese women is *Otomodachi kai*, or Friends' Club. This was founded in 1960 on the lines of an organization already existing in Washington, DC. Japanese wives are paired with British wives for a six-month period, after which the combination is changed for a further six months.



The organizers try to ensure that the women are of about the same age, have similar interests and live near each other. The British member invites her Japanese opposite number—or opposite numbers, as there are more Japanese than British members—to her house. The hospitality is returned and friendships *are formed.*

Otomodachi kai also organizes monthly outings. *True to tourist practice in* Japan, a flag is taken on these excursions.

Mrs Rachel Cudlipp, the chairman of *Otomodachi kai*, said that Japanese people in Britain had substantial living allowances. Their wives could afford to have daily help and baby-sitters and therefore had much more time for leisure than at home. When they returned to Japan, it took them about a year to adapt to a more restricted life where, for example, it is rare for a married woman to go out in the evening.

Japanese women in Britain see more of their husbands than in Japan. Office hours are long by English standards. In one company, for example, the *Japanese staff work from* 8.30 am to 7 p.m.—and clients from Tokyo sometimes *have to be taken out* in the evening or at the weekend. But business *through entertainment* is pursued with nothing like the energy and regularity as *at home.*

For those who miss the night life of Ginza or Akasaka there are two Japanese nightclubs, Kazuko in James Street and Akasaka in Baker Street, London. Kazuko opened in 1971 and has between 20 and 30 hostesses, a few of them Japanese but mostly British, who make conversation and dance with the members.

Mr Sean Cunningham, the manager, said the club had a relaxed atmosphere: there was none of the fighting or pressure on the girls that may be found in some English clubs. A member who had been on his own at the beginning of a posting in London and had frequented Kazuko might bring his wife along when she arrived here and introduce her to the girls.

Most of Kazuko's business is on expense accounts. An *evening there comes to* about £20 a head, including a meal. However, a Japanese paying out of his own *pocket can inform the* *mama-san*, who is in charge of the girls, and she will keep his bill down to the desired level.

On a more intellectual level there is the Japan Society of London, which was founded in 1892 and organizes monthly lectures.

Sir John Pilcher, a former British Ambassador to Japan, is chairman of the society, and Mrs Edith Dobson the honorary secretary. It has about 1,100 members, three quarters of them British. There are groups for cultivators of Japanese *dwarf trees (Bonsai kai)* and for the young (*Wakatake kai*). Every four *months* a bulletin is published giving an account of the society's activities. A library of books and papers, particularly those on the Meiji period, is housed in the information section of the Japanese embassy.

No account of the Japanese community would be complete without reference to its enthusiasm for golf. The Japanese learnt golf from Britain, although the more professional American style of play has held sway since the war, and names such as St Andrews, Gleneagles, Turnberry are almost legendary.

The Nippon Club has had a special arrangement with *Maidenhead* since the 19 whereby a limited num of members can play Saturday and Sunday mo ing.

This relationship *recently taken an unus* turn but one of benefit both sides. The Nippon Cl has *undertaken to* £60,000 of tickets, for M denhead, to its membe *These will enable 20 Jap* ese to play golf there Saturdays and Sundays a fixed green fee over next 10 years. Tickets c £100 for 25, or £4 a roun and 300 tickets, £1,000, £3.33 a round. In Japan round costs between £ and £20. The Nippon Cl has already sold £50,0 worth of tickets.

By this method Maide head raises capital witho interest to help to rebui its clubhouse and the Japa ese escape the effects of i flation on green fees.

Most Japanese are re tricted to playing English courses at certa times as visitors. Joining club is difficult, bo because of long waiting lis and the problem of findi a member to recommen one.

Perhaps the answer is f the Japanese to build course for themselves. Th *is being done at Essendo* near Hatfield, where th Perfect Liberty order, one o *the biggest religious grou* in Japan, plans to comple an 18-hole course this sum*mer and to open* a club nex year. However, some Japa ese golfers told me that th entry fee was likely to b 1m yen (about £1,449 which was more than the could afford.

From what I have writte it is clear that there is n lack of organizations i Britain catering for th Japanese. Yet it would b wrong to conclude that they form an hermetic group within our society. The Japanese have a great ability to adapt to new surroundings and an equal measure of curiosity about things foreign.

Mrs Cudlipp said that for the past five years she had found Japanese women more forthcoming than before. They had plenty to say on the *Otomodachi kai* committee and, once they had overcome shyness, were not slow to show their emotions.

Likewise, I have noticed more confidence among Japanese in their dealings with us since I last wrote about the community here in 1971. As expatriates the Japanese have come of age.

Language is key to success

by Andrew Horvat

"Buruku Bondo", shouted a voice through the speaker of the television set above the bar at the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club. A company of bear-hatted Guards marched across the screen, giving way to the image of a package of English tea-bags marked Brooke Bond, a popular brand in Japan.

The Guards were the only *English faces to be seen* at the bar on the Sunday I visited the YCAC, one of the *last bastions* of the British presence in Yokohama, a thriving foreign settlement during the early days of contact between Japan and the West.

Three Japanese were playing darts by the YCAC bar while half a dozen tennis players—Germans—were eating in the cafeteria. Someone ordered fish and chips, reputed to be the best item on the menu.

My guide around the grounds was an American woman. "You should have been here last week", she said, "the place was crawling with Englishmen. They were having one of those rugby games where there are *only seven on each team*".

Apparently the rugby players form the nucleus of *the social life in the British* community, and they have an excellent reputation for coming up with dramatic presentations for the various parties and balls held throughout the social season.

I encountered Englishwomen in the YCAC library, which has an excellent view of the harbour. They were knitting while their children played bingo in the main hall. The children are still young, so they go to local international schools, but, as my American guide explained, not without some amazement: "You know, many British residents send their children back to England to boarding schools."

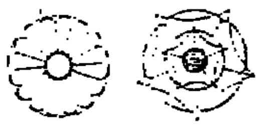
Although membership in the YCAC is almost entirely caucasian, the situation did not seem to bother the Japanese. The taxi-driver who took me up the hill thought *it was entirely* correct for foreigners to want to be with their own kind. "After all, *we Japanese have an island* country complex, too", he said, using a cliché to des*cribe the supposed* Japanese inability to mix socially outside their borders.

Although interaction on a personal level may not always be as strong as in other countries where the British live, intercommunity relations are said to be excellent. My guide related how Yokohama's Anglican vicar, John Berg, used funds given by the foreign community to set up soup kitchens for local seasonal workers who had been hard *hit by a cold winter and a* depressed economy.

For those of Japan's 2,000 or so British *residents* who do want to make Japanese friends there is always the *Japan British Society*, an active organization of international fellowship that *dates back to 1908. Mr Mar*tyn Naylor, a British executive with many years experi*ence in Japan*, is the secretary.

All that is left of the Edwardian atmosphere is the turn of the century red brick structure where the club holds some of its dinners. Much of the activity takes place in the junior section, which organizes outings in the country for mixed groups of 30 Japanese and British friends.

Mr Naylor explained: "There are not the same opportunities in Japan to mix with local people as there are in Hongkong or some South-east Asian countries. British families can live in Japan for years without forming deep personal relationships with Japanese couples, so our outings give a chance for the two peoples to get to *know each other*."



For Lady Simone Warner, wife of the British Ambassador, the *Erizabesu kai* (Elizabeth Society) offers an opportunity to get to know Japanese women more intimately than the cocktail party circuit might normally allow. The membership consists of 240 women, more than half of them Japanese who have studied or lived in England and who speak English.

"Initially", she said, "you might feel you are giving more to the Japanese than you are getting back. But relationships here are the kind in which generosity is returned with interest".

The women of the *Erizabesu kai* are putting together a quilt of 500 small square and hexagonal pieces of cloth to present to the Queen. "It is being done with great love", Lady *Warner said.* "*People are* giving up materials they have treasured for years."

Behaviour in Japan was decorous to the extreme, she said, adding that it was *the custom to see guests not* only to the door but to their cars and then to wave good*bye until they had dis*appeared from sight. Some great misunderstandings *could arise when a foreigner* tried to act like a Japanese. "The Japanese expect foreigners to be different. So one should not always be calculating the shock one's behaviour as a foreigner might or might not invite.

"For example, Japanese reporters will ask me what I like to eat and if I reply *sashimi* (freshly sliced raw fish) they will counter with: 'Yes, but what do you really like?'"

It so happens that Lady Warner likes to spend her free evenings searching out *sushi* shops, where the sliced fish is served. "I am sure those reporters would find it difficult to understand that when I returned to London some months ago I found myself involuntarily bowing *into the telephone*, just like my Japanese friends do here", she said.

Unfortunately not all resident Britons, or resident foreigners for that matter, do so well in Japan. Alan Turney, a translator of some of Soseki Natsume's philosophical novels, has lived in Japan on and off for a decade.

Mr Turney, who wrote a book on the experiences of foreigners in Japan for a Japanese readership, says: "Although there are some exceptions, the real key to success here is the language. If you don't know that and you try to make this country your home, you are likely to end up on the psychiatrist's couch."

English as a tool for learning

by Hidekazu Kawai

Whether it is because of their insularity or in spite of it, one of the outstanding characteristics of the Japanese is their curiosity. Nothing of interest happening abroad escapes their attention.

Japanese interest in Britain is not at all a new phenomenon. When the British warship Phaeton went to Nagasaki in 1803, it flew a Dutch ensign because at that time Holland was the only western country permitted to trade with Japan. That led to the compilation of the first English-Japanese dictionary, containing 5,910 words.

It was not long before a knowledge of Dutch alone was found entirely inadequate to meet the needs of the time. When Fukuzawa Yukichi, later one of the thinkers of the Meiji Enlightenment, visited the Yokohama foreign settlement which had sprung up as a result of the treaty of 1857, he found to his great dismay that he could not understand a word. He could not read signboards or labels on bottles.

All his years of desperate efforts to learn Dutch had gone for nothing. Now he heard that English was the *language used all over the* world. So on the day he came back from Yokohama he *determined* to learn English.

Under the new government founded by the Restoration of 1867 English was all-important. From middle schools upwards, English was taught not only for the sake of the language as such, but as a tool necessary for learning all sorts of subjects, using textbooks imported from Britain and America. *Even* teachers of gymnastics gave their commands in English.

Those Japanese who had studied abroad soon discovered that it was not possible to *understand* modern technology in isolation. A technological view of the external world was scarcely compatible with the old Japanese ideas of values, of practical morals, of history and of political obligation.

Some creative intellectuals found themselves in the position of advocating a drastic rethinking of the traditional body of knowledge. In that, the English influence was easily the most far-reaching. Some took to Christianity of a rather fundamentalist type. Early Christians in Japan were a vanguard, as it were, in introducing not only western scholarship but women's liberation, democracy and socialism.

On the other hand, Fukuzawa's teaching on "the independent spirit combined with science", though completely secular, was based on the English version of liberalism and utilitarianism. His popular essays *An Invitation to Learning* (1872-76), begin with a famous sentence: "It was said that Heaven did not create one man above or below another"—apparently a translation of a quotation from the American Declara*tion of Independence*.

In the absence of the Japanese word for equality, *he had to deny hierarchical* relations, and since a passive voice was not in use *then, a Confucian concept* of heaven had to be borrowed. The introduction of new ideas involved the coinage of new words, and even a definite change in the style of prose. Equally popular was Nakamura Masanao's translation of J. S. Mill's *On Liberty* and S. Smiles's *Self-Help*.

Literature followed practical morals. Already in *Self-Help*, the names of such writers as Shakespeare, Lytton, Disraeli, Wordsworth, Carlyle and Scott were mentioned, and their works quoted. But against the background of political ferment of the time, demanding a parliament *à l'anglaise* and people's rights *à la française*, translations of those writers carried heavy political overtones.

Even Shakespeare was in the same category as Lytton and Disraeli, for *Julius Caesar was translated* under the title of *The Last Stroke of the Sword of Freedom* by Tsubouchi *Shoyo*, who, though essentially a man of literature, was at that time active in party politics on the side of people's rights.

Shakespeare's verses were amenable to *Japanese* translation. Hamlet's most famous soliloquy was translated *in traditional rhyme*, together with Milton, Longfellow, Tennyson, Browning, Gray and *others serving* as a catalyst in the development of modern Japanese poetry. *In short, most of the major* works in English literature and social studies were translated *and greedily read*

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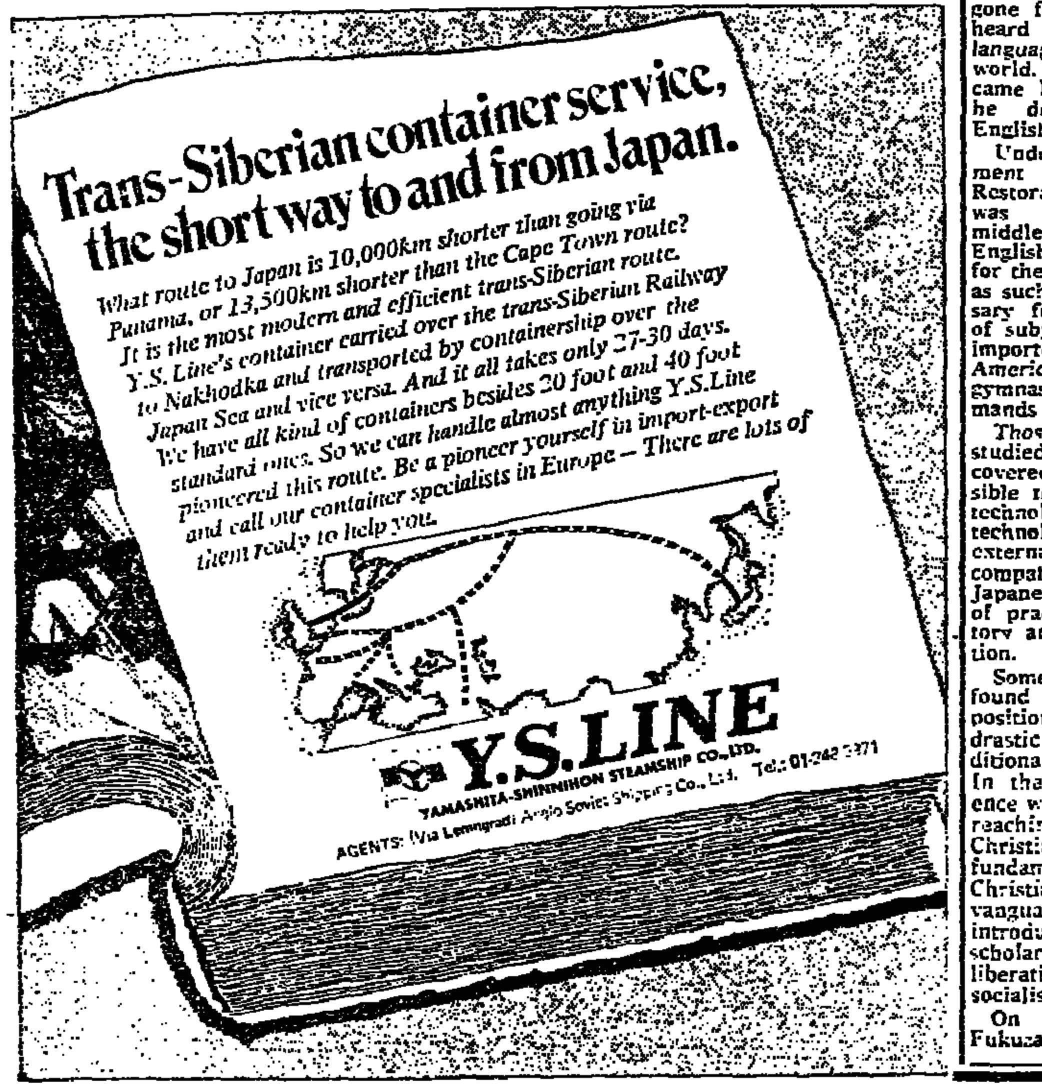

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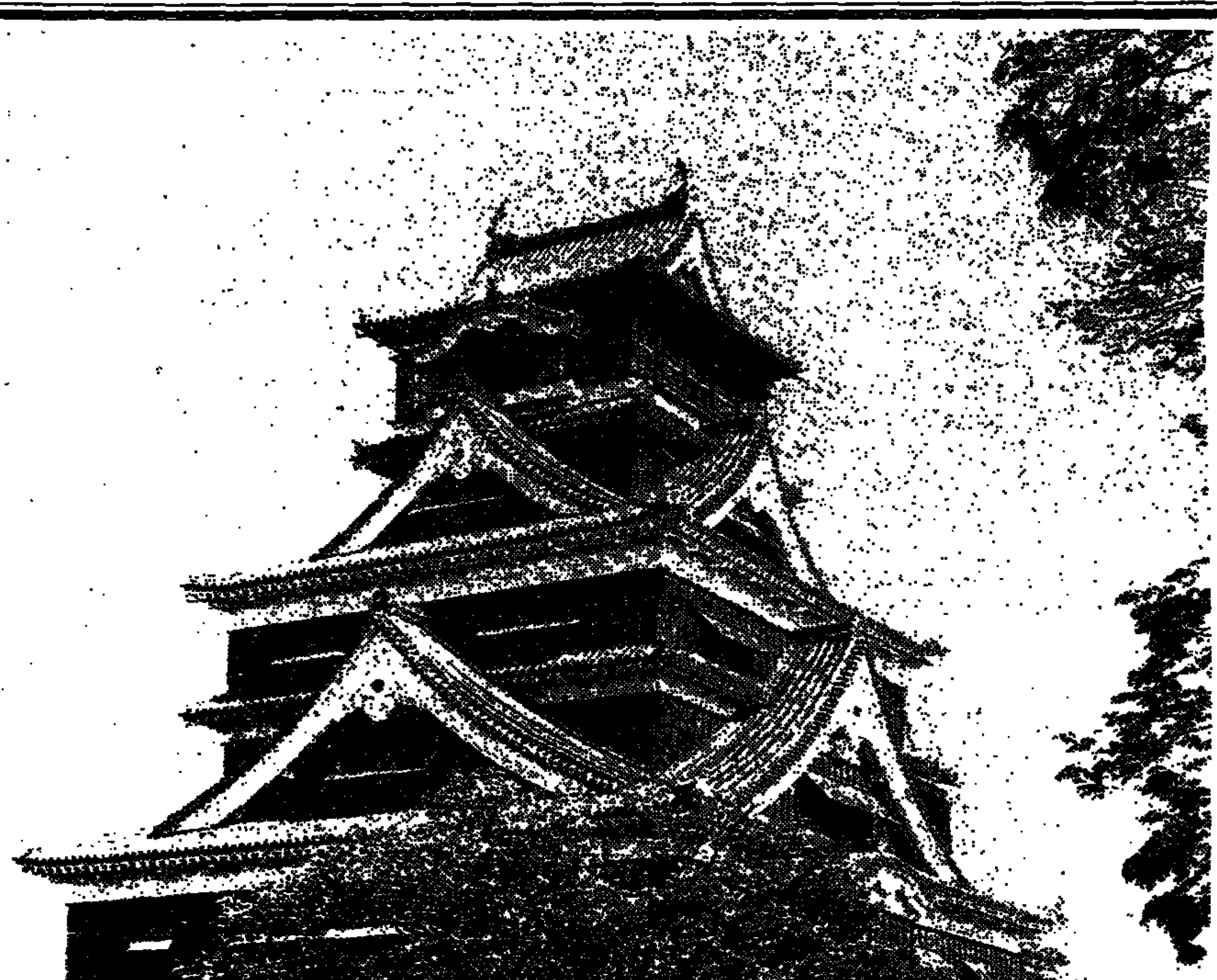

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The Times Special Reports
All the subject matter on all the subjects that matter

Balance between classical and modern studies

By Geoffrey Bownas

Just over a century ago there began the first serious British study of Japan. Nearly all those earliest students were diplomats and men of action, for Japan was just emerging from two and a half centuries of isolation and had cut itself off from the world too early for there to develop a tradition of Japanese studies in western seats of learning.

Indeed, in the middle of the nineteenth century the West knew as little about Japan as Japan did about the West and mutual misconception was bloated by the long isolation.

Satow, Alcock, Aston, Dickens, Gubbins, Mitford—this group of diplomats who studied the language and made themselves expert in a wide range of aspects of Japanese culture became the first generation of Britain's Japanologists and, indeed, in some instances (Aston's *History of Japanese Literature*, for example) published studies which still remain standard or have only recently been superseded.

The standards achieved by these early students of Japan brought a deserved reputation from the Japanese. Mrs Bishop, that indefatigable Victorian traveller, records in *Unbeaten Tracks in Japan* (a record of travels in 1878) that "Satow's reputation for scholarship is said by the Japanese themselves to be the highest in Japan. Often, when I asked educated Japanese questions concerning their history, religions or ancient customs, I was put off with the answer, 'You should ask Mr Satow; he could tell you'."

And there were others besides Satow: when the first appointment was made in 1886 to a new chair of Japanese language and philology in Tokyo Imperial University, the choice fell on Basil Hall Chamberlain, another of the group of pioneer British Japanologists. To the Japanese, the modern, scientific study of the contemporary language was a novel discipline, not linked in any way intimately with indigenous traditions; so, the most responsible post could be given to a foreigner, appropriately and with no shame. By the same token, Chamberlain's grammar of the Japanese language, published in London in 1890, could be reproduced as a text book in Japanese by the Ministry of Education in 1891 with hardly any substantial alterations.

In 1908 there sat the first of the three official committees which during this century have made recommendations for the promotion of oriental studies. The brief of the Reay committee was to consider the organization of oriental studies in London. One of the principal witnesses to give evidence to the committee was Sir Ernest Satow, just back from six years in Peking.

In a discussion on the *scope of the teaching duties* to be attached to a proposed chair of Japanese, Satow was asked if he would recommend the teaching of "Japanese history and the history of Japanese civilization and Japanese religion and all that". These should all be taught "by a thoroughly equipped professor" was Satow's reply; and this professor should also be able to teach classical Japanese and to act as "a sort of referee on the philology, literature and philosophy of Japan".

It is hardly surprising that London failed to find Satow's dream professor; but Oxford, in 1909, appointed one of the pioneer group, John Gubbins, to a lectureship in Japanese with duties extending over the language, the literature and the history. Japanologists were expected *in those early days to have* wide interests and broad competence. There was only a small number of them and they had little contact with one another, or with other orientalists, much less with other departments in their universities.

This isolation of the Japanologist was one cause of the frustrations and failings described by the Scarbrough commission in its report of 1947, 40 years after the Reay report. There was not a single university post in Japanese outside the London School of Oriental and African Studies.

There had been an almost complete absence of student interest between the wars. Indeed, there were more graduates in the summer of 1974 from London or Sheffield than in the whole of the interwar period.

Little weight was given to interests outside the philological, and Britain's brilliant scholars in Japanese—notably Arthur Waley (translator of *The Tale of Genji*, *The Pillow Book* and parts of many other Japanese classics) and Sir George Sansom (the grand historian of Japan)—had worked in isolation, not one of them assisted in achieving distinction by a link with a British university.

It was Sir George, whose knowledge of Japan was gained at first hand in the British Embassy, who pointed out to the Scarbrough commission some of the characteristics of the typical orientalist of the interwar years: "Students of Far Eastern languages are easily fascinated by ideographs and particles and tend to become like a man who is always taking his car to pieces and never goes for a drive. I have known many Sinologues and Japanologues who never lift their noses from their texts and consequently do not know what is going on in the oriental world about them".

On top of everything else, the Pacific war had revealed brutally how few Britons understood the Japanese or their language.

The implementation of the Scarbrough recommend*ations led to the develop*ment of Japanese studies in both Cambridge and Oxford—where Gubbins's post had lapsed after his retirement in 1912. Much of the progress in the late 1940s and early 1950s in London as well as in the new departments in Oxford and Cambridge was in language and literature and, in a much smaller degree, history.

But there was little of the overall expansion of Japanese studies into the social sciences as expected in the Scarbrough report, partly because funds were not earmarked for a sufficiently longterm period, and it was left to the third official body, the Hayter committee, which reported in 1961, to assess the needs and propose its three fundamental recommendations.

These were, first, that expansion should take place not so much in the language and literature sector as in history, geography, law, economics and the other social sciences; second, that students outside the oriental language and literature departments should be exposed to the ideas, the history and the problems of societies and cultures founded on principles alien to the Mediterranean world; and third, that a happier balance should be achieved between linguistic and non-linguistic studies and between classical and modern interests.

The present picture of Japanese studies in Britain fits fairly closely the Hayter pattern. There is language-based study of Japan in four main centres, Cambridge, London's School of Oriental and African Studies, Oxford and Sheffield. London and Oxford combine language and literature studies with history and Cambridge has economic history and religious study interests as well as its language-literature base.

Sheffield, founded as a Hayter Centre in 1963, offers six dual degrees which combine the study of a social science with the study of Japan, through the language and from the standpoint of the chosen social science. The options are economics, economic history, geography, modern history, politics and sociology.

The Hayter ideal of the economist, social historian or geographer who reads and speaks Japanese, has been achieved in a number of social science disciplines in the various centres. The happier balance between classical and modern interests and linguistic and non-linguistic studies called for in 1961 has been attained both by the development of the existing centres in new directions and by the introduction of courses on Japanese or Far Eastern history, society and so on in the London School of Economics, Sussex, Glasgow, Stirling, Wales, Lancaster and Manchester. These are only some of the growing number of universities in which Far Eastern specialists are working. There is also a new trend in the development of Japanese option courses in the polytechnics.

Professor Bownas is director, Centre of Japanese Studies, University of Sheffield.

Sharing a desire to avoid causing unhappiness

by Kenichi Yoshida

It never occurred to me before that there had been an influence of British culture on my life—quite long enough by ordinary standards—but looking back forces me to conclude that there must have been. It all began with a long voyage by steamboat to Europe, 40 days in those times to Marseilles, then more journeys by train and boat, ending in my arrival at Victoria Station in London.

This first stay in England lasted only about a year and a half, just long enough for the acquisition of a smattering of English and a delighted taste for the English tea, not the beverage but the sweets that go with it and the jollity. I should rather have said the English tea party, to which in those days at least most children in England seemed to look forward, especially about Christmas time. I do not think I have ever seen anything merrier since.

Such innocent pleasures ended with the inevitable return to Japan in view of my early age. The next phase would seem to start with the less innocent experiences of undergraduate life at Cambridge around the 1930s; more sophisticated at any rate, if not actually vicious. Memories of those days almost tempt me to quote from Waugh on the subject of Oxford of about the same period, in the descriptions he gives of it in his Brideshead novel; except that Oxonians probably would not agree. It is all a matter of taste.

The impression I had of Oxford during a brief visit paid there after the war does not go beyond that of an excess of cars in proportion to the venerable buildings. Cambridge has survived without so many cars; or this too may be prejudiced. Even if not quite as ethereal as Waugh's prewar Oxford, Cambridge still struck me during my stay there as something too good to be true.

G. Lowes Dickinson was still very much alive at King's and he helped me to get to know a great many people, most of them eminent, as did Peter Lucas, my supervisor. Through them I met G. M. Trevelyan, E. M. Forster, Joan Robinson, Julian Bell ... no doubt this is where the influence on my life comes in—besides the books I read, Eng lit being my subject. André Gide has said something about influences, how the more influenced one is, the more original one becomes, and so on: the difficulty lies in the fact that one cannot easily tell where the influence ends and the originality begins; or whether one has been influenced at all.

One cannot be in constant touch with a Dickinson or a Lucas without coming under their spell. But over and above, or at least apart from such individual spells, one would have to consider in strict fairness the general one cast by a town like Cambridge. The town in winter has moments when it rather resembles the colder parts of Dante's Inferno, reminding one that after all it is a bog that later became filled up with mud a little harder.

Then spring comes with the crocuses and the thrushes, which sets one thinking that the Christians may not have been so far off the mark with their ideas of an earthly paradise. The buildings match the greens and the rest of the colours, the particular shade of blue sky that has not parallel elsewhere on earth.

It is almost inane to talk of influences when one has seen a paradise: or perhaps, remembering the Oxonian point of view, one should become a little more prosaic. It still does not help one much in this matter of influences which one may or may not have undergone.

This recalls a thought *about Japan and England* that has insinuated itself in my mind for longer than I can remember and which, as far as I am aware, no one has ever pointed out before. It has to do with the resemblance between the two countries, which goes beyond what is usually meant by resemblance and approaches identity. The Japanese strike many people as being polite and the English as being shy, or sensitive. The two things seem to me to be the same as one prefers politeness to squirming at the thought that one has made some other person uncomfortable or downright unhappy, and sensitiveness causes one to squirm on such occasions. The two nations both squirm and try to avoid such occasions.

In other words we have there civilization. The quality of being civilized does not consist in intellectual attainments that lie within reach of both savages and the civilized alike, nor in artistic embellishments at which savages often prove themselves superior to the civilized; it lies in the ability, a propensity even, to put oneself in the other's place and to act accordingly; the last stage, one might say, to be reached in the growth across the centuries of the human mind.

The English in Europe and the Japanese in Asia both afford us examples of an old race of people who have managed to survive down the ages without having anything too drastic happening to them to alter the even tenor of their development. I am dwelling only on the essentials; we all know what the Japanese are like abroad.

At any rate to one Japanese who was abroad before such Japanese trippers came on the scene England seemed heavenly for at least half the year but not at all un-Japanese. So it is just possible that England exerted no influence on anyone's life; that the particular Japanese in his teens, in cap and gown, walking across the grass in front of Gibbs' Building in an ecstasy of being of the elite with some don or other, underwent just the sort of influence he would have anyway either in Japan or in England. The late P. G. Wodehouse might have said the question is very moot.

The author is a well known literary critic and an authority on Shakespeare. He is author of The Literature of England *and has translated much of Evelyn Waugh and D. H. Lawrence's* Sons and Lovers.

English as a tool for learning

continued from facing page

without much regard to the quality of individual works and their significance to the Japanese milieu of the time.

Probably the turn of the century marked the end of that period of almost indiscriminate reception. At that time the translations of Anglo-American literature were by far the most numerous, French, Russian, German, Italian, and Scandinavian following in that order. But the first decade of the new century saw a complete reversal; Russian literature came first by a large margin followed by French, German and then English.

That reflected not simply a new taste, but indicated that at last the educated Japanese had begun to think on their own after being flooded with western influences which they had somehow digested with a remarkable appetite.

The later life of Natsume Soseki, a leading novelist of modern Japan, provided a good example. He belonged to the last group of students of Tokyo University who had learnt English literature exclusively from English teachers.

Two questions Natsume as a writer persistently asked were about Japan's identity and whether individualism was possible in Japan. His answers were rather pessimistic. He spoke of the spiritual breakdown that he saw as the inevitable result of contact with the modern West.

Beginning with Natsume, the so-called "attainment of the modern individuality" has been a major theme running through the history of Japanese literature, a theme which is utterly inconceivable without considering what the early Japanese intellectuals learnt from England.

The other side of the coin was that the interest in things British became more disinterested and more individually motivated. That partly explains the great variety of interest in Britain that developed, pursued almost in a disconnected manner and sometimes quite independently of what was currently fashionable in Britain itself. That is still more or less the case now.

A Hundred Years of English Studies in Japan, published in 1968-69 in four volumes by Kenkyusha, Tokyo, looks back in great detail at the history of English studies and their influence on Japanese culture. The emphasis is on the study of language and literature, but the last volume covers much wider subjects such as printing, law, economics, science, architecture, arts, music, films and sports.

The historical table at the end of the book, for example, shows how actively English studies have been pursued for the past few years. Societies for the study of such writers as Maugham, T. S. Eliot, Bertrand Russell, Johnson and Hardy, were founded in a matter of a few years.

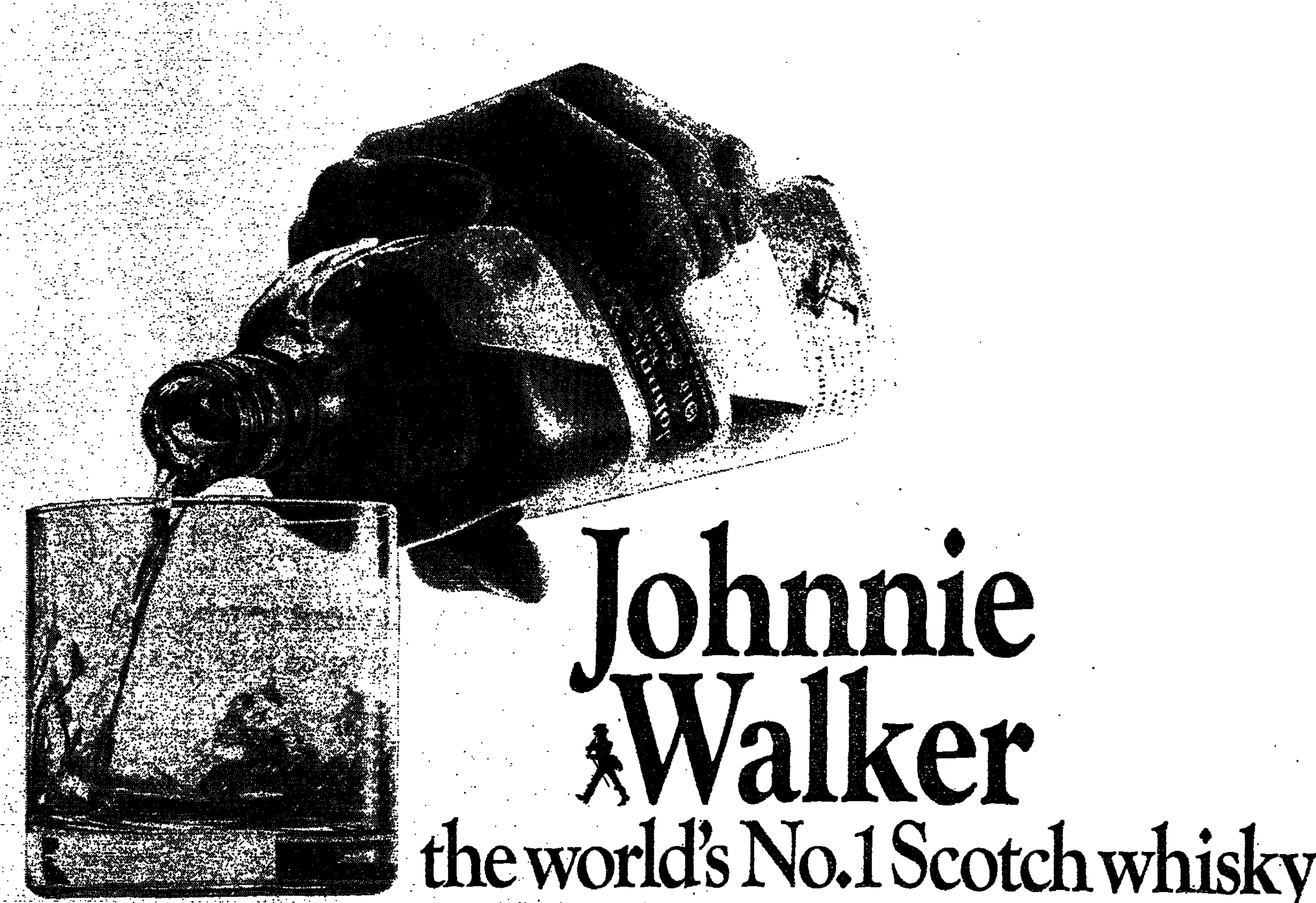
The number of Japanese scholars visiting Britain has increased. Some go on pilgrimage to Stratford-on-Avon for Shakespeare, Dorchester for Hardy, Edinburgh and Glasgow for Adam Smith, and Highgate Cemetery for Marx. More serious scholars seclude themselves in the reading room of the British Library Reference Division.

In social and political studies there are societies on Adam Smith and Robert Owen, among others, and the bibliographies on those two, edited by professors Mizuta and Goto respectively, are known by British scholars. To mention a few recent examples that are less familiar in Britain because not translated into English—Professor Kobayashi's studies of British mercantilism, Professor Ugawa's on Devon Manors in the thirteenth century and Professor Ogawa's on voting behaviour in the town of Woodstock.

Professor Tsuzuki, the author of *H.M. Hyndman and British Socialism* and *The Life of Eleanor Marx* (both OUP), is unusual in that he writes almost exclusively in English. There is a considerable body of Japanese students with a burning interest in Britain, often to the surprise of visiting scholars from Britain. So much so that a leading scholar on the English Revolution from Oxford advised a large group of Japanese students working in his field that he would have rather studied the Meiji Restoration than the English Revolution.

Despite obvious sincerity on his part, the advice was half-misplaced. For those students were studying Britain not so much for its own sake, however serious their interest might be, as rather to understand Japan's place in relation to other countries. That often latent motivation, together with the strong curiosity about things abroad on the part of the Japanese, will explain the fact that, for all their interest in Britain, only a small corpus of Japanese scholarship on Britain has been presented in a manner accessible to the British reader.

The author is Professor of Comparative Politics at Gakushuin University, Tokyo, and a visiting fellow at St Anthony's College, Oxford.



COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

Impact on intellectuals of Bertrand Russell

by Kazuteru Hitaka

Lord Bertrand Russell is foremost among the British philosophers who have influenced Japan. His impact *on intellectuals there lay in* his concept of freedom and equality and his theory of justice and reform.

Bertrand Russell introduced his ideas through *Kaizo*, a leading magazine in Japan at the beginning of the century, in an article entitled *Theory of Social Reform*. Until then, Japan had been governed by feudalistic ideas and controlled by the police and military. At a time when the curtain was about to rise on a new epoch it was fortunate for Japan that students, men of culture and intellectuals *in Japan had* already been enlightened by Russell's ideas.

His works were translated and published in Japan, one after *another, and extracts* from his writings appear in many school textbooks. They include *Practice and Theory of Bolshevism*, *History of Western Philosophy*, *On Religion*, *On Power*, *ABC of Relativity*, *Marriage and Morals*, *On Happiness*. To this day Russell's works are esteemed *by scholars working* in philosophy, logic, mathematics, natural science, social philosophy, political thought and so on.

Russell is known to the Japanese as an active promo*ter of world peace as* well as a leader in this cause. We were impressed by the fact that he was a leading *worker* for world peace until his *death at the age of 97*; had never been daunted by the imprisonment inflicted on him, nor defeated by unjust powers.

The *world scientists' con*ference (Pugwash conference) was proposed in a statement by Russell and Einstein. Other efforts of *his for peace included* a movement for the establishment of a federal world government, the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, the Committee *of 100, the Viet*nam Solidarity Campaign, as well as protests against the invasion by the Soviet Union of Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

These activities are held in Japan as those of a pacifist and a moderate. His book, *Has Man a Future?* has been praised unstintedly as a warning to mankind.

Russell is *respected espe*cially by young Japanese. They have been touched by his sincere attitude towards life in which he tried hard to seek truth without recourse to social conventions, and took a firm stand against unjust powers, supported by his ideology and convictions. *He was neither* biased nor swayed by dogma. Although he came from the British aristocracy, he devoted *him*self to the minority races and *to the oppressed* and loved people sincerely, even though it entailed risks to his life.

Russell taught young Japanese the way to humane living by his *own example* and his three-volume autobiography is very popular with them. His spirit will be kept alive forever among the Japanese.

Professor Hitaka is director of the Bertrand Russell Society in Japan.

Lessons for the world in tea rooms

by Bernard Leach

I went to Japan in 1909 to try to understand that country and its peoples from within—how they *felt*, how they worked, their art *in all its aspects*, and what they believed. I was influenced by that half-Irish, half-Greek stylist Lafcadio Hearn, who was the first to *write* in English about Japan with deep affection and insight.

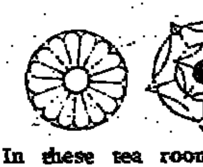
I had been in Japan nearly two years when one day in *1911* I went to a Japanese party, not so much *to drink* tea, although it was a tea-room, but to take part with poets, artists, actors and others in decorating unglazed ware which was *raku fired before our eyes*. Within an hour of painting my *piece* I handled my still hot dish gingerly in a cloth with amazement. I knew that I must become a potter.

The *sixth representative* of the school of Kenzan became my teacher, but my work was more influenced by the First Kenzan (1663-1743), also by his great uncle, that master of swords, *Honami* Koetsu, regarded in Japan as the man of most refined taste as a potter, craftsman and scribe, although I have never made a single *pot in* the manner of either of these masters.

Making *pots* as well as I could by hand in the background of a machine age has been my principal work in life. I believe the human *hand is the best tool that* man possesses: it was in Japan that I learnt this lesson.

Most people would expect me to say that the chief influence in my life was *Japanese pottery*. But in fact it was the simple nobleness of Korean pots which moved me most, although in the background of China's 4,000 years of culture lay the greatest experience and *power*. Japan *inherited* its culture from both, but its people are partly Malay in origin and live on volcanic islands in a gulf stream which brings them a warm and comparatively wet *atmosphere, unlike the pre*vailing climate of the mainland.

Wave after wave of culture from the continent, even from far away India, was assimilated and reassessed *by the Japanese in* their own natural way. That is why their message to us has become so significant. The profound perception of *beauty as the sister of truth* took place in the tea rooms of Japan, but truth was first established among Buddhist monks in their temples, whether in Japan, Korea or China.



In these tea rooms, men *of highest culture, the tea* masters, regardless of rank, have gathered in small groups for 500 years, during which time the adjective *shibui* and its noun *shibusa*—words which have no equivalent in the west—established a standard understood by all.

Their principles were based upon noble simplicity and asymmetry, which are close to the heart of Zen Buddhism. Nor have we a *cult like this in the West*. Our nearest parallel may be found perhaps in the words of St Francis of Assisi, Holy Poverty, or in the north of Europe in our British *Isles*, in the truthful austerity of the Quakers.

Shibui behind *shibusa* is the astringent juice of the persimmon tree, sometimes paraphrased as "the hammer of *Zen*", which tolerates neither egoism nor sentimentality. Out of this cult was born the tea room, austere, close to *nature*, *exquisite* beyond compare, where men or women of perception introduced the penny plain rice bowls of Korea as an objec*tive standard of* what was true and beautiful at the same time. Such beauty came out of selflessness. This I believe was the highest standard ever set; is Japan's greatest gift the world.

How did this realiza affect my work as a po and an *artist? Profoun* of course, but the r were on the Asian tinent, and if the Eng historian Arnold Toyn who is so highly honou in Japan, is to be believ this *development* in extreme East must regarded as one arch in bridge between East West.

In following the impu to return to my o roots *in England* in 19 after 11 years in the East, *with Shoji Hama* the first seeds of a n kind of pottery were so born of the meeting of t hemispheres.

Japan is a series islands off a continent, we are, with a strip water in between. T channel has served t same purpose of prese ation for both East a West. It saved Japan fr invasion by an armada the time of Kublai Khan the thirteenth century; saved us from Philip Spain at the time of El abeth I.

It meant in both cases t spread of culture and i development to a climax the ultimate islands on bo sides of the world—in t one case aesthetic, and *the other social. We in* England through science inaugurated the industrial er Napoleon called us "t shopkeepers of the world *and we produced an educ*tion to that end at th expense of art.

When I first went Japan it was with the curi sity of a western *man ho* ing to understand easter man. Later in life the visio expanded. Civilization apparently started from on *core in the Middle Eas* and travelled in two mai directions, meeting i America. Because of moder means of communication *however, the whole of man*kind is now involved.

The young inherit th earth with every possibilit of good or evil. Thus inescapably *any move we make* i of vital importance, for i leads either toward progress or possible self-destruction. The signs of the end of an era are everywhere apparent. The vision of the maturity of man is of a spiritual meeting of East and West—the beginning of a new age.

The Queen is taking as presents for the Emperor and Empress of Japan a stoneware decorated plate and a soft ground etching made by Mr Leach.

Complex yet humane architecture

by Philip Dowson

It is natural that traditional Japanese architecture, which combines powerful imagery with a disciplined *and systematic approach to* planning and construction, should have been so influential. *But any examination*, from which useful lessons can be drawn must look beyond the particular forms themselves, with their own *inseparable cultural and his*torical overtones. Nevertheless, in absorbing the imagery it becomes part of the way one experiences architecture and buildings, and revises one's understanding and attitudes towards them.

The richness that the tradition derived from *apparently such simple* means, the manifest delight in natural materials and in their use which it exhibits, the discerning eye and *thinking hand of the crafts*man, and the "language" of construction which as applied either to a farmhouse or a *palace* is all *embracing, testify to* a highly complex yet humane architecture. It is one which combines to a remarkable degree a coincidence of *thought, feeling, understand*ing and method, and from which has grown an architectural vernacular so well evolved as to make it quite *difficult to abuse*, and apparently almost impossible to render ugly.

A doll's house was perhaps my first introduction as a *child* to the *logic* of these buildings and the way that they were made and put together. The modular plan, and primary structural frame, the panels that fill the frame or divide the rooms, were all there. The *roof could be removed*, emphasizing its separate nature. But beneath that visually strong and sheltering roof was an entrancing world of evolving spaces and of carefully controlled and filtered light, defined *by moving screens and shut*ters, within a strict and ordered geometrical discipline. The model represented a kind of architecture *whose buildings were* designed not as finite objects, but whose forms relied on *balance* rather than symmetry, and which could accept natural expansion and change without losing overall coherence.

A *direct and simple struc*ture was the basis of those evolving forms and spaces, which while defined were not limited, and which had presence as well as purpose. Altogether they were places where pleasure could be allowed to exert its own influence.

The emphatic and eloquent structure, while cer*tainly expressive*, is, however, less an expression in itself than a consequence of the way the buildings were made. That is an important *distinction. The solutions* are drawn from within the nature of the problem itself, not applied from without. The frame as a method of *construction gives great* freedom to designers, as the Modern Movement was quick to exploit. However, to express that as an idea of *structure, rather than* as a direct and appropriate way of building, would simply make victim a means designed specifically to liberate.

Interwoven with all that there is, of course, the unique relationship between Japanese landscape and architecture, which makes them *effectively indivisible*. The way in which intermediate spaces, between the interior and exterior, flow into each other linking the *large with the small-scale* and the natural to the manmade, has a lyrical quality of its own. The small courtyard gardens which become transformed into symbolic landscapes, and seem to enlarge the horizon, however limited the space, display a skill and sensitivity which is rarely matched.

Routes are carefully laid *down to unfold the views* and forms, and establish their place within the whole design. They link the experience of the successive *relationships that moving* through these gardens and buildings affords. The shape and pattern of the circulation is designed with a *care to demonstrate the* organization within; the sense of location; the sense of moving from one place to another place each with its *own identity, and naturally* reflecting its purpose.

On the whole we seem largely to have lost the art of designing in an intimate way, or for that matter in a monumental one which still embodies the kind of scale that is interesting to the eye and acceptable to the touch. We lack a satisfactory "grammar" of detailing derived from the way we make our buildings which is implicit in the result, or a decorative tradition that can reinforce and emphasize that which is basic to a design; decoration that elucidates and does not obscure. How badly buildings need the delight of intelligent and imaginative detail.

That is, however, increasingly difficult to achieve, *with designers having to* work more and more via remote control. In personally feeling the need to make things myself, there is an inherent frustration of having to work, as an architect, through others. A remark of *Henry Moore's* summed this up for me when, while siting a sculpture of his in the garden of a then incomplete new *building for Corpus Christi* in Cambridge, he commented: "How can you bear to let anyone make that for you?"

The designer is now, in that sense, rarely the maker *of things, but usually* a member of a team. He has to design within the context of today's technology and industrial methods, and try *to reinterpret them in* human terms. That implies fundamental disciplines in planning and construction, every bit as ordered as the *traditional Japanese; dis*ciplines from within which they have created an architecture of such richness and variety. Modular systems, *and repetitive building ele*ments appropriate to prefabrication and to designs that can adapt to meet change, need not imply *anonymity, and need not be* death to architecture as has often been predicted. One returns to the Japanese example to be refreshed and reassured.

The author is a partner of Arup Associates, architects.

Lure for English eccentrics

by Richard Storry

In a truly Japanese *milieu* all foreigners are eccentric; and the more earnestly they strive to acquire protective colouring, by mastering the *language and following* the customs of the country, the more eccentric they seem. Thus the well-known phrase *hen na gaijin* (a *strange foreigner)—used in an affec*tionate rather than derogatory sense—denotes one who has become to some extent "Japanized".

Among *hen na gaijin* the British, as might be expected, have occupied a fairly prominent place. That is consistent, of course, with a tradition that goes back a long way; and if Japan cannot provide British eccentrics of quite the calibre of Byron or Lady Hester Stanhope it is only because the Mediterranean and the Near East, being closer to home, have always attracted a larger number of expatriates.

All the same, Japan has examples not lacking in colour and variety. There *was, for instance*, that greathearted woman, Baroness Sannomiya. A Londoner, she met her husband when he visited Victorian England *as a young man. In Japan* she became, in time, lady-in-waiting to the Empress and a striking figure at Court and in diplomatic society.

She played a role of some importance as an interpreter of western social forms to the East, and vice versa. Baroness Sannomiya, however, did not commit her experiences to print, unlike the indomitable Isabella Bird, whose *Unbeaten Tracks in Japan* won considerable acclaim.

Isabella Bird, the daughter of a Yorkshire parson, was nearly 50 when she landed in Japan in 1878; she had already earned a reputation for unconventional behaviour by riding on horse*back through the Rockies*, as recounted in her book, *A Lady's Life in the Rocky Mountains*. Her ambition was to visit areas of Japan *rarely, if ever, seen* by foreign travellers. With a Japanese interpreter she journeyed in conditions of remarkable discomfort, on a *succession of horses* as far as Hokkaido.

In one month, as she reported in a letter home, she rode on 76 horses, which were "all horrible". She spent some time among the Ainu, "seeing and sharing the daily life of complete savages, who go on with their ordinary occupations just as if I were not among them".

Nearly 20 years later, after having been married, widowed and subjected to the pains of travel on mules and yaks in Turkey and central Asia, Isabella, often wandering through the interior of Manchuria and Korea, paid a second visit to Japan. The wife of a Belgian minister *(Rider Haggard's sister)* describes a meeting with Isabella at Chusenji: "She looked a curious sight as she crawled forth from her *covered jinrickshaw. She was* dressed in a jinrickshaw man's mushroom-shaped hat, and wore a Chinese upper garment, of some pale blue cotton *stuff*, over her European clothing."

The second visit to Japan, however, was *not the climax* of Isabella Bird's peregrinations: she had yet to sample life with the Berbers of the High Atlas before dying *peacefully in* Scotland about 10 years later.

Another somewhat eccentric figure, many of whose Japanese friends are still living, was Richard Ponsonby-Fane, who died in his sixtieth year at his Kyoto home in 1937. In the course of 18 years' residence in Japan Ponsonby-Fane became an *ardent devotee of the coun*try's traditions and won an assured international reputation as an authority on the history of the Imperial *Family*, Shinto ritual, and the city of Kyoto.

On visits to London he did not put aside the Japanese clothes he habitually wore when living in Kyoto. Walking down Piccadilly, his beard and domed forehead *set off by his created wafuku* (Japanese dress), Ponsonby-Fane made an impressive appearance. In Kyoto, in the Japanese-style house he had *built for himself, his diet* and mode of life were, so it is said, purely Japanese.

Nevertheless, Ponsonby-Fane (in the words of his obituray notice *in the Transactions of the Japan Society*) "remained to the last a true Englishman, loyal to the Crown and a devout follower of the Church of England".

That indeed may have been, for his Japanese as well as *his English friends*, an important constituent of his attraction. It was his personality no less than his scholarly publications that citizens of *Kyoto held in* honours and commemorated by the foundation of the Ponsonby Memorial Society.

There was one native of *the British Isles who lived so* long in Japan that he was already at work there when Isabella Bird arrived and was still following his vocation, in Hokkaido, when *Ponsonby*-Fane died, 60 years later. That was Archdeacon John Batchelor, translator of the New Testament into the Ainu tongue, author of *The Ainu English-Japanese Dictionary* and other definitive works *concerned with the* aboriginal inhabitants of Japan.

John Batchelor, born in 1854, was the son of a tailor at Uckfield, Sussex. The story *goes that he was so unruly* as a boy that he was thrown out of the local Sunday school. That is believable, since he retained a robustly *assertive and straightforward* temperament to the end of his long life. In adolescence he underwent a sudden and lasting conversion to evan*gelical Christianity. That led* him to become a missionary in the Far East in the 1870s, almost his entire career being spent thereafter in Hokkaido.

When bicycles were introduced Batchelor was to be seen every summer touring the Ainu settlements, a bundle of texts attached to the frame of his machine. At the time I knew him his still *formidable physique* was no longer quite up to that kind of exertion. He was 83 when I first met him and 86 when I saw him last.

His lush beard, rather pudgy nose and deep-set eyes gave him a marked resemblance to an Ainu *ekashi* (elder). He was very proud of that. He and his wife (she was older than Batchelor and died well past 90) had no children; so they adopted an Ainu girl (who may still be living near Sapporo).

An honorary member of the Hokkaido Government, Batchelor *would fly the* Union Jack alongside the Japanese flag on ceremonial days; and in the dark years of the China War and ultra*nationalist hysteria he never* put a guard on his tongue. It seemed that this patriarchal figure, known everywhere as "the Father of the Ainu", was allowed a freedom of expression no longer tolerated in society as a whole.

He finally retired in 1940 to Canada. But he was determined to see Sussex again; and in 1943 he managed to secure a passage to England. One of the first things he did after his arrival was to spend 10 days at Uckfield. He died early the following year, a few weeks past his ninetieth birthday, and was buried in Uckfield churchyard.

From time to time Japanese scholars concerned with Ainu studies or the modern history of Hokkaido pay their respects at the grave and read the words on the memorial tablet inside the church, which conclude with a line from the *Te Deum*—"The glorious company of the Apostles praise Thee". It *seems an appropriate* epitaph not only for Batchelor but also for Ponsonby-Fane, Isabella Bird and the Baroness Sannomiya.

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* *Fourteen Years of Diplomatic Life in Japan*, Baroness d'Anethan (London, Stanley Paul, 1912).

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